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VOLUME XLVIII. SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1888—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NO GRANGER NEED APPLY.

DEPEW'S RETALIATION AGAINST THE GRANGER STATES.

His Heir Is Harrison—No Candidate Whose State Has Passed Laws Objected To by the Railroads Need Look to the Wall Street Outfit for Aid in the Campaign—A "Combine" of Railroads and Boodle to Be Offered to Republican Voters for Their Approval—A Wise Man Carried Away by Personal Disappointment and Chagrin.

The action of the majority of the New York delegation during the recess yesterday surprised many of the delegates, and none more than Mr. Allison's chief supporters. They had received positive assurances from men thought to be influential in New York that after the withdrawal of Mr. Depew the name of Allison would receive the votes of a majority of the New York delegates. These pledges were made in good faith, and would have been carried out if it had not been for the influence of Mr. Depew. The subject had been left to the delegates-at-large for their determination. While three of them were in consultation Mr. Depew entered the room, and, on being asked for his opinion, said with some emphasis that he could not consent to the support of Mr. Allison by the New York delegation. In view of the legislation adopted by the State of Iowa affecting railway interests he was unalterably opposed to Mr. Allison or any other candidate from that State or any other State that had been conspicuous for its Granger legislation. He believed and did not hesitate to affirm his belief that if Allison or any man like him representing a State which had followed the policy of Iowa with reference to railroads should be nominated the whole influence of the corporation which he represented and those which had a common interest with his company would be thrown against the Republican candidate.

The other delegates present at this conference were amazed and alarmed at Mr. Depew's attitude of uncompromising hostility to any Granger candidate. They seemed to discover in his tone and manner for the first time some indication of personal disappointment and chagrin. Mr. Depew, though an excellent and amiable gentleman, is not superior to the common weakness of American mortals and has not been able to protect his imagination by any armor that could exclude that penetrating insect known as the Presidential bee. It had been buzzing vigorously in his cranium during the last two or three months and had completely taken possession of his mind. He came to Chicago with the idea not only that he was an ornament of club life in New York and Chicago but that he possessed enormous popularity among the masses of the people. His disillusionment began when he noticed that he was not cheered when he entered or left the hall. He was not called to the platform to make a speech, and did not make one until he volunteered it for the purpose of saying that he was no longer a candidate. The introduction of his "boom" evoked less applause than that of any candidate, unless that of Fitler may be excepted. Still his friends insisted that he was a substantial Presidential quantity. When the New York delegation resolved to give him its unanimous support (one vote only being excepted out of 72) and when the 71 votes were given to him cordially in the convention he thought for a time that he might be a growing candidate. But Mr. Depew's largest vote was 99, representing in the whole United States barely 28 votes in addition to those which he received from New York, and it was well known to the delegates that a majority of the New York votes were purely complimentary. As the Depew column failed to increase in size it became evident that Mr. Depew as a Presidential candidate was an ignominious failure. Not only had he failed to grow but he had missed receiving a vote that would give to his candidacy the color of a National compliment. His failure in this respect was attributed by him and his sincere supporters chiefly to the unalterable opposition of the Granger States. The Iowa delegation in particular had not hesitated to say, when questioned, that Mr. Depew, if nominated, would make their State doubtful in the Presidential election.

While smarting under his humiliation and wounded in the most sensitive part of his nature by the result of the ballot, Mr. Depew during the recess attended the meeting of the New York delegates, and then joined in the private conference of the delegates at large. Ordinarily magnanimous, and slow to take offense, he could not at such a time of personal humiliation rise superior to his surroundings. He was in the mood for striking back at his opponents. This threat of railroad influence being thrown against any Granger candidate was distinctly in the nature of retaliation. The Granger States had said that they would not have a railroad candidate; he retorted that the New York Central would not have the candidate of any Granger State. He continued with an effort to demonstrate that Harrison would be acceptable to the railroads and would be recognized by them as a railroad candidate. It was a case of Elijah carried up out of the sight of mortals, gently dropping his mantle and intrusting it to favorable breezes to waft it to the feet of Elisha. If Mr. Depew could not remain longer among his trusty followers why should not Harrison become the prophet of the new dispensation? Harrison is a railroad attorney, identified with Elkins in Wall street schemes and Montana cattle bubbles was the ideal candidate who seemed to warm the cockles of Mr. Depew's heart. He could promise the support of the New York Central Railroad to a candidate he introduced; but he would not guarantee that it would be bestowed upon any Republican less closely identified with the dark side of Wall street and the back alleys of dubious financial adventures.

The threat meant so much in New York politics and was so alarming that the other delegates-at-large surrendered their first choice reluctantly and fell in with Mr. Depew's plans.

Mr. Harrison's financial entanglements with the unspeakable Elkins only served to recommend him to the affections of Mr. Depew. Harrison's notorious association with Kerens and the other members of the star-route and land-grant syndicates of the Southwestern Democratic States and Territories endeared him instantly to the future President of the New York Central.

Mr. Depew did not know or apparently did not care to know that Harrison is unpopular at home and disliked abroad, not supported by any German newspaper or recognized by any German leader in the United States; not numbering among his close friends one man who ever served with him in the Senate of the United States; hated in California because he voted fourteen times against the restriction of Chinese immigration; opposed in his own State because he is cold and distant in his manners and identified with every public act that has ever been adopted which could wound the sensibilities of voters not numbered among his own particular clique in the Republican party; having a strong support among politicians, but little among the rank and file of the party. Mr. Harrison has never been elected to any office save that of Reporter of the Supreme Court by the popular vote and it is not probable that he ever will be. When it is known in Indiana, which is almost as much a Granger State as Iowa or Illinois, that Harrison was proposed for the nomination as the residuary legatee of the President of the New York Central Railroad, that his nomination, if accomplished, would be brought about by railroad influences, he will make about as strong a run in the West as Mr. Depew himself. There can be no shirking of the issue, because the facts cannot be disputed.

There is a proposition to nominate Harrison as the junior member of the firm of Elkins, Harrison & Co., of No. 1 Wall street, joint owners of the Harrison Cattle Bubble of Montana, and also as the special attorney and representative of the New York Central Railroad and the Vanderbilt interest.

If, with a Presidential candidate so nominated, the party shall have the sublime wisdom to nominate a rich man from New York for Vice-President, there will be a combination of railroad and boodle that will be perfectly irresistible in behalf of somebody whose election has not been up to this time thought of in the Republican Convention, mainly because he is a Democrat and a rather conspicuous member of his party.

In the whole history of the Republican party from its foundation to the present day we have never known a proposition of this nature to be seriously made on behalf of any candidate, and we have never known the New York Central Railroad, whose President in his capacity as executive of several corporations now enjoys a salary of $100,000 a year, to send its chief to a Republican National Convention with the serious idea that he could either secure the nomination for himself or dictate it on behalf of some other candidate. A nomination so brought about would not only involve the party in serious danger, but possibly involve its disruption and disgrace. Never before have the plutocrats so boldly and defiantly dared to offer a candidate for the approval of a Republican National Convention. Never before have they dared to put the stigma of ostracism upon those glorious Republican States of the Northwest known as the Granger States: Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Michigan, and Indiana herself, without which no Republican candidate can come within hailing distance of an election. We warn Mr. Depew and his infatuated followers in the New York delegation that they have assumed a serious responsibility in proposing the nomination of Harrison as the heir to the New York Central influence.

While the Republican party would much like to have the support of Mr. Depew in 1888, as unfortunately it did not in 1872, still it might have to pay too large a price to secure his assent to the choice of the party, and as it won in 1872 without his assistance it might in 1888 do better without it than to pay the great price he seems to think it is worth.

CHARGED WITH PAPER CONSTRUCTION.

Directors of a Railroad Accused of Overissuing Bonds.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 22.—Jacob Rubino who represents the American Loan & Trust Company of New York, has made information against Gustav Kauffman of Cresson, Pa., John H. Boyts and James S. Atterbury of Pittsburg, charging them with conspiracy to defraud the Trust Company out of $750,000. The information states that the Cresson & Clearfield County (New York) Short-Route Railroad Company entered into a contract with Henry McTigh to complete the road for $25,000 per mile if it should have a length of at least thirty miles. McTigh assigned his interest to John H. Boyts. Gustav Kauffman was the engineer charged with falsely measuring with intent to defraud said company, certifying thirty miles of road as completed, when in fact but twenty-seven miles were completed. Bonds thereupon were issued for $750,000, when the amount should have been $675,000. James S. Atterbury is President and one of the directors of the road. Mr. Boyts is manager. The hearing is set for July 6.

SENATOR CULLOM LAID UP.

His Ankles Badly Swollen from Being So Constantly on His Feet.

Senator Cullom was taken sick yesterday afternoon and is confined to his room at the Grand Pacific. Several physicians were called in, and, as usual, fail to agree as to the nature of Senator Cullom's illness. His ankles have swollen to double their natural size. Dr. Campbell of Joliet claims that the patient is afflicted with a touch of erysipelas. Dr. Hurlburt insists that the Senator has simply overexerted himself by remaining upon his feet for hours and almost days at a time. He is unwilling to admit that the swelling is complicated with erysipelas or any other disease. Several other doctors have made an examination, the majority agreeing with Dr. Hurlburt. The Senator is in no pain, and his room was open to all callers last night. His ankles are swathed in bandages and Dr. Hurlburt has given positive orders that he shall not leave the room for several days. Senator Cullom inquired from time to time about the situation and was with difficulty restrained from entering the fray.

FIRES OF A DAY.

A Presbyterian Indian School in New Mexico Burned.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 22.—The main building of the Albuquerque Indian School, which was nearing completion, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Part of the building was used for school and dining-room purposes. The dormitories are in another building, which escaped the flames. There were ten employés and fifty-six pupils in the building at the time the fire broke out, all of whom escaped. A temporary arrangement was immediately made for the care of the pupils. The school was conducted by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, and the loss, which is nearly $20,000, will be severely felt, especially as last August the institution sustained a loss by fire of $33,000. The board will at once rebuild. The insurance was only $4,000.

ISHPEMING, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—Meorke & Hocho's brewery, at Negaunee, was damaged about $3,500 worth by fire this afternoon.

A MIDNIGHT CONFERENCE.

ANTI-HARRISON FORCES COMBINE FOR TODAY.

They Expect to Prevent a Stampede to Harrison, Will Stand by Their Favorits, Take a Ballot or Two, Secure an Adjournment, and Then See if It Is Possible to Unite on Some One of the Candidates Other than Harrison.

A meeting of all the elements opposed to Harrison was held at the Gresham headquarters in the Grand Pacific. It began about midnight and ended a little after 2 o'clock this morning. The result was an arrangement by which all the opposing forces will hold together against the movement of the New-Yorkers towards Harrison, and, when two or three ballots have shown that he cannot be nominated, will adjourn the convention. No attempt will be made to concentrate the opposition on any candidate because this is not looked upon as necessary. The conference had pretty good evidence of the hollow nature of the Harrison move when Steve Elkins came out from the New-Yorkers and asked Col. George R. Davis to see what could be done to nominate Blaine. This proposition was not entertained. Other evidence was the word received of the action taken by the Wisconsin delegation. It was true that this delegation had agreed to give Harrison its solid support, but it had also taken another ballot and decided to support McKinley as second choice. The Blaine influence was loyally represented in the conference which Fessenden of Connecticut and Senator Quay had been instrumental in calling.

Among those taking part were Police Commissioner French of New York, Edward D. Hayden of Massachusetts, Samuel Fessenden of Connecticut, Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, Congressmen McKinley and Butterworth, Green B. Raum, Gen. Powell Clayton of Arkansas, M. H. De Young of California, Henry R. Wolcott and William A. Hamill of Colorado, Senator Farwell of Illinois, John S. Clarkson and Congressman Henderson of Iowa, John S. Wise of Virginia, Col. Hecker of Michigan, Senator Hale of Maine, Senator Jones of Nevada, ex-Gov. Foster of Ohio, John R. Lynch of Mississippi, John M. Thurston of Nebraska, Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, N. W. Cuney of Texas.

All the candidates had their claims advocated by their respective friends, and, while it was not the intention to agree on some one, it was evident that such a result could not be achieved. Mr. Allison was highly spoken of by nearly all the representatives of what might properly be termed the Blaine element in the convention, and more than ordinary interest centered in Senator Quay, whose participation in the conference was taken as an evidence that he was not a party to the Elkins-New-Harrison combination. He did not express a preference for any particular candidate, but he was opposed to hasty action which might jeopardize the party. Mr. Clarkson, Hayden of Massachusetts, Cuney of Texas, Fessenden of Connecticut, and others insisted that Senator Allison was the most available man, and Senator Farwell, Lynch of Mississippi, and one or two others declared that Judge Gresham could be nominated and elected and at the same time unify the party. Mr. McKinley being bound to Sherman was not at liberty to act further than to do all he could to prevent a stampede, and Col. Hecker was the only gentleman who did not evince anxiety to have his candidate recognized.

Maj. McKinley left the room about an hour before the meeting adjourned. He took the nearest route to his room, only stopping long enough to say that Ohio, despite all reports to the contrary, was for Sherman first, last, and all the time. He intimated that there was a diversity of opinion among the gentlemen in the meeting as to the person to be chosen. Each gentleman had an abiding faith in the staying qualities of the man of his choice, and was not disposed to make concessions at this particular time. Maj. McKinley went to his room, and presently Ben Butterworth and Green B. Raum made their appearance. Mr. Butterworth was recognized by the man in charge of the door and easily gained admittance to the room in which the consultation was held. Mr. Raum did not represent the delegation from any State or Territory. The doorkeeper was a little loath to admit him, but after a little persuasion swung open the door and closed it with Mr. Raum on the inside.

Senator Quay felt reasonably confident that the inroads the New York schemers had been making in the Pennsylvania delegation could be stopped. He made it pretty certain that this morning's conference of the Pennsylvania delegates would not be likely to agree on giving Harrison anything like its solid vote. They might get 30 or 35 for all he knew, but Quay thought there would be no trouble in getting an adjournment after two or three ballots. Then another conference could be held and plans made for the future.

The presence of John S. Wise of Virginia was gratifying to the other members. Strong inducements had been held out to throw a solid Virginia delegation to Harrison, but there are many Blaine men among the anti-Mahoneites and they don't care to join the Harrison procession. These delegates under Mr. Wise's lead are not unfriendly to Gresham, but would probably go in a lump to Allison as the best means of offsetting an attempted Harrison stampede.

No attempt was made to consolidate all the forces upon any one candidate. Senator Sherman had telegraphed his friends during the afternoon that they must stand by him, and the friends of the other candidates felt under similar obligations to the gentlemen they have been supporting. It would have been impossible therefore to have combined on any one man, and if the supporters of any of the candidates went into the meeting hoping that their friend would be selected for the support of all the hope was soon dispelled. The one idea expressed in the general discussion was that the proposition of the big four of New York to name the nominee must be defeated first and the other candidates take their chances of success after that. The conference to be held after adjournment today may have something to do with candidates.

During the meeting this morning the statements Patrick Ford had been making about Harrison and the Irish vote of New York were repeated. They were to the effect that Harrison's Know-Nothing record had been investigated and that it would be certain to alienate the whole Irish vote of New York, which was now drifting towards the Republicans. This will probably stagger some of the New-Yorkers who have been talking about his ability to carry New York. Taken along with the Chinese record on the Pacific coast it will be a significant factor.

The eleven Gresham men in the Minnesota delegation will not desert their favorit this morning. They consider Judge Gresham's chances as good as ever and declare their intention of standing by him to the end.

PATRICK FORD'S OBJECTION.

He Says Harrison Couldn't Get the Irish-American Vote in New York.

Patrick Ford punctured a big hole in the Harrison bubble last night. The blow came from a quarter whence it was not expected and raised for consideration the serious question whether Harrison could carry the Irish vote in New York which has separated from and Democratic party. Mr. Ford did not mince words. He gave his views in strong language, and to some of the men who have been foremost in shaping the policy of the party in its nominations. Last night he went to Stephen B. Elkins, Secretary Fessenden of the National Committee, John C. New, and others, and told them that if Harrison were nominated the Irish vote which Blaine carried need not be counted upon this year. This was a great surprise all around. John C. New attempted to argue that Mr. Ford was mistaken, but that gentleman insisted that he knew just what he was talking about. He said Harrison had never shown any interest in the Irish cause; that he held aloof from the Irish people; and that his aristocratic notions had created a strong prejudice against him among that nationality. These things, he believed, would prevent him from receiving the Irish vote, and to that extent jeopardize the chances of the Republican ticket. Only a small percentage of loss in the Irish vote would make New York hopelessly Democratic, and the conditions that operated on New York would have a like effect elsewhere. Mr. Ford expressed these ideas in strong words. He went directly to the men whose standing in the party was unquestioned, so that there might be no mistake about it. Harrison's friends were much worked up over the matter, but there was no way of answering Mr. Ford's argument against their candidate.

When seen last night Mr. Ford declined to talk about the matter. He simply said he was an independent voter and would say what he had to say for publication after the nominations were made.

ONE AGAINST HARRISON.

The Other Candidates Joined in Opposition.

The Indiana delegation sang choruses of praise and endless hallelujahs last evening. They did not exactly claim the earth, but roared vociferously for the United States and its delegations and Ben Harrison's nomination on the second ballot. At midnight these were the claims made by the sanguine Hoosiers: States expected to vote solid—New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maryland, Wisconsin, and Indiana. They even claim that he will get from 285 to 300 votes on the first ballot. Others just as well posted say that the Harrison people are sadly out of their reckoning, and characterize the claim that New York will cast 70, New Jersey 18, Connecticut 12, Maryland 16, Indiana 26, and Wisconsin 22 votes for Harrison as preposterous. An attempt to raid into the Pennsylvania delegation was made, but it met with little success. Senator Quay refused point-blank to entertain any consideration of them whatever.

The Harrison men claim that it was at first agreed that Harrison should have 55 out of the 72 votes. But Hiscock took a hand in and the recalcitrant seventeen were all corralled save two. Who these two are it was not given out. Hiscock spent nearly his entire evening at the Harrison headquarters. He came in shortly after the convention's adjournment and remained till past 11 o'clock. The Wisconsin men also formed a large portion of the conference that was held in John C. New's room.

Some mystery exists regarding the sudden change of this delegation from Gresham to Harrison, and late last night it still remained inexplicable. At 7 p. m. Payne, Fairchild, Peterson, O'Neill, and a number of others declared out and out that sixteen out of their twenty-two votes were going to Gresham on first ballot. At 10 p. m. the twenty-two votes were pledged to Harrison. Fairchild is held responsible for this sudden transfer. That he was largely instrumental in bringing it about was generally believed at the various headquarters yesterday. Fairchild has been a sturdy advocate of each of the several candidates in turn except Depew, to whom he was from the first bitterly opposed. How Depew would have won him and the delegation over is a question that remained unsolved last evening.

The original program of the New-Yorkers in going over to Harrison was simply to test his strength on two, possibly three, ballots. At heart the New-Yorkers are Blaineites. It was then reasoned that if at the end of these ballots Harrison failed of a nomination, then the New York delegation would abandon the Hoosier candidate and turn to Blaine. Such was the program to be carried out last evening, and it might have been, had not an adjournment been taken. Steve Elkins is credited with being the inspirator of this brilliant piece of work. It failed to carry, and its failure may possibly mean the loss of first place to Ben Harrison.

At no time since the meeting of the political clans was there more feeling shown over this matter of the selection of the standard-bearer as cropped out last evening. Two things were patent—first, that if Judge Gresham cannot be nominated Harrison will not be either. The report of New York's action startled the other delegations, and has fairly infuriated them.

Last night's test vote on the question of adjournment is considered as a fair estimate of the Harrison force as it now stands. Rather than see Harrison carried through the other candidates will deadlock the convention. Said Powell Clayton: "It looks much like Harrison tonight, and I've no doubt they'll try hard enough to run him through." Then the veteran's eye flashed as he looked at the reporters and said: "But we'll see."

The allurement held out to the big Empire State is the Vice-Presidency. New York will be left to pick out any man and he is to be boosted through. Morton is the name most frequently mentioned. But in all this barter and trade one matter remains unexplained. It is this: How could William Walter Phelps consent to allow New Jersey to support New York when this thing knocks Mr. Phelps out of his cherished and petted design—the Vice-Presidential chair? The rumor had it last evening that a Minister's portfolio—that to England—would go to the Jersey leader. It could not be verified. When that gentleman was approached by THE TRIBUNE man and asked relative to the New Jersey vote he proudly straightened himself and referred his questioner to headquarters.

Hard blows were dealt at the Indiana-New York combination last evening by the other delegations. It is the field against Harrison, and they felt it as well as understood the significance of the movement. One thing is certain, and it is this: Under no circumstances will the nomination of Harrison be allowed if the other States can have their say in the matter. Apart from his State he is considered exceedingly weak. Few if any believe that he could carry New York, and it is conceded by the California and coast delegations that he could not carry their region. Strenuous efforts are being made to swing into the Harrison camp the Pacific-coasters, but it is not thought that it will succeed.

The Wisconsin delegation held an informal meeting in Senator John C. Spooner's room last night. At the conclusion Mr. Henry C. Payne, delegate-at-large and Chairman of the State Central Committee, made the following statement:

"Wisconsin will cast her twenty-two votes for Harrison. There was no formal action taken in the matter and none was necessary. All the delegates were present and expressed themselves that way."

"What led to this sudden change of opinion?"

"Wisconsin sent an uninstructed delegation to Chicago. It was deemed advisable to tender Gov. Rusk a number of complimentary votes. We expected that in the meantime New York and Indiana would indicate their preferences. New York has selected Harrison, who is also the choice of the Indiana delegates. If New York and Indiana are satisfied with Harrison, we are."

"Who will be given the second place?"

"Morton of New York, of course. The second place must go to New York, and Morton is the man."

Killed by a Locomotive Explosion.

CUMBERLAND, Md., June 22.—A shifting-engine on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Keyser exploded this morning, killing Engineer Joseph Bell of Grafton and injuring fatally John McNabb of Winchester, the conductor, and William Bayliss of Keyser, the fireman.

Detroit People Buy a Gold-Mine.

ISHPEMING, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—There is enough stock already deposited in the bank by shareholders to make it certain that the Detroit syndicate will secure full control of the lately discovered gold-mine here.

LOOKED FOR A NOMINEE.

THOUSANDS FLOCKED TO THE CONVENTION MORNING AND NIGHT.

They Were Disappointed When No Selection Was Made at the First Session, and at Night Were Dismayed at the Early Adjournment—Col. Ingersoll Addressed the Crowd and Aroused the Ire of the Anti-Gresham People by Expressing His Personal Preference.

Yesterday the Republican National Convention was seized with "an antic disposition." It had devoted the whole of the previous day to talk. In the morning there was the reading of a platform of great scope and comprehensiveness. There were many essays compacted into its weighty paragraphs. To listen to it was like hearing a volume read. Assenting to all its propositions and not disposed to spend time unnecessarily in mere discussion, it was adopted by the convention without debate.

That disposed of, the nominating speeches began. They were numerous beyond precedent. Many of them were of unwonted length, according to the usage of National conventions. Many of them were of singular power and finely sustained force. Eight candidates were placed before the convention, the merits of each being presented exhaustively by the ablest and most impressive of their respective supporters. It is safe to say that the convention felt nothing further needed to be said in behalf of any of them. Each had had "his day in court." The time for oratory was over. The time for balloting had arrived. When the convention was called to order yesterday morning the general uncertainty, the painful tension of feeling, the solicitude of friends, and their eager and sanguine hopes, created an atmosphere charged with profound feeling.

MR. HISCOCK IN THE CHAIR.

Senator Hiscock was in the chair. After prayer he directed amid passionate excitement that the roll of States be called that their votes for President might be recorded. The galleries were resolved to become active participants in the proceedings. The first time each candidate's name was mentioned in the balloting, especially when a State cast its full vote for its special choice, there were turbulent demonstrations of delight. This was especially the case when Illinois cast its 44 votes for Gen. Gresham; and when he received smaller numbers of votes as the roll-call proceeded. It required the persistent efforts of the Chair, who was finally successful, to reduce the audience, which must have numbered 12,000 persons, to subordination.

The result of the first ballot dissipated many predictions. Sherman's strength proved much less than had been claimed for him. Gresham came forth stamped with the seal of approval by a larger number of delegates than were expected to vote for him on the first ballot. Alger, after tremendous boasting by his lieutenants, did not prove at all formidable. It was manifest that the vote was more distinctly significant of possibilities unwelcome to many of the most astute managers than they had anticipated. A second ballot was proceeded with, raising Sherman and depressing Gresham slightly, while Alger rose in suggestive geographical lines. A third ballot followed at once. Gresham rose, Sherman fell, Alger gained slightly. The States of Iowa, New York, Wisconsin, and New Jersey cast their votes for local favorits. As it was clear that no result could be reached without conference, an adjournment was carried until 7 o'clock in the evening.

One of the most remarkable scenes ever witnessed in a Republican convention occurred. Authentic rumors were in circulation that New York, convinced of the futility of nominating Mr. Depew, had resolved to withdraw his name; and, acting on this resolution, had formed a combination with Indiana and Wisconsin for the support of Gen. Harrison. These rumors received substantial corroboration in the appearance

GALLERY ENTHUSIASM.

of Mr. Depew with his delegation, from which he has been absent since the nominating speeches were made. His appearance was recognized by the galleries and he received a generous and general welcome. Immediately upon the calling of the convention to order, Mr. Estee being in the Chair, Mr. Depew appeared upon the platform. He said with emotion not wholly restrained that he had come as a delegate of New York to the convention, neither desiring nor expecting to be nominated by it. His State had chosen to present his name. He had no right to decline to comply with its command. After fully considering the subject he was convinced, however, that his railroad position might imperil the party in some States hitherto Republican. Therefore he withdrew his name; and as New York had come unanimous for whoever should be the nominee she would go home unanimous in the support of the candidate the convention should select.

The speech was manly, candid, and soothing. It seemed a note of ancient faith and unity; and he resumed his place in the New York delegation while the galleries cheered.

On the floor of the convention the effect was wholly unlike that in the galleries. For most of the delegates rumor became probability, doubt became anxiety. By those spontaneous organizations by which men, diversely interested, agree to seek time and fit places for consultation, "the said," to speak frankly, sought to effect a movement against the credited combination in the interest of Gen. Harrison. The Sherman, Allison, and Gresham support incurred in a motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock this morning. A roll-call of States revealed the main lines of the new situation. The motion for adjournment was made by Gen. Hastings, who had placed Sherman in nomination. It was seconded by Filley of Missouri, and Henderson of Iowa, and carried by a vote of 535 to 282. Before the roll-call had been finished Col. George R. Davis of Illinois moved that if the motion to adjourn should prevail, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll should be invited to address the convention on "Republicanism." Col. Ingersoll was seated on the platform. He had been seen by the galleries, and his name was sprung upon the house from the galleries. The thousands packed in them were wofully disappointed by the prospect of adjournment. They expected a night of thrilling excitement. They were reluctant to go home. The presence of Col. Ingersoll on the platform was a temptation too great to be resisted.

As soon as the Chair declared the motion to adjourn carried the cries for Ingersoll grew into a whirlwind. After several minutes' delay, the Chairman having left the desk, he appeared at it and was given a greeting of extraordinary warmth. Although the great majority of the delegates were clearly impatient for retirement, in the hope of stopping a stampede to Harrison, they dropped into their seats again with substantial unanimity. It is doubtful if a score left the floor. The leaders of the various candidacies were conspicuously in their seats. As soon as Col. Ingersoll appeared the Illinois delegation rose to their feet and, combining their lung power with that of Gresham's admirers in the galleries, cheered and cheered.

Col. Ingersoll set out upon a eulogy of the Republican party. His voice, a little less suave than old, carried its words without effort into every part of the building. As each brilliant sentence came forth it was applauded. He passed from the mission of the Republican party, which he described as the civilization of the Republic, to a eulogy of the protective tariff. He contended that the more diversified and the more skilled the industries of a country the more intelligent her people. This portion of a discourse destined untimely to be cut off is full of the characteristic pungency and incisiveness which have been for so many years qualities in Ingersoll's speeches. From protection he passed to a comparison of the actual candidates of the Democratic party with the ideal candidates of the Republican party.

He would nominate two patriots against two Coppetheads. He would nominate two soldiers against two dog-fennel Democrats. No man who would not go to Richmond during the war should now be permitted to go to the White House. Each of these ringing sentences, spoken with increasing power, evoked increasing excitement. He dwelt briefly upon the necessity of party success. He had told why he is a Republican. He desired the Republican party to win, not only for its own sake, not only for the sake of human liberty, which is more than any party or any country. "Where is available man?" he asked as trumpet-tones. "Gresham" was the instant response from many parts of the house. Then rival demonstrations were instituted. The answer proved a brand which set burning a great deal of inflammable emotion. The cries for Gresham were magnificently sustained against counter cries for all the other candidates, especially against one for Blaine, which, however, was animated, although it did not extend on the door much beyond the limits of the California delegates. While these spectacular pantomimes went on Col. Ingersoll stood still, leaning his left arm upon the Chairman's desk and appearing rather pleased.

He was at last permitted to resume his speech. "When the hurrah is out of the lungs," he said, "the sense is back in the brain." Then men gravely consider who can be elected. It has been well known that the most eloquent of living Republicans prefers this year Gen. Gresham, and there was no cause for the demonstration that followed a declaration of his personal preference. But the anti-Gresham crowd that had been packed into the hall created a phenomenal confusion.

Col. Ingersoll stood calm but manifestly wounded. His face grew paler and pained. A shade of anger came upon it and his eyes flashed, while he changed his attitude of rest against the desk and stood squarely upon both feet. The storm grew apace. Every man and most of the women in the densely-crowded hall was shouting something. No human ear could detect an articulate sound. There was only colossal noise. Ingersoll stood impassive, having realized its character, and evidently hopeful that its frenzy would soon be spent.

This unparalleled incident lasted eleven minutes before Col. Ingersoll turned away from the desk. His face had grown ashen. The anger in his eyes shone like steel in sun heat. His mouth was drawn tightly and his lips were pallid. He was suffering from emotions to which he has been a stranger until now. The first of American orators, the most eloquent of living Republicans, a man who has served his party in all its trials and never asked aught for his share in its victories, had been refused a hearing.

His retirement was the signal for an attempted demonstration in favor of Mr. Blaine. That also was resented and extinguished. The California delegation unfurled a purple silk banner bearing the legend "Blaine and Protection." It was received with frantic acclaim by a small but vigorous portion of the audience who had now practically taken possession of every part of the house. The delegates were gone. The Blaine banner was waved madly. Ladies in the balcony where Mrs. Logan and others have sat during the convention, waved silken banners with graceful zeal, and one of them secured a white plume upon the staff of her flag. The appearance of this poetic symbol added to the frenzy of the moment and many of the adherents of the absent statesman exhausted themselves shouting in his honor.

Meanwhile the venerable figure of Fred Douglass appeared at the vacant Chairman's desk. His intention was not clearly perceived. The crowd around the platform had become a mob. He endeavored for some time in vain to secure a hearing. At last comparative quiet was restored and he introduced Mr. Pope of St. Louis, who recited "Sheridan's Ride." The storm wholly expired during the recitation, but the moment it was over, although scarcely a well known figure remained except that of Douglass, it threatened to break out again. He managed to make a pathetic plea for order and toleration, and added that he had been requested to introduce the Hon. Thomas Fitch of California. Mr. Fitch, who seemed to have come prepared for some such emergency, and who, in his prime, was a pleasing, popular speaker, laid before him a manuscript and began delivering its contents. Mr. Fitch was not given a hearing.

At last the astonishing proceedings were brought to a close by Mr. Clabes, the reading clerk, who absent-mindedly put on his high hat and then seized the gavel, which he pounded so as to compel attention. "Take off your hat" was the cry. He did so and then requested the audience to disperse. The request was slowly complied with.

Can Get No Drug-Store Whisky.

CARTHAGE, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—Carthage druggists now refuse to sell liquor to any one, even physicians, under any pretext. Their action is caused by the recent act of the City Council modifying druggists' permits to sell liquor.

HARRISON AND THE FIELD

SHERMAN BOWLED OUT YESTERDAY—WILL HARRISON FALL TODAY?

The Defeat of the Ohio Senator Openly Confessed—Efforts of the Field to Combine Against the Indianapolis Lawyer—The Signs Still Point to the Potency of the Blaine Influence in Directing the Workings of the Convention—How Other Candidates Dropped Out of the Fight.

A more delicate and dangerous game was never played in National politics than that which is now a strong, if not controlling, influence in this situation. The story of the day is one which coincides in every point with the theory that at least the pretense of an honest effort is to be made to nominate a candidate from among the aspirants now in the field, and these more or less sincere efforts failing the recourse is to be Blaine.

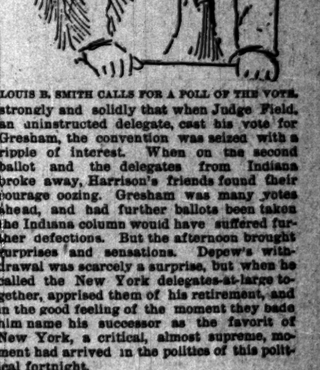
Yesterday's balloting brought no striking changes in the votes of the States, but the net result was of great importance. It swept from the field Hawley, Fitler, Rusk, Depew, Ingalls. It leaves Sherman and Alger nearly on the edges of the conflict. Of all who entered the tourney only Harrison, Allison, and Gresham remain in the midst of the fray which is to be renewed this morning. Sherman's managers adroitly held in reserve for the second ballot a score of votes, but the third ballot, in which their column wavered and fell back a few paces, was the fatal one. The oft-repeated conviction that Sherman would show his maximum strength early in the balloting and then fall back has proved well founded. Sherman's defeat was openly confessed last night by Senator Quay, and was not denied by Butterworth. Gresham's surprising strength gave his friends great encouragement, and, notwithstanding the sneers at newspaper booming and the eagerness of a single city, Gresham's unorganized and spontaneous movement brought him next in number of votes to the leader of the field. Alger showed unexpected strength in the Southern States, where votes are, under some conditions, easily procured, and this certified to the energy of his agents. It was bad politics, however, to demonstrate so early in the fight that practically all of Alger's strength, outside his own State, has been picked up in that section of the country whose votes in the nature of things cannot win a candidate moral support, but whose favor is in this form almost reactionary. The balloting showed, too, what it has all along been easy to perceive, that the Depew candidacy was hopeless from the start.

CALLING THE VOTE OF STATES.

The convention sat just long enough to bowl out of the race John Sherman and the others mentioned. At the adjournment Harrison was also believed to be done for, checked by the defection in Indiana. For Harrison Indiana has been claimed so strongly and solidly that when Judge Field, an uninstructed delegate, cast his vote for Gresham, the convention was seized with a ripple of interest. When on the second ballot and the delegates from Indiana broke away, Harrison's friends found their courage oozing. Gresham was many votes ahead, and had further ballots been taken the Indiana column would have suffered further defections. But the afternoon brought surprises and sensations. Depew's withdrawal was scarcely a surprise, but when he called the New York delegates-at-large together, apprised them of his retirement, and in the good feeling of the moment they bade him name his successor as the favorit of New York, a critical, almost supreme, moment had arrived in the politics of this political fortnight.

"We must have a soldier," said Depew, "a man strong in Indiana, one with whom we shall hope of carrying New York. I choose Harrison."

Then Platt, who has favored Alger, and Hiscock, who has wanted Alger, and Miller, who is anti-Blaine and has been pro-Sherman, but who realized Sherman's defeat, indorsed Mr. Depew's selection. Together they went before the delegation, where Depew made a better speech, one more impersonal, impulsive, patriotic, than the one which he afterward spoke in the convention; the delegation was polled, 61 men said "Yes," and the first strong combination of the day had been made.



LOUIS B. SMITH CALLS FOR A POLL OF THE VOTE.

The convention met last night with a look of eagerness in every face. "New York for Harrison. New Jersey for Harrison. Wisconsin for Harrison. Is he to be chosen?" These words were on every tongue. Sherman, persistent, eager Sherman, had been dethroned as a favorit and Harrison substituted. Nobody knows what a ballot would have brought forth. But there was no ballot. In the twinkling of an eye the cup of victory was dashed from the Hoosier's lips. Instantly, instinctively, the field combined against the favorit, forced him to show his strength and at the same time his weakness. In resisting a motion to adjourn, which perhaps better politics would have assented to, the Harrison combination mustered a total of 232. This was a great vote, but it fell short of a majority a full 125. Against the favorit thus suddenly brought forward by the chances of politics stood a vast column 535 strong. The convention adjourned, with the program outlined in these columns yesterday morning carried out to the letter. Sherman had had his day in court, and had been found wanting. Harrison had been taken up and sent to the

front. Is the program to be carried on and Harrison to fail by the wayside today?

This is a question which the convention will answer this morning. It is a conundrum which innumerable politicians were putting last night and seeking to solve by conferences and counter-combinations—efforts which did not cease until daylight and which will be renewed this morning before the convention meets. Within a few hours of a realization it is not worth while to speculate, but a strikingly significant fact in the vote taken on adjournment was that for the first time since the convention met the Blaine hand was openly and boldly shown. Maine, Massachusetts, California,

EVERYBODY KEEPS TALLY.

Arkansas opposed Harrison, all but Massachusetts, with solid vote. They did it ostentatiously, too, and the Blaine men in nearly all the States took the cue. It was, in the idiom of practical politics, "The old Blaine guard means to let Mr. Harrison take the bit in his mouth and make his running, but it does not intend that he shall win." It was, further: "This man is not Blaine's residuary legatee; Mr. Blaine has no legatee."

Harrison has taken Sherman's place; is he to meet Sherman's fate? Answer to this question may depend upon Sherman himself. If the Ohio Senator makes an effort to throw the controllable part of his Southern strength to Harrison the Indianapolis lawyer may be named. But it must be remembered that much of Sherman's Southern support is for Blaine after Sherman. If Quay comes in with Pennsylvania Harrison may win, but nearly all of Pennsylvania is Blaine, and though McManes and Barker of Quay's lieutenants want Harrison, the Blaine delegates now refuse to be led over. Quay himself prefers Allison. Again, if New England should abandon her policy of scattering and give Harrison strong support, he could go to the top. But New England is all Blaine. Thus everything runs back directly or indirectly to Blaine and the Blaine influence, and did not the Blaine guard last night give the cue that Harrison is not wanted? And there is Elkins, who has been supposed to want Harrison badly—did he not say yesterday that "this Harrison business is a mere secondary consideration, Blaine being the first"?

As far as can be learned the Harrison combination secured no important recruits last night. It still remains a combination of New York, Indiana, New Jersey, perhaps Connecticut, Maryland, Delaware, and Wisconsin. What the daybreak conferences have brought forth the balloting will show. Last night did bring on a tightening of the Blaine lines, an increasing Blaine enthusiasm, a stronger disposition to reseat any phase of anti-Blaineism. Nor must it be forgotten that there is doubt of New York's sincerity in supporting Harrison, that 48 of the New York delegates are Blaine men. The Blaine grip, aided by Alger missionary work in the South, destroyed Sherman. It has the power to destroy Harrison. The odds are even that it will be able to do it in short order today.

At first sight Depew's choice of Harrison appears a most illogical thing. Harrison has been the candidate of Phelps, of Elkins, whom Depew abhors to such an extent that he swears Phelps shall not have the Vice-Presidency. But there is some method in Depew's madness. He takes up the candidate of his enemies, and it appears drives at least one of them away. Elkins is reported as saying: "The question is, if we can beat Harrison." Further about Depew. He was actuated to some extent by a feeling of revenge. The Senatorial friends of Allison had been active in stimulating the Granger opposition to the New York Central President. Allison's friends from Granger Iowa had talked much of the disaster to them which Depew's nomination would be. So up rises the chagrined but momentarily masterful Depew, saying: "This headquarters to see McKinley. He kept out of their way. Ohio is tempted to push McKinley forward, but cannot do so as a delegation, because there is Foraker. He is more ambitious than McKinley, and both have their friends. Yet the corridor talk is all to the conclusion that if Ohio is to have another Garfield his name will not be Foraker.

A picturesque incident of last evening was Bob Ingersoll standing in the midst of a cyclone. The cyclone was not fair to him, and not even his most winning smile could charm it away. Yet Bob intended to be fair with the cyclone. He stood before the gathering as its invited guest. The crowd called him out and insisted on hearing him. Not a man left his seat when the orator began. Everybody wanted to hear the peerless orator. The convention had adjourned and the meeting was simply a gatheringof citizens eager for eloquence, with which it has not been often stirred, though it has heard much speaking. The person who did not want to listen had the privilege of retiring without violating any proprieties. All remained. And if the audience had treated Robert as fairly as he intended treating it he would have gone on after mentioning the name of his choice for President to say some fine things about the choice of everybody and declare, as only an Ingersoll can declare, that they are worthy sons all, each competent to lead to victory. But at the mention of Gresham's name applause came, and suspicious people, who think poor, humble Chicago ought to expatriate and muzzle herself in hospitality, suddenly became indignant and unmannerly, and proceeded to howl down a great orator, and spoil a fine occasion. Then a man from California tried to speak for Blaine, and there was some waving of banners, but the cyclone was still in the air, and fair play was not then there for anybody. Accidents will occur in big crowds.

As to the Presidency, a fairly comprehensive glance at a complex situation shows Harrison against the field and in danger of being knocked down and run over by the game to let one man after another stand up and show how strong he is—a game which is in the nature of things a playing with fire.

WALTER WELLMAN.

WASHINGTON WAS INTERESTED.

The Allison-Sherman Compact—Cleveland Watching the Ballots.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—[Special.]—The impression gains ground here that there is an Allison-Sherman deal on the tapis. A gentleman known to be in Mr. Allison's confidence, and who is as cautious and conservative as his chief, said this afternoon to a friend: "Mr. Allison is perfectly satisfied. Everything is working round all right. Allison will be the nominee unless something unexpected happens."

He further said that Allison and Senator Quay had a perfect understanding and that Mr. Sherman knew of it. It is understood that Quay and Allison have been in close telegraphic communication all day, and some important messages have passed between them.

The House took as much interest in the proceedings as the Senate. While the Sundry Civil bill was wearily dragging its slow length along the legislative trail the members were gathering round the bulletin board in the Speaker's lobby or else they came upstairs to the press gallery to get the latest news. They indulged in any amount of speculation and asked each other who would be nominated. They swore at the weather, went back in the House to see that the Sundry Civil bill was still there, and came out again and looked at the bulletins. Some of the Republican members of the House believed McKinley would be on the ticket. He is popular and has the good will of every one.

Every move in Chicago was attentively watched at the White House. The bulletins were promptly sent to the President and he analyzed them with Col. Lamont and some of his callers. He is as anxious as any one to know against whom he will have to run. Mrs. Cleveland takes great interest in everything that is going on. She is now at Oak View and the telephone between the President's country seat and the Executive Mansion was kept busy. While the ballots were being taken Mrs. Cleveland was kept informed as to what was being done, and at the end of each ballot Col. Lamont telephoned to her the total vote recorded for each candidate.

Shortly after 7 o'clock crowds of considerable dimensions gathered in front of the telegraph offices and thronged Newspaper row. When the news came that the convention had adjourned until tomorrow without taking a ballot the crowds dispersed slowly, after trying to account for the adjournment in a dozen different ways. The bulletin of adjournment was sent to Senator Sherman, who retired soon after receiving it. The lights in Senator Hawley's house were also put out early, but Senator Allison sat on his high stoop until after 10 o'clock, inhaling the faint breeze that gently moved the trees in front of his house. He talked about everything except politics to a few friends who, like himself, were trying to keep cool.

HIS LIFE WAS TAKEN.

The Price Henry Miller Paid for Offending a Jockey.

NEW YORK, June 22.—[Special.]—James Stone, colored, rider of Frolick at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, shot and instantly killed Henry Miller last night. Miller is a bartender at Fritz Stenzig's hotel on the Sheepshead Bay road. Yesterday forenoon Stone entered the saloon and bought some beer, tendering in payment a $5 bill. Miller gave him change for $1, but afterward corrected his mistake. During the afternoon Stone entered the saloon, called Miller bad names, and threatened to get even before the night was over. Shortly before midnight he staggered into the barroom. Miller was behind the bar at the time, and turned to see Stone rushing toward him with a revolver in hand. With an oath and exclaiming, "Take that," the jockey pulled the trigger. The bullet penetrated Miller's heart, and he fell dead without uttering a word. Stone escaped from the barroom, but was arrested early this morning.

LUNCHEON IN THE GALLERIES.

FIRE IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.

Twenty-five Persons Barely Escape—Three Children Partially Suffocated.

At an early hour this morning fire broke out in a three-story house at No. 2408 Wentworth avenue in which there were six families, numbering twenty-five persons. All the occupants had narrow escapes. Nineteen persons were taken out of windows by the firemen. Conton Helmstrom lived on the second floor in the rear with his wife and six children. Three of the latter were unconscious when rescued from the smoke-filled rooms. They were 7 and 5 years and 3 months old.

WILL TAKE UP THE RATES WAR.

Notice Served on Competing Lines to Appear for Trial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission today ordered that notice be given the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railroad that its new low rates, in which intermediate points are discriminated against, will be investigated at a meeting of the commission at Dubuque, Ia., July 25. Competing lines have also been notified to appear, which means that the commission is determined to go to the bottom of the Northwestern rates war.

End of a Repudiation Period.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 22.—There is rejoicing in Elizabeth tonight over the settlement of the city debt. At a meeting of the City Council tonight the Debt Committee reported that the entire Singer Manufacturing Company's and Goelet Brothers' interests, amounting to $3,000,000, had agreed through the intervention of a syndicate to accept 50 per cent in cash. The Council held an executive session and when the doors were opened the city's acceptance was announced. The city was involved by improvements some years ago and defaulted with a debt of $6,000,000.

Great Storm on the Northeast Coast.

GRAND RIVER, Que., June 23.—A gale that caused great loss of life and property set in here Wednesday. Boats fishing on the Miscou Banks were swept away, and as far as can be ascertained today six men were drowned.

Suicide of a Journalist.

NEW YORK, June 22.—[Special.]—Michael J. Heffernan, a well-known New York journalist, committed suicide last night by drowning himself in the bay. He was a sufferer from rheumatism.

WHY DEPEW WITHDREW.

THE RAILROAD PRESIDENT EXPLAINS HIS OWN ACTION.

He Says that the Delegates from Certain Western States Told Him that His Candidacy Would Disrupt the Republican Party in Their Localities—He Makes Some Statements About the Railroad Interests—The Peculiarity in the Situation.

Chauncey M. Depew was asked after the convention last night why he had withdrawn from the race. Said he: "The members of the New York delegation were unanimously in favor of my nomination—that is, unanimous with one exception. One man thought to distinguish himself and carry the world on his shoulders. The delegates assured me of their votes so long as ballots were to be cast. New York is, perhaps, the greatest State in the Union—the greatest in its manufactures, in the value of its agricultural productions, in the extent of its commerce, and the capitalization of its railroads. New York is a commercial State and its people have learned to estimate a man by his capacity and success in business. However it may be considered in the West, in New York the railroad business—requiring the comfort and safety of passengers, quick delivery of goods, the care of track—is thought to take as great intelligence and integrity as the public requires in the lawyer, the doctor, the broker, or the merchant. There is in New York an undertone of indignant feeling against Mr. Cleveland. This feeling can be utilized only by a citizen of New York, one who has the confidence of the business classes from long connection with them and residence among them. It is a feeling which with direction and a candidate in whom they have confidence and felt sure would succeed and carry the State, would strike and strike to kill. Twenty thousand or 30,000 Democrats would bolt. I have been connected either by attorneyship or business relations with insurance companies, trust companies, banks, and manufactories, and I believe I am understood in them. There are in the employ of the railroad of which I am President 30,000 men, and 30,000 of them are Democrats, and every man of them would vote for me. Why? Because ever since my Presidency the office door has always been open to any employé of the road—the yardsman, the conductor, the brakeman, or switchman. If the Vanderbilts were present, and I was told that a committee of workingmen had something to say, the Vanderbilts must wait and the workingmen be admitted. What they wanted would be granted, or denied, or compromised. On other roads the subordinate complains to his next superior and his complaint is hung on a nail and that is the end of it. The charge is that as a railroad man I am not to be trusted; that having worked for a salary for railroad companies—for I do not own the one thousandth part of 1 per cent of the properties I manage—I have become so imbued with devotion to them that when I quit their work and the salary ceases I will continue to favor them in every possible way to the detriment of the public service. That is, when I leave their service and enlist in the public service I will continue to render them service for which I am not paid, to the injury of the service for which I am paid. That is the charge. It means that the railroad men of the country are to be disfranchised, that to be a railroad man is to be a bar to the public service, that railroad men are not to be trusted, and that they are to be denied the right belonging to the humblest citizen in the land. Isn't the brakeman on the road engaged in as honorable work as the farmer in the field? Is not the machinist in the railroad shop as worthy as the machinist in any other shop? Is not the railroad official as deserving and trustworthy as the man in any other position requiring equal honesty and equal intelligence?

"Representatives of five of the Western States came to me this afternoon just after the convention. They told me that my nomination would be a serious thing to the Republican party in Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, and Wisconsin. No, not Minnesota. Minnesota repudiated it. They told me it would permanently endanger the Republican party in those States—perhaps disrupt it, because I was a railroad man; that it would identify the Republican party with the railroad monopolists; that, as a consequence, members of Congress, State officers, local officers, and Electors would be defeated. They said it would permanently endanger the party. They were sincere in what they said. Some of them were sorry that it was so. They thought it was a survival of the same prejudices that hung witches, branded Baptists, and drowned Quakers. They said it was a sentiment to be stamped out, but that five months of a campaign was not time enough to do it in."

"Were they not correct in saying such a feeling exists?"

"Ought it to exist? The railroad question is going to be quite as big a question as the Granger question. There are 13,000,000 voters in the United States; 1,150,000 of them are railroad men. Are these 1,150,000 to be disfranchised? I have received intimations from these 1,150,000 railroad men that they intended to vote for me. Since I came to Chicago the master workmen of the railroad lodges on a road running into this city walked into my room and said: 'I just came to tell you the boys are with you.' What that man said represents what the railroad men of this country feel, yet they are to be disfranchised.

"When the representatives of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Wisconsin came to me this afternoon I said, 'Well, I will not be a candidate.' I called the New York delegation together and told it what I had been told was the feeling of the West and Northwest. I said I desired to withdraw. The New York members were opposed to it—bitterly opposed to it—and we were together from 3 o'clock until nearly 7, just before the convention."

"Don't you think they will vote for you anyway tomorrow?"

"No. I have absolutely prohibited that."

"Who will they vote for? How will the New York vote be disposed of? Will it go to Alger, or Harrison, or Sherman?"

"I don't know anything about it. But, however, the situation has an element of humor in it. When I stood up before the convention tonight I thought of an old classmate of mine who has become famous as a divine. He began preaching in a little Congregational church, and over the way was a little Spiritualistic community which would go off and have Spiritualistic revelations. Then the pastor would abuse everybody else. The pastor, a man named Robinson, died one day. He was a man who had been bred a Puritan and some of his friends thought he ought to be buried in a Puritan way. They went to my classmate and asked him to conduct the funeral service. He made a few remarks upon the virtues of the deceased—what few he had—and sang a little hymn after a fashion and prayed. Just after the prayer his widow got up and said the spirit of her husband was there, and then she began to abuse the preacher, and the prayer, and the hymn; and the friends of the dead man who had invited my friend to preach the funeral went to him and said he must not think anything about it; that, though it was contrary to the ordinary proprieties, yet it was not the widow who was doing it, but it was her husband's spirit. My friend replied that he was not at all hurt; he did not feel hard toward anybody, but still it was a peculiar experience. He said that 'in fifteen years of funerals it was the first time he had ever been assed by the corpse.' That is about my relations to the convention this afternoon."

Burglars Appear with a Circus.

MASON CITY, Ia., June 21.—[Special.]—Today during the parade of the Sells Bros.' circus several residences were broken into. Freight Agent Crippen of the Milwaukee Road had $600 stolen from his house. No arrests have been made.

TROUBLE FOR CLEVELAND.

New York's "Big Three" Brewing a Scheme for His Defeat.

NEW YORK, June 21.—[Special Correspondence].—There is serious trouble brewing for the Democratic party in this city and State; especially for the Cleveland Democracy, which is not by any means the entire party here, but which must have the co-operation of the entire party if Cleveland is to have a second term in the office, for which he so fervently declared no man ought to be elected for more than one term. New York has for years ranked as a doubtful state in politics. But, if the plans which are now in preparation are fully carried out, it will not be at all doubtful this year. On the contrary, it will, so far as the National ticket is concerned, be as safely Republican as Pennsylvania or Vermont.

The factors in the storm that is beginning to shadow the horizon are several, and their opportunity lies in the fact that a Governor is to be elected in this State this year. The first important factor is Gov. Hill. There is no disguising the fact that he hates Cleveland. He cherished a Presidential ambition of his own. But Cleveland ruthlessly smashed it to atoms, and gave Hill to understand that his political career was ended. The Governor understands perfectly well that the National Administration intends to punish him. If he tries to get another term as Governor, the Cleveland machine will prevent it. If he looks toward the United States Senatorship he will see the White House blocking the way. As long as Mr. Cleveland is President the whole power of the National Administration will be used to punish Mr. Hill for having dared to oppose the will of the party boss. Under these circumstances is it to be supposed that the Governor is anxious for the President to be reelected? Of course, the two are ostensibly on friendly terms. Mr. Hill would have nothing to gain by openly quarreling with Mr. Cleveland now. But just wait awhile! And bear in mind what Mr. Hill said the other day, that he does not expect to run for any office this year.

The second factor is Mayor Hewitt, who is in most respects an admirable Mayor, and who, by the way, has just declared positively that he will not run for the office again as the candidate of any political party. I am within the bounds of moderation when I say that Mr. Hewitt is the most disappointed and the most angry politician in America today. I am informed by a man who knows him well that he all along had full confidence in Mr. Cleveland's one-term professions, and that he looked upon himself as Mr. Cleveland's certain successor. More than that, Mr. Hewitt was confirmed and encouraged by the President in this belief. He was given to understand, indirectly, of course, but pretty emphatically, that the Administration would use its influence in favor of him as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency this year; and this was to be his consolation for not getting a seat in the Cabinet, or, what he greatly desired, the mission to England. It will leave it to imagination, then, to picture Mr. Hewitt's feelings when, early this year, it became evident that Mr. Cleveland intended to take a second nomination and leave Mr. Hewitt entirely out in the cold. It will be observed that the Mayor has not had a word to say in approval of the work of the St. Louis Convention. He is, in brief, angry and bent on revenge.

A third factor is Secretary Whitney. It has long been an open secret that that clever and ambitious young man thinks himself far worthier than Mr. Cleveland to be President. Those who have observed the disdainful and contemptuous expression that involuntarily comes to his face whenever Mr. Cleveland is mentioned well understand that he has for his chief neither affection nor admiration. He believes that Mr. Cleveland has broken faith by so unreservedly grabbing for a second term, and he fully means to retire from the Cabinet in March next, whether Mr. Cleveland is reelected or not, on the ground that he cannot honorably serve under Mr. Cleveland during a second term which the President had no honorable right to accept. Mr. Whitney, moreover, is ambitious to be President, and a man as he cannot fail to have noticed that the Governorship of New York is a far more likely stepping-stone thereto than a Cabinet office is.

Now, it is not difficult to see how these three will work together. Neither of them has anything to gain, but, on the contrary, they all have much to lose by the reelection of Mr. Cleveland. Nor have they anything to gain by the election of Mr. William R. Grace to the Governorship of New York, which Mr. Cleveland intends to accomplish. I have it on the authority of an exceptionally well-informed politician that Gov. Hill and Mayor Hewitt intend to force the nomination of Secretary Whitney for Governor. As I have said, Grace will be the Administration candidate. But it is believed that Hill and Hewitt will be able to control the State convention and nominate Whitney; with the help that Mr. Whitney himself can give by a judicious use of navy-yard patronage. This done, Cleveland will be sacrificed for Whitney. Democratic votes will be cast for a Republican President in return for Republican votes for a Democratic Governor. Such deals are common enough in New York. The expected result will be that this State will go Republican on the National ticket, but Democratic on the State ticket. Then Mr. Hill will have his revenge in being able to show how Cleveland ran behind the party ticket in his own State, and with Mr. Cleveland disposed of he will be able to resume his leadership in the party. Mr. Hewitt will also have the revenge that is not unwelcome to a man of his dyspeptic disposition, and he will have a clear title to the United States Senatorship whenever the party is able to give it to him. It is a pretty combination as it stands, and the chances are strongly in favor of its being carried through. If so Mr. Cleveland may look out for trouble next November.

JULIAN GREY.

Some Sound Business Maxims.

Action is really the life of business.

Use every means to hold on to your home trade.

Great bargains can only be secured in any market by being on the spot.

Always keep your designs and business from the knowledge of others.

It is easy to sell goods if they are well suited to your trade and bought right.

Be courageous; drop your best friend if he shows lack of honesty and integrity.

Avoid litigation as much as possible, for lawyers and costs eat up the principal.

Have the courage to discharge a debt while you have the money in your pocket.

The man who borrows money and then borrows trouble is in shoal sure enough.

Prefer small profits and certain returns to large profits and uncertain settlements.

Difficulties, like thieves, often disappear at a glance; therefore, always face a difficulty.

Punctuality in money matters leads to prosperity and confidence and the basis of credit.

In buying study carefully the wants of your trade and buy with that end always in view.

Be polite, prompt, decisive, civil, and obliging to all your customers, and see that your clerks do likewise.

Study the history of current events; make careful comparisons of the fluctuations in price, in demand, and in supply, in order to guide your own operations by the lessons these facts impart.

Misrepresentation of anything never pays, and when you tell your customers that your goods are superior to those of your competitor, when you know the same to be false, you are simply putting in the wedge that will ultimately drive your trade away.

Remember that the golden rule of commercial life is probity. Act, therefore, honestly, uprightly, and conscientiously in all matters of business. Never misrepresent, falsify, or deceive; have done with the mean life and never swerve from it, whatever may be the acts or opinions of other men.—*Dry Goods Chronicle.*

Write Your Will Plainly.

It is well to mind the p's and q's, or at least to have one's will written distinctly. A peculiar case is before Judge Over of the Orphans' Court of Pittsburg, Pa., in which $8,000 is involved, that amount depending on the decision of the court as to whether a little word of three letters in a will is "two" or "ten." Mrs. Alice B. Schoonmaker, the wife of Col. J. M. Schoonmaker, the millionaire coke manufacturer, in her will devised a sum of money to the hospital for crippled children in New York City, where she had a child treated for some time. The amount was written out in an open hand and could be taken for either $2,000 (or $10,000. When the matter of distribution was taken up, the question as to the amount arose, and expert testimony as to penmanship has been taken before Judge Over. The case is pending.

Separated by the Stage.

Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter have agreed on a quiet separation because the wife insists on being a professional actress. The Potter family have been hoping that she would weary of her experiment, but when the negotiations with Manager Abbey began they felt that all hope was gone. An eternal connection of Mrs. Potter is reported to have begged her just before she went on the stage not to drag the family name and fame in the dust. Whereupon fair Cora replied that she should shed new lustre on both. But the Potters will have none of that sort of lustre, though Mr. Potter says that he shall be glad to receive his wife at any time when she feels that she can give up the stage.

LOOKING AT BULLETINS.

EXCITED CROWDS IN FRONT OF "THE TRIBUNE" BUILDING.

Wrathy that There Was No Balloting at Night—All Hands at Work During the Recess—Missionaries Flying Their Trade—Harrison's Indianians Wild Over the Gresham Men in Their Delegation—A Song for the Tin-Pail Brigade.

The first bulletin of the morning, announcing how Alabama had cast her votes, was received with indifference by the crowd before THE TRIBUNE office. It was a great, orderly, good-tempered crowd. Business-men came out of their stores and marked down each vote with the regularity of bookkeepers. Men with arithmetical talents performed wonderful feats of addition and subtraction, the total being hopelessly wrong. The knowing young man had his girl beside him and showed her how, if Alger's votes went to Allison, and Allison's went to Harrison, Blaine would be nominated. The girl of the knowing young man received his points with an air of surprised admiration and said that it was "perfectly wonderful."

The young man who makes jokes was out in great style. He chaffed the passengers on the street-cars which pushed their way through the crowd. He criticised their badges, and if their views were not his, would run along with the car, attempting to convert them. He had a tin pail, of course, and a tin horn, and with the latter he tooted his grief or joy according as Gresham went down or up in the ballots.

All the crowds that studied the bulletins, wherever they were situated, were Gresham men. The Blaine men and the rest were busy in convention hall. The field was clear for shouting, and each bulletin as it appeared was greeted with cheers or with groans. Fitler's name was received with surprise. When Florida gave him two votes everybody asked "Who is Fitler, anyway?" The eighteen votes of Pennsylvania almost occasioned a panic. It only subsided when Fitler was withdrawn.

"These dark horses are treacherous," said the knowing young man to his girl.

Gen. Hawley dropped out of the race with even less comment. The methodical man discovered that, by a clerical error, he had transferred Depew's votes to Hawley. When Hawley was withdrawn he was thrown into a tangle of figures and a state of deplorable bewilderment, which ended in his retirement to a corner of THE TRIBUNE office, where he spent two hours in straightening out the record.

Blaine had few friends in the throng. The fidelity of the California delegation was not applauded. Nor was that of Michigan to Alger, or of Iowa to Allison, or of Ohio to Sherman, or of New York to Depew. Three times the bulletins showed the unaltered intentions of these States. Three times the crowd passed the bulletins in silence.

Everything changed when, again and again, the yellow placard went up:

ILLINOIS.	
Gresham	44

Then shouts arose. "Illinois is solid for Gresham," cried the crowd. "Bully for you, boys." And the tin pails and tin horns made hideous music.

Each gain made by Gresham got a round of applause, proportioned to the size of the gain. Colorado was cheered for its five votes in the first ballot, Connecticut for its six; Georgia for the two which stood firm; Indiana for the two which came in after the first ballot; Kansas for five in the third ballot. As each succeeding State contributed a vote or two the spectators handsomely acknowledged it.

At the bottom of the bulletin announcing the vote of New York appeared something that was hidden behind a portrait of Gresham in THE TRIBUNE window. "Put it higher," cried the crowd. Great expectations were formed. Rumors went round that Pennsylvania had changed its vote to Gresham. "It's the beginning of a Gresham stampede," said the knowing young man.

The portrait of Gresham was taken down. In the place which it had occupied appeared the announcement:

OHIO.	
Sherman	45

The disappointment was immense. The knowing young man retired in chagrin. "These politicians," he said to his companion, "are an untrustworthy lot. You never can tell what they are going to do." And he had boarded a State street car before a cheer arose announcing that Gresham had gained eight votes on the third ballot.

A rapidly-swelling crowd of a thousand or more gathered opposit the Auditorium bulletin-board was working itself up to a considerable pitch of excitement last night in anticipation that the pending session would settle the question when it was announced that the name of Depew was withdrawn.

"It is high time," commented a large man wearing an Alger badge, and a Blaine man, a Harrison boomer, and a hustler for Foraker declared, respectively:

"Ten to one it's Blaine before four ballots."

"Rah for Harrison!"

"Vim, Vigor, and Victory! Stand from under, all the rest of you."

The next bulletin was greeted with hisses, and the California delegation was accused of such designs as:

"They think they can fix the thing for Blaine at the Grand Pacific between now and morning."

"They'll spend the night buying States for cash."

"Blaine will be nominated at the Grand Pacific bar between drinks."

A man with a loud voice remarked that while there was little doubt the Californians would make the most of the opportunity provided by the adjournment, it would be Harrison and not Blaine who would be nominated early in the morning session. When a Gresham man had indicated why such a thing was not possible the crowd melted away, evidently much disappointed at the turn in events.

Similar sentiments were expressed by readers of THE TRIBUNE bulletins, one man crediting considerable merriment by observing:

"It's a scheme on the part of the hotels to keep the crowd here over Sunday!"

DURING THE RECESS.

The Friends of the Candidates Hard at Work Making Converts.

There was a deal of hustling during the recess of the convention. The Sherman managers became much frightened over the failure of their candidate to develop any considerable strength after the first ballot. The word went around that all was up with the Ohio Senator, and they were afraid that view would be taken by the delegates who had supported him. Runners were sent out to all Sherman men with instructions to hold out against all proposed combinations, and the managers themselves recorded a resolution to stick to Sherman to the end. Long Jones, who has been coquetting with both Sherman and Alger, rushed in probably to intimate again that he might be able to swing a portion of Illinois to Sherman if that candidate began to gain, and then rushed out again looking much like he was giving an imitation of Atlas bearing the world on his shoulders. While Jones supposed he was cutting a big swath in the Sherman headquarters the Illinois delegation was in consultation over the situation and concluded the outlook was good for Gresham. His gain from the first ballot impressed them with the fact that he was likely to prove a winner. There was not an intimation that any delegate from Illinois was tired of supporting him. On the contrary, they seemed to feel that it would be worse than folly to desert a candidate whose chances of success seemed to be on the increase. One of the delegates had called on Judge Gresham after the convention. The Judge seemed in excellent spirits. As his visitor left he took him by the hand and said: "If Illinois stands by me solidly I will be nominated." This word was told the delegation and the answer was a resolution to stick, so that any trade Jones might have made with the Sherman people was of little value to them or him. In the meantime messengers were sent to all the delegations in Judge Gresham's interest.

The Alger men did not stop for dinner, but proceeded at once to business. An informal meeting was held in Gov. Luce's room, and the Michigan delegation was divided into committees and assigned to the various headquarters where the hope of conversion was considered fair. Reports of an increase of strength began to roll in, and the Wolverines grew more and more enthusiastic. All rumors of defections were discredited. Congressman Horr spent the afternoon with members of the Connecticut delegation, but would not say what result his persuasive eloquence had brought forth.

There was no buttonholing in the hallways. Delegates were quietly approached and invited to step in a private room. A halt was called at 6 o'clock and the tired but satisfied supporters of the Michigan man made a rush for the dining-room.

After a long conference in Senator Spooner's room the Wisconsin delegates decided to adopt no plan of action, but to allow each delegate to exercise his individual preference.

As soon as the Allison boomers had returned from the convention work began in earnest. The Hawkeye Senator had developed more strength in the ballots already taken than many had expected, and it made them enthusiastic. His vote, however, was not larger than the leaders had figured on and was close to the forecast published in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago. At once an organized effort was made to capture delegates who seemed to be somewhat slack in their allegiance to the other candidates. Col. Root, who has a cousin among the delegates from Maryland, was instructed to look after that State. Peter Kiene and Joseph Rhomberg of Dubuque were sent after the Texas people for the reason that these two have been building a railroad in the Lone Star State. Others were sent to look after the Tennessee and Wisconsin delegates, while all the other places where it was thought a vote for Allison might be hidden were carefully explored. Meanwhile the Iowa people in the Allison headquarters spent the time singing and making speeches and boasting that Allison was the coming man. An hour or two later Col. Root came puffing into the room and exclaimed in exuberant tones: "Maryland is all right. She'll be solid for Allison."

The reports from the other States appeared to be encouraging, but the leaders admitted that New York held the key to the situation, and while they believed their candidate would receive a number of votes from that State and Pennsylvania, yet they were at a loss to know how many figures to put in the Allison column under those heads.

The Allison men had several consultations, one of which was attended by Tom Platt, but the wily New-Yorker gave them no positive assurances that Allison would get his support.

THE HARRISON PEOPLE ANGRY.

Trying to Get Back the Indianians Who Voted for Gresham.

The Harrison people were simply dazed by the actions of Delegates Simonds and Fields, who voted for Judge Gresham. Fields on the first ballot refused to support Gen. Harrison, and Simonds followed suit a short time afterward. The atmosphere of the Harrison headquarters was surcharged with sulphur, and for the first hour or two after adjournment Fields and Simonds received liberal doses of abuse for their alleged treachery. John C. New in particular was infuriated. He tried to eat his dinner, but was in no mood to enjoy the repast. "I tell you," he said, "if Gresham is nominated I will offer some good Indianapolis real estate at forced sale at a low figure."

The Harrison delegates and friends had a merry time of it for a while, but suddenly struck a snag. They were informed that four or five Gresham men in the delegation proposed to join Simonds and Fields. Nor did they propose to wait long, either, but served notice on the Harrison men they intended to vote for Gresham on the first ballot of the evening session. Delegates Bearss, Crumpacker, and Overmeyer did not conceal their ideas or intentions. They declared it was no use to vote for Harrison any longer, and avowed a purpose to get into the bandwagon. This declaration of intention broke the hearts of the Harrison men. John C. New and Huston almost fainted, and as Harrison's chances of success vanished into thin air the Harrison men with one accord began to abuse the Gresham men in the Indiana delegation. But abuse would not bring them back. There were several quarrels innumerable in the Harrison headquarters. The Harrison people soon discovered that the Gresham delegates were being driven far away from them, so far in fact they could not be coaxed to return. Something must be done, and that quickly. There were numerous overtures of the peace and harmony stripe, but all to no purpose. The Gresham men declared promptly and positively: Harrison not a ghost of a chance and they did not intend to go down with a sinking ship. As a last resort the Harrison delegates got into one of the rooms of the Pacific and by themselves and sent for Mr. Bearss. They labored at great length with him, assuring him that New York would in a ballot or two give Harrison fifty votes at least. Harrison's chances of success were pictured in rosy colors, but Mr. Bearss was firm, and gave the Harrison men little or no encouragement. It was then reported that Delegate-at-large Studebaker was liable to vote for Gresham, and the Harrison men were thunderstruck. They did not know what to make of the situation, and became distrustful of each other. In this frame of mind they started to the evening session. They did not know what to do. The Gresham men were ostracized and could not be coaxed back into the fold. Others of the delegates were certain to desert Harrison, and the outlook was rather discouraging. Some of the delegates received dispatches from Indianapolis and Fort Wayne urging them to get with the winner, but the Harrison men were deaf to all entreaties. They were inclined to do the last ditch act and give their strength to any candidate other than Gresham. They were chagrined and mortified over the break in their own delegation, and in no mood to receive consolation. John C. New and Mr. Huston expressed a hope that New York would give Harrison 50 or 60 votes, and make Harrison's nomination among the possibilities. They believed the solid vote of New York for Harrison would stampede the convention, but others of the delegation did not take much stock in the idea.

Delegate Fiek could not well act otherwise than he did. He was elected uninstructed early in the spring. Last week three county conventions were held in his district. The first of these, in Newton County, voted: Gresham, 95; Harrison, 4; Lincoln, 3; Sherman, 2.

The second—Porter County—voted: Gresham, 136; Harrison, 10.

The third—Lake. Judge Field's own county—indorsed Judge Gresham unanimously by a rising vote.

THE DAY IN BRIEF.

A Pretty Fair Estimate of the First Ballot.

THE TRIBUNE published Thursday an estimate of what the first ballot would be. It will be seen that it was a fair approximation—singularly close in Gresham's case—and would have been so in about all the others but for Alger's gains from the Sherman and the scattering vote:

	Estimate.	First ballot.
Sherman	250	229
Gresham	108	109
Alger	84	84
Harrison	74	72
Allison	67	72
Blaine	39	35
Depew	98	99

GREAT FLAMBEAU DISPLAY TONIGHT.

The renowned Republican Flambeau Club of Topeka, Kas., will give one of its famous displays tonight on Michigan avenue, commencing at Jackson street and extending to Twelfth, where they will countermarch back to Jackson. The display will commence at 9 o'clock. This club was the first one organized in the United States and has had more compliments paid to it for its magnificent drilling than any other flambeau club in the country.

THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

CHICAGO, June 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Let the Gresham men make this their watchword: "The right man in the right place," and spread it broadcast at once.

REPUBLICAN.

THE DINNER-PAIL CROWD.

What care we for wealth or for station,
Or yet for the nouveau riche and proud?
The man that shall be this great Nation
Should be for the dinner-pail crowd.

Give us one whose past acts are his pledges,
Who deals not in promises loud,
Who believes in good work and fair wages,
And has faith in the dinner-pail crowd.

Then hurrah for the future before us,
The men to whom Destiny's bowed,
In each quartet of years to rule o'er us
Represent the great dinner-pail crowd.
—*Anna T. Snyder.*

NOTES.

Between the morning and evening sessions many of the Pennsylvania delegates were busy visiting among other delegations which have no candidate in the field and pushing Sherman's claims for all they were worth.

The United Labor party will hold their Congressional convention at Bloomington June 28 to name a candidate to oppose Capt. Rowell, the Republican nominee. They hope to secure the indorsement of the Democrats, whose convention is not yet called.

The New York managers began the active work of yesterday by meeting in the headquarters room for the purpose of discussing in all its bearings the candidacy of Mr. Depew. It was not a secret session, friends of the delegates and alternates being admitted. A general discussion ensued, but no definite action was taken. The delegation presented the name of the Hon. J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira as member from New York on the Republican National Committee, and he was elected. Mr. Fassett is a resident of Elmira.

THE IRISH-AMERICANS.

THEY PROTEST AGAINST CERTAIN CLAIMS BEING MADE.

They Say No Man Can Control and Deliver the "Irish Vote" in Favor of Any Particular Candidate—The Platform Indorsed by Representative Irish-Americans—Any Attempt to Trade Upon the Supposed Prejudices of the Irish Will Be Resented.

The following circulars were distributed among members of the convention:

THE IRISH VOTE NOT IN THE MARKET.

We find that some gentlemen have impressed many delegates to the convention with the belief that a particular nomination would give what is called "the Irish vote" to the Republican party next November. Many delegates probably imagine that there is such a thing as an Irish vote which can be swung to one side or the other according to the wishes or through the influence of certain well-known Irish-Americans. Some certainly speak and act as if it were an indisputable fact that men living in Illinois, Nebraska, Michigan, or Ohio can guarantee to a particular candidate the support of their countrymen in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana, and would base the action

LOOKING TOWARD BLAINE

THE NEXT STEP ON THE ALLEGED PROGRAM OF THE LEADERS.

Depew Withdraws to Give Harrison His Chance, Sherman Having Failed to Gain Any Strength—Effect of This Move on the Friends of Other Candidates—Ohio Resolves to Stand by Sherman—The Pennsylvanians Wavering—How the New York Delegates Voted.

It was stated yesterday that the program seemingly was to give to Sherman, Harrison, and Alger a chance to show what they could do, and then when they had shown their weakness to turn to Blaine as the only man who had any strength, confident that he would accept a nomination if it came after a contest in which it was apparent that no one save himself could get the votes of a majority of the delegates. Yesterday forenoon Senator Sherman was given his chance through three ballots, and showed that he could not win. Next on the list came Harrison, and arrangements were made to let him have his innings. It so happened, however, owing to a combination of circumstances, that there was no balloting last night, and the settlement of the fate of the Indianian was postponed to this morning.

When the National Convention adjourned the delegates from New York at once flocked to the Grand Pacific Hotel and began active work. There were rumors afloat of deals of various kinds, of overtures to New York, of promises from New York, etc., but nothing that could for the time be traced to any authoritative source. When the report was spread that Pennsylvania was making propositions to the Empire State to the effect that forty-five of that delegation would follow the lead of New York if it led in the direction of Harrison of Indiana, it gave pause to the friends of the Sherman movement and indicated that some new alliances had been expected that might have a most important bearing on the convention. This was followed at 5:30 by the New-Yorkers going into caucus. Now occurred one of the most important maneuvres in the game which the States are playing. The caucus was well attended, and the delegates-at-large—Messrs. Depew, Miller, Hiscock, and Platt—were present. One of the first evidences of a plan for a change in the voting of the delegation was manifested by the rising of Mr. Depew to address the delegation. He said that he had determined that the most advisable course for him to pursue was to withdraw from his candidacy, and he would therefore do so. The sentiment of the caucus, as expressed in the speeches of various delegates, was in favor of Harrison of Indiana, and the caucus voted 55 to 15 to support that nomination. During the caucus messengers were dispatched to various delegations, and the reports received were of such character as to appear to warrant the action of the delegation. It was 7 o'clock when the caucus adjourned.

"It does not by any means demonstrate that Harrison will be nominated," said one New York delegate as he came out of the caucus. "The vote stood about as you indicate, but the fact that we voted to support Harrison is no evidence that he is to be the successful man. We fixed upon him because he was the most available man, because he might be supported without pressing danger of his name going through. Mr. Blaine will be the nominee."

The action of the convention in adjourning against the desire of New York and Indiana to force a vote in the hope of a break from the other delegations was interpreted among New-Yorkers as a fear on the part of the opponents of the New York scheme to allow this test of strength to be made. It is stated by some delegates from this State that the Blaine spirit underlies the action of the reputed present Harrison element, and it was announced early last night that should the voting continue the Blaine men would develop their true purpose.

There is one thing quite apparent, and that is that ex-Senator Platt and his friends have a sort of tacit working arrangement with Depew and Miller to join forces. All the New York delegates-at-large, who are powers in their respective quarters, are anxious to be on the winning side in the event of victory by the ticket, and they can scarcely afford to take positions too strongly antagonistic to the ticket. Mr. Platt hoped to rule; he has not done so, and therefore instead of being ruled he bespeaks the right to join in the operations which may be hereafter carried on. The tail could not wag the dog; but the tail objects to being cut off.

The caucus which determined the course of New York was addressed by several of the leaders, Messrs. McClave and French appearing as counsel for Gov. Alger, Platt, Hiscock, and Miller for Harrison, and John D. Lawson for Senator Sherman. They made strong appeals, but there was no possibility of harmony of action. The 71 votes for Depew could not, at this stage of the game, be delivered to any individual. The division of the delegation is rather curious, and is here presented. The members voted as follows:

For Harrison—Frank Hiscock, Chauncey M. Depew, Warner Miller, Thomas C. Platt, at large; Henry E. Huntting and William J. Cogswell, First District; T. L. Woodruff, Second District; Jesse Johnson and W. J. Taylor, Third District; Theodore B. Weller, Fourth District; James E. Johnson and Louis E. Nicot, Fifth District; Charles E. Taintor, Seventh District; Alfred R. Whitney and Robert Ray Hamilton, Tenth District; Solon B. Smith, Twelfth District; William H. Robertson and James W. Husted, Fourteenth District; Charles St. John and H. J. Sarles, Fifteenth District; Louis F. Payne and Obed Wheeler, Sixteenth District; Jacob Lefever and Marvin D. Wheeler, Seventeenth District; James S. Smart and John A. Quackenbush, Eighteenth District; Waters W. Braman, Nineteenth District; Robert W. Thompson and L. W. Emerson, Twenty-first District; George M. Gleason and Joseph Mullin, Twenty-second District; Samuel R. Campbell and Henry A. Phillips, Twenty-third District; Hobart Krum, Twenty-fourth District; Francis Hendricks and Edward Keator, Twenty-fifth District; Stephen C. Millard and Cyrus B. Martin, Twenty-sixth District; George B. Sloan and John H. Camp, Twenty-seventh District; J. S. Fassett and John W. Dwight, Twenty-eighth District; J. Foster Parkhurst, Twenty-ninth District; John R. Hamilton, Thirtieth District; H. F. Tarbox, Thirty-first District; O. G. Warren, Thirty-second District; Harvey F. Gaskill and John R. Weber, Thirty-third District; Frank W. Higgins and Jerome B. Foster, Thirty-fourth District—50.

For Alger—Granville W. Harman, Second District; Stephen B. French, Sixth District; George Hilliard, Ninth District; John McClave and Donald McLean, Thirteenth District—5.

For Blaine—George B. Deane, Sixth District; John J. O'Brien, Eighth District; J. M. Patterson, Ninth District; Sheridan Shook, Eleventh District; George West, Twentieth District; David Wilbur, Twenty-fourth District; Stephen W. Hoyt, Twenty-ninth District—7.

For Sherman—John D. Lawson, Seventh District; Arthur E. Bateman, Eighth District—2.

For Warner Miller—Fred S. Gibbs, Eleventh District—1.

For McKinley—L. N. Humphrey, Thirty-first District—1.

For Depew—John Laughlin, Thirty-second District—1.

Absent—M. J. Dady, Fourth District; John F. Plummer, Twelfth District; John M. Bailey, Nineteenth District; David A. Wells, Twentieth District; H. H. Warner, Thirtieth District—5.

There was a movement also during the day to swing this delegation to Alger's support, and it went so far as to bring about a conference between the New-Yorkers and the Californians, it being represented that, should the proper arguments be used, fifteen of the Pacific coast delegates might be secured for the Michigander. One prominent Chicago politician was taken into the arrangement on account of his acquaintance with New York and California delegates, but it is said that no positive assurances could be obtained.

When questioned about the motives prompting the New-Yorkers to support Harrison a delegate from the centre of that State smiled knowingly when he asserted that it was sincerity of purpose.

And yet the convention adjourned without taking a ballot. This was partly due to the combination of the friends of all the other candidates who feared the result, and partly because the men who wanted to run up Harrison, and then let him down, feared that the control of things might slip away from them and that he might by accident get votes enough to nominate him.

RALLYING THE SHERMAN MEN.

The Ohioans Say They Will Die in the Last Ditch.

Just before the convention met last night a story was circulated to the effect that Ohio would stand for Sherman no longer, and proposed to be with some other candidate. The rumor was quite specific, and went so far as to say Gov. Foraker himself advised the movement, and had spent the entire afternoon with Harrison's managers and a number of statesmen from all parts of the country. At this session or caucus it was agreed, it was said, to drop a number of candidates and concentrate as much strength as possible in the interest of Harrison. This yarn flew from mouth to mouth with lightning speed. It gained momentum and proportions as well in transmission, and by the time the convention was called to order those people who think they know everything declared Ohio would at the first turn of the whirligig of politics desert Sherman and flop over to Harrison. The session came and the delegation from Ohio voted in favor of adjournment. This action at once gave a flat contradiction to the story above related and exploded it. About 8:30 o'clock the delegation from Ohio met in its own room at the Pacific. All the delegates were present, and the Chairman of the delegation, Gov. Foraker, called the meeting to order. He made a short speech, in which he said the Sherman men had no cause to be ashamed of the fight they had made and were making for their candidate. Senator Sherman was far in the lead, and had received a flattering vote. He hoped to see the convention nominate Mr. Sherman, and in conclusion urged every delegate to stand by the Ohio candidate and obey the wishes of the party as expressed by the State conventions of 1887 and 1888.

Congressman Ben Butterworth followed in a characteristic speech, in which he paid handsome tributes to Gov. Foraker and Senator Sherman as well. Like Mr. Foraker he asked every delegate to do his full duty in the premises. They might secure Sherman's nomination. Ohio had no second choice or dark horse, and he believed every Sherman man in the convention would stick to the text. Mr. Butterworth's speech inspired the drooping spirits of the delegates. The outlook for Senator Sherman was anything but brilliant, and some such talk as Butterworth's was necessary to revive the delegates. It had that effect, and each delegate of the forty-six expressed himself as being heartily in favor of Sherman until the finish. The meeting then adjourned and the missionary work began. The people who are intrusted with the delicate mission of creating Sherman sentiment did not seem to work with their accustomed zeal.

A Tribune reporter saw Mr. Butterworth later in the night and asked him how Ohio stood. The reply came instanter: "The forty-six votes of Ohio will be cast all the time until the finish for John Sherman. We have nailed our colors to the masthead, and if need be will sink with Sherman. There is nothing in the dark-horse business, absolutely nothing; not a single Ohio vote will be given for Mr. Harrison or any other candidate other than Mr. Sherman. This is the opinion and resolution of every man in the delegation. We will hold every Sherman vote we can, and, if necessary, all go down together under a Sherman flag."

This expression of belief or declaration of intention was corroborated by a number of delegates who were in the caucus, and if the statement of the average President-maker is to be accepted at all Ohio will today plump her vote every time "forty-six for Sherman."

Less than half an hour after the conference adjourned some of the Ohio delegates were around trying to quietly work up a Foraker boom. The Foraker business did not seem to catch on, and is hardly destined to give Sherman any more trouble than to help divide his own State delegation. As soon as the meeting was over the Sherman managers sent messengers to all their supporters and insisted that they must not be stampeded to Harrison. This was in accordance with the understanding in all the camps outside of Senator Harrison's that the New York and Indiana combination must be beaten.

There was a good deal of hostility among Sherman's warm friends to Gen. Alger. They were held responsible for Sherman's failure to develop as much strength in the South as was expected, and Sherman's supporters were sore toward the Alger men on that account. This was intensified by the fact that the original hope of getting the support of Michigan was knocked out by Alger's candidacy.

It may also be stated that the Ohioans will vote for Sherman till some one demands a poll of the delegation, and then they will vote their individual preferences.

AMONG THE PENNSYLVANIANS.

They Are Hesitating Between Allison and Harrison.

Work on the Pennsylvania delegation began soon after the convention adjourned. There were several conferences of the delegates at the Richelieu and more at the Tremont, but it was agreed that the delegation should not be called upon to take formal action till 9 o'clock this morning. The advantage of throwing the delegation solidly for some candidate was extensively canvassed, and it was soon settled that the choice of the delegation was pretty evenly divided between Allison and Sherman. There was not much genuine Harrison sentiment, but it was talked up that with the support of New York and Pennsylvania he might be nominated, and that it would be a good thing for the Keystone State to get on the winning side. Chris Magee was the first leader to come out openly for Harrison. He did this while Quay was on the fence. Congressman Bayne who doesn't want Magee to get ahead of him, was soon also espousing Harrison. He has talked Harrison and Allison alternately, but his zeal for the Indianian had at last got worked up to the point where it was hinted he might make a Harrison speech in the convention. It was the common view that with Magee and his crowd in the Harrison movement Pennsylvania would give Harrison 30 votes. With Quay down from the fence the State would probably throw fifty votes to him. Early in the evening some of the Harrison men in the delegation were declaring that Quay had already given his opinion that the thing for the delegation to do was to go in a mass for the candidate favored by New York. But at this time he was arranging to confer with the anti-Harrison leaders. Don Cameron's influence was not put forth specially from Washington, but it was known he favored Allison and looked on the deal with Harrison as a species of madness which would soon run its course. The New-Yorkers who are managing the Harrison boom sent a good many of their delegates among the Pennsylvanians to talk up the boom. It was recognized, however, that the bottom might fall out of the business at any moment, and then there would be another scramble to fall in behind the winner. Some of the Blaine delegates said they would go with the current while others declared they would stick to Sherman. They all took the view that the nomination was coming to Blaine in the end, and they did not care much what maneuvering went on in the meanwhile. But when McKinley was mentioned they acknowledged that he would command their support if a movement were started to bring him out.

An informal caucus of the leaders of the Sherman party in the delegation was held at the Tremont House shortly after the adjournment of the convention last night. Gen. Hastings and others of his following were strong in their efforts to prevent a break in the vote of the delegation. The argument that a considerable portion of the New York vote would go to Sherman was used to enthuse his wavering supporters. There are several Pennsylvania delegates who have declared themselves against giving Sherman any more votes. The Fitler crowd are ready to break away at a word.

Gen. Hastings was seen for a few minutes after coming from the Pennsylvania headquarters and asked his views on the situation.

"We will hold together for Sherman as long as the roll is called. We have not the number of votes polled by the historic 306 for Grant, but we will get there and stay there."

Delegate Thomas W. Smith of Pennsylvania said:

"There are almost a majority of our people who want to vote for Harrison. If we had been allowed to cast one ballot before adjourning tonight you would have seen Harrison within reaching distance of the nomination."

THE ALLISON MEN.

They Do Not See How Their Candidate Can Make It.

When the Allison men returned to headquarters last night after the adjournment of the convention they were plainly at sea. The confidence with which, only a few hours before, they had predicted Senator Allison's nomination was gone, and they could only wonder what might be the next development. The apparent transfer of the New York vote almost in its entirety to Harrison, when they had banked on getting a good share of it for Allison, was somewhat of a stunner. J. P. Dolliver seemed to be about the first to recover from the surprise. Said he: "I can't see where we have lost anything, and that vote on adjournment evidently showed the entire strength of any Harrison combination." F. D. Jackson, Secretary of State, said: "It depends very largely upon which one, as between Allison and Harrison, is the stronger on the Pacific coast. If California and the coast votes should go to Harrison then I do not believe anything can stop him. It seems to me that Allison, with the united strength of the Republican party in Indiana, would be stronger than Harrison and a divided party in that State, and I believe that the good sense of the convention will lead it to that conclusion."

One of the Iowa delegates, who is a cautious politician and careful in all his statements, said: "My theory of the situation is this: I believe that the machine is moving to make Blaine the candidate. To do this New York's first move will be to boom Harrison and raise his vote to such a figure that the other candidates, growing alarmed, will look around for combinations. The Sherman men will stay with him, and the result will be that after a long season of fruitless balloting they will take up Blaine. They will not do this, however, until they have either killed off the other candidates or made it apparent to them that neither of them can secure the nomination. Then they will say that the convention was unable to select any one except Blaine, and it is his duty to become the nominee."

Col. Henderson and several of the other leaders were closeted with people from other delegations, among whom were four of the delegates from Maine. When they came out of the room they stated that a conference had been agreed upon. A member of the Texas delegation was also at the Iowa headquarters. He said that Allison could depend upon seven votes from that State as long as he was a candidate. When asked if these seven would stick to him in case Blaine's name was sprung on the convention he admitted that he could not answer the question.

Senator Wilson said that he believed Allison would continue to gain for a time at least, though he did not seem to be sanguine that his gains would secure him the nomination. The best that the most confident could do in the line of figures was to place Allison's vote at about 300 after all the gains that it was believed would come from Sherman had accrued.

CALIFORNIANS IN COUNCIL.

Holding a Meeting in Behalf of Blaine.

The California delegates returned to the Leland Hotel shortly after the adjournment of the convention, and went into executive session with closed doors. The immediate object of discussion was the change of front of the New York delegation to Harrison and the possibilities that might grow out of it. The delegates resolved to stand by their colors and do all in their power to secure the selection of Mr. Blaine.

About an hour later a local Blaine club, headed by a brass band and carrying numerous Blaine banners, halted on Michigan avenue in front of the Leland Hotel and gave three rousing cheers for Blaine, and at about the same time Senator Crawford of Hyde Park and half a dozen members of a local Blaine club entered the private headquarters of the Californians, escorting M. W. Matthews of Urbana, Ill., a candidate for the Illinois Senate, who they said called to express his sympathy with the Californians. There was a handshaking all around. As the cheers for Blaine were on the increase on the outside of the building, Col. Haymond determined to give the crowd a talk. He took his stand upon the balcony, and said that the Californians had come across the continent to secure the nomination of Mr. Blaine. They had not a word to utter against any of the other candidates, and were determined to make no fight upon them. Mr. Blaine, in his judgment, was the best fitted to lead the party in the great struggle between protection to American labor and free trade. The ladies of Missouri, he said, had sent to the California delegation a massive floral tribute surrounding the portrait of Mr. Blaine. This grand floral piece had been sent to the convention hall and stored in one of the unused rooms, not to be exhibited to the convention until after it should have declared its choice for President. There was no intention to have it brought into the convention hall before that time. It was ordered out of the building by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the convention. [Hisses and cries of "Shame."] The Californians hesitated as to what they should do in the matter. They wanted no disturbance, no difficulty. They had been abused since their arrival in the city because of their advocacy of Mr. Blaine. [A voice: He's the man we want, and cheers.] It was not the hour for men of small calibre, neither was it the time for any underhand work. Every candidate before the convention was entitled to a fair chance, and there should be no attempt to force any one of them upon the people. Gen. Dix once said: "Shoot the man who hauls down the American flag." The speaker would add the amendment, "Hang the man who pulls down the picture of Jim Blaine." [Cheers and laughter.]

MASSACHUSETTS CAUCUS.

The Majority Are Anti-Harrison—Senator Hoar Favors Allison.

The Massachusetts delegation went into executive session late in the afternoon and deliberated for over two hours. The alternates were excluded. Senator Hoar presided, and made a speech advocating the claims of Senator Allison and paying a tribute to the stalwart and uncompromising Republicanism of the Iowans. Jesse M. Gove spoke at length for Mr. Blaine, and urged his nomination on the ground that the large majority of the convention preferred him to another candidate, while it was only State pride that kept up the idea of the favorite son. About this time the delegation became informed of the action of the New-Yorkers, and one of the Harrisonian contingent thought it a good time to get in his work. A spirited discussion followed, but the meeting adjourned without action. Senator Hoar on being interviewed later in the evening said that the contest had become that of Harrison against the field, and the new aspect of things was the cause of the adjournment. Several of the delegates said that their political complexion had not been changed during the evening, but that there might be a shift before the convention met in the morning. As the delegation voted 20 for adjournment to 8 against, it would appear that the opposition to Mr. Harrison on the delegation might succeed in pooling their issues and dividing them between Allison, Alger, and Blaine on the renewal of the balloting.

TURNING TO M'KINLEY.

Some of the New Jersey Delegates Favoring Him.

Some of the New Jersey delegates were in a great stew last night. They were afraid that if New York nominated Harrison that State would be given the Vice-Presidency and that William Walter Phelps would thereby be left out. They were, therefore, in search of a new combination and did not know just where to make it. Mr. Phelps himself was one of the busiest men in town, but what it was all about no one could find out. There was division among the delegation as to what should be done to help Mr. Phelps to the Vice-Presidential nomination. They thought they had no show if the Indiana combination carried, and were not quite certain that a combination with Senator Allison would win. In this dilemma some of the New Jersey delegates turned to Maj. McKinley as a candidate. Four of the New Jersey people decided to vote for McKinley last night and would have done so if there had been a ballot. During the afternoon they and some others had a conference in regard to bringing out McKinley as a candidate, with Phelps for second place, but nothing definit was done. This morning the New Jersey delegation will hold a meeting and mark out a plan of action.

ALGER'S FRIENDS LOSING HOPE.

The Michigan Boom Generally Abandoned—A Few Still Have Confidence.

"Alger will get 175 votes on the first ballot," was the claim advanced by the Michigan men last night. As the details of the Depew-Harrison deal began to come in Alger stock took a sudden decline. There were a few, though, who predicted that he would yet come to the front. They claimed ten votes from New York and large accessions from the Southern States. At 10 o'clock the Michigan headquarters were about deserted. The Michigan club members sat around and in a disconsolate manner mourned the decadence of the Alger boom.

"We might as well pack up and go home," said Col. Farnsworth. "Michigan, nor any other Western State, stands no show against the shrewd politicians of New York and Indiana. If it has come to such a pass that four or five men from New York can swing the whole Republican party, why, I suppose we must grin and bear it."

Seekers of Summer Sylvan Shades
Should send for Summer Tourist Folder of the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," and a copy of "In Summer Days," descriptive of the favorite Northern and Eastern resorts and the way to reach them, profusely illustrated, inclosing two stamps for postage. The tourist routes presented to the attention of the public by the Michigan Central are unrivaled in variety and interest, and should be carefully examined before deciding. Address O. W. RUGGLES, Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

BOB INGERSOLL'S TALK.

MADE IN RESPONSE TO A GENERAL PUBLIC DEMAND.

He Tells, in His Eloquent Way, Why He Is a Republican and Eulogizes the Grand Party of Fremont, Lincoln, and Grant—He Mentions Gresham's Name and the Convention Gets So Excited that the Colonel Is Obliged to Sit Down—Other Speeches.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Republican convention last night the audience set up a wild yell for "Bob" Ingersoll, in which a majority of the delegates joined. After withstanding considerable urging Col. Ingersoll stepped out from be-

COL. INGERSOLL SPEAKS.

hind the desk where he had been sitting and was received with enthusiastic cheers. He addressed the meeting as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I am a Republican. I belong to the greatest, to the grandest, party ever organized by the human race. [Applause.] I belong to that great party that is in favor of giving to every human being equal rights with every other, and the mission of the Republican party is not ended until the great Republic shall be civilized. [Cheers.] The mission of that party is not ended until every man beneath her flag not only has the right to cast his vote in peace, but to have it counted honestly and in peace. [Cheers.] I am a Republican because that party is pledged to the protection of American labor. [Cheers.] The country that raises raw material and sells it as such will always be ignorant and poor. [Cheers.] Why? The labor to raise raw material is ignorant labor; but the moment the raw material is worked into fabrics, fashioned into beautiful shapes, that requires intelligence. Consequently, the greater number of industries we have in the United States the more intelligent our population will be. [Cheers.] Another reason: Ordinary labor is always cheap. Labor commands a price in proportion that the mind is mixed with muscle in the proportion that thought is mingled with effort. [Cheers.] The people who want us to raise raw material for England—England to manufacture—simply vote for the poverty and ignorance of America [cheers] and for the wealth and intelligence of Great Britain. [Cheers.]

I am in favor of the protection of American industries because it will develop American brain; because under that system we can raise the most beautiful things beneath the stars—great men and great women. [Tumultuous applause.] Where men pursue but one industry they become stupid. Where the industries are diversified every part of the brain is developed, and we have use for every aptitude, for every talent, and for every kind of genius. I am in favor of American protection, because under that policy we have become the richest nation on the globe. [Cheers.] I am in favor of that policy because we are the most ingenious people who ever lived; because on the average we have more sense than any people that I have ever happened to meet. [Applause.] I am in favor of that policy because here in the United States we have on the average better homes, better clothes, better food, and better schools than any other nation. [Applause.] I believe the hearthstone is the foundation of America. [Applause.] I believe the fireside is the altar of the Republic. [Applause.] I am in favor of that policy that will put a roof over the head of every mechanic. [Applause.] I am not only in favor of the Republican party because it is in favor of protecting industries at home, but I am in favor of that party because it believes in education, because it believes in protecting the rights of American citizens everywhere. I am for that party because it took the last stain from the American flag. [Applause.] I am for that party because it gave freedom not only to 4,000,000 of people, but to thousands of millions yet unborn. [Applause.] I am in favor of it because you can be a man and belong to it. [Great applause.] Now, having said this little [cries of "Go on"], I regard the success of the Republican party as the most important thing for the Republic. In the next place no single man, whatever his services may be, no single man, whatever his achievements have been, no single man, whatever his capacity is, is of the slightest importance compared with the success of the Republican party. [Great and continued applause and cheers.] Consequently the next question is, Who is the most available man, other things being equal? [Cries of "Gresham," "Blaine," and other candidates.] I do not care whom you are for, or whom I am for. The great question is, and that question must be settled at the polls, not in the whirlwind of excitement, but after months of discussion, when the hurrah is out of your lungs and sense is in your brain [applause and laughter]—that question must be settled by the most intelligent men under the flag, and when you can do a thing easily there is no need of straining yourselves. [Laughter.] I would like to see this convention rise to the dignity and splendor of the occasion, and I believe you will. I would like to see you put upon the next ticket two soldiers who helped to save our country. [Great applause.] I would like to see these two heroes pitted against two Democrats. [Great applause.] I want two patriots against two Copperheads. [Great applause.] Then let the American people make their choice. Let them say whom they will have; and my idea is this, that a man who did not want to go to Richmond during the war should not be sent to Washington now. [Applause.] The great thing I want is success. Not simply for a party but for my country, and not simply for my country but for principle, because I believe human liberty is more important than any country on the globe. [Great applause.] Now, being a Republican, being for the Republican party, being for protection, wishing and hoping for success, I am in favor of the nomination of Walter Q. Gresham. [Great applause, cheering, and waving of flags, the Illinois delegation standing on the top of their chairs and cheering loudly.]

With the roar of a cyclone pandemonium was let loose. For a full sixty seconds by the watch the Gresham men had it their own way. Then the anti-Gresham mob with which the hall had been packed could be distinguished yelling "Blaine!" "Alger!" "Harrison!" and every other candidate. By

THE CALIFORNIA CROWD.

and by hisses began to be heard, and the faint tapping of the gavel. A Maryland man stood up and started to affix a picture of Blaine to the standard bearing the name of his State. A more cool-headed companion pulled him down into his seat. Delegations left their seats, the aisles were choked in an instant, and delegates were running about beside themselves. The Maine men and some of the Californians make a break for the nearest exit.

"Go home. Get out of this. Go home." shouted Boutelle of Maine (an intensely anti-Gresham man) from the platform, excitedly waving his arm and beckoning to the Californians.

"It is an insult to the convention," he continued, as he pushed towards the doors. In the meantime Ingersoll had raised his hand with a commanding gesture for silence. It produced no more effect than if he had been in the Sandwich Islands. Seeing this, he leaned against the desk, put his right arm akimbo, and patiently awaited the exhaustion of the convention. But the tumult waxed louder and fiercer than ever, and he finally yielded to the inevitable and turned aside and stepped down. For the first time in his career as an orator his audience had escaped from his control.

The conduct of the mob was all the more outrageous because the convention was not in session and Col. Ingersoll violated none of the proprieties of the hour by his brief reference to Judge Gresham, whom everybody knew he favored; for whom he had spoken on previous occasions, and whose name last night's audience well knew, even when they called on him to speak, that he would not fail to mention. These facts make the conduct of the turbulent anti-Gresham mob, with which the hall had been stuffed, all the more disreputable.

The Chairman touched the electric bell and the band struck up. For a moment it was brass and drum against human throats. The musicians played no time; they simply blew and pounded. Brass and drum came out ahead and the tumult lulled. Then it arose again with renewed vigor and shouts of "Blaine!" "Blaine!" The California men had raised a huge banner bearing the inscription, "Blaine and Protection," and surging about it in an indistinguishable mass were shouting their war-cry like wild things.

The six feet of Boutelle of Maine was seen struggling in the mob, and his clarion voice was heard to shout: "Take down that flag." Creed Haymond was as wild as the youngest Californian there. Boutelle caught him by the arm.

"No! no!" he shouted. "It won't do. Make them take it down!"

And it was taken down.

In response to loud calls Frederick Douglass took the chair and addressed the excited assemblage as follows:

"Fellow-citizens, I rise to say that I am able to promise you that you shall have a recitation quite worth hearing by Mr. Pope of St. Louis." [Cheers.]

Mr. Charles R. Pope, the well-known veteran actor of St. Louis, then gave the convention in his inimitable style the recitation of "Sheridan's Ride," which was received with enthusiastic applause. Upon the conclusion of Mr. Pope's recitation Mr. Douglass said: "Republican; there is an old motto and an old sentiment to which every American is expected to subscribe. It is that error may be safely tolerated while truth is left free to combat it. The right to canvass the policy of public men and of public measures, and to eulogize or to condemn as the judgment of an American citizen shall determine, cannot be given. I have the honor and have been requested to introduce to you the Hon. Thomas Fitch of California, who will speak to you on "Republicanism." [Cheers.]

Mr. Fitch then addressed the convention as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: I behold in this vast assembly orators upon whose lips Senates have hung, and statesmen whose thoughts have been woven into the fabric of history, and soldiers who have met in convention on destiny and death. The intellect and the power of this Republic are here representing, not the capitalists and the palaces, but the workers and the homes of our land. The conscience and the judgment of this Nation are here to choose from among sixty millions of freemen one who in November next will be elected President of these United States [cheers] and elected by the mightiest popular voice that has found utterance since the dead hero of Appomattox last listened to its thunders. [Loud applause from the galleries and a further clearing of the hall by the delegates.]

Now, fellow-citizens, upon the wisdom of the choice made by this convention may depend the destinies of this land, and the looms [more of the delegates going out] and the shops [an additional outflow from the delegates' seats] and the mines [the people in the auditorium commenced gradually clearing out] and the forests [all the people on the back benches rose and left]—yes, and the furnaces [even the gallery gods commenced to get warm at this and gradually

FRED DOUGLASS RAPS FOR ORDER.

commenced to descend], and the harvest fields that 10,000,000 faces wet with the dews of toil are upturned with anxious gaze towards this tribunal [nearly all the delegates had by this time upturned their faces with anxious gaze towards the doors] which is to pass upon their fate. [Loud applause.] I think I'll quit. [Loud laughter and applause.]

And the venerable Mr. Fitch from California immediately sat down, no arguments from his friends sitting near him having the least influence in trying to resurrect him.

The Clerk—Possibly the delegates desire to retire. If so, they can do so. [Applause from the galleries, and a voice from the gallery: "I move we adjourn." Applause from all over the house.]

The Clerk—I desire to say that the Sergeant-at-Arms wishes the house to be cleared [loud laughter] in order that we may prepare the hall for the convention tomorrow. Gentlemen, you will please retire. [Loud laughter.]

The lights were immediately put out and the large audience dispersed, but Mr. Fred Douglass, probably having gone to night-school in his early days, amused himself in the dark by writing autographs and giving them to hundreds of the audience.

A CHAT WITH COL. BOB.

He Sees Nothing Wrong About His Speech, as It Was a Mass-Meeting.

There was not a little agitation, accompanied by declarations in language more vehement than classical, in several of the important political headquarters last night. On the parlor floor of the Grand Pacific waves of indignation surged from one end of the main corridor to the other, and anon swept down the broad stairway, past the bar and into the fastnesses of the Sherman brigade. Most of the time the clamor was so great that it was impossible to get the full drift of remarks that were made, but the frequency with which the name of Ingersoll was uttered, together with the peculiar emphasis placed on it, indicated conclusively that the speakers were incensed at the big lawyer, not for expressing his preference among the candidates, but for having the shockingly bad taste to prefer some other candidate than their own. Meantime Mr. and Mrs. Ingersoll were holding a pleasant little reception in their apartment up-stairs, and were not materially disturbed when told:

"They are taking your name in vain downstairs, Mr. Ingersoll. Do you hear them shouting?"

"Yes, I hear the racket. What are they saying?"

"Well, the Sherman men say your expressions in the convention hall as to your choice among the candidates was unwarrantable."

"Ah, yes; they think I should have preferred Sherman."

"The California delegation has held a meeting at which half a dozen speakers said harsh things about you, one of them taking the responsibility of asserting that St. Peter would forgive everything but your disloyalty to Blaine."

"The California crowd has come a long way at a great expense—really, a great expense."

"The Harrison men are furious. They say a man of your experience ought to have better judgment than to make such a speech."

"O, yes, they're angry because I didn't state a preference for Harrison."

"But they all seem of the opinion that you shouldn't have made a speech at all."

"Why, it was a mass-meeting. Surely it was no more of a crime for me to make a quiet speech than for a man to recite 'Sheridan's Ride.'"

"However, they're making a terrible to-do about it, and the indications are that they will keep it up all night."

"Well, they're silly, that's all I've got to say about it. The convention had adjourned, it was a mass-meeting, I was asked to make a speech, and in the course of it took occasion to name my candidate. I had a right to if I wanted to, I guess."

JUDGE HOUK'S OPINION.

"I don't think it was fair of the boys to treat Bob Ingersoll as they did," said Judge Houk of Tennessee. "I am not a Gresham man myself and don't think I will be. My candidate is John Sherman, and the Colonel's speech hit him as hard as it did Blaine. I am in favor of free speech above everything else, and I don't think it was right to howl him down as they did. In '84 there were stump speeches made for every candidate on similar occasions, but nobody thought of making a kick. It was in bad taste on the part of the audience to misconduct itself as it did."

"I was secretly accused," he concluded, "of not being favorable to Judge Gresham, that my declarations in his favor were blinds for my real preferences, and that I was simply awaiting the propitious moment to spring Blaine's name and nominate him once more. I felt wounded that my sincerity had thus been questioned, and I made up my mind to disabuse the people and the delegates on that score, if I had the occasion. Last evening the opportunity presented itself, and I did so. That's how I came to mention Judge Gresham's name."

Harrison's Would-Be Secretary of the Treasury.

Chicago, June 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The question is asked, Why is Delaware for Harrison? Permit me to answer the question. It is well known that Wharton Barker, owner of the *American*, a weekly paper published for him in Philadelphia, and in which he airs his views on tariff and "Chinese Adventures," has supported Mr. Harrison for the Presidency with more zeal than discretion. It is an open secret that he expects to be Secretary of the Treasury in Harrison's Cabinet in the event of the latter's success.

As shown by his connection with the notorious Count Mitkewicz, Mr. Barker is both an enterprising and ambitious character. Ambitious not alone to run and reconstruct China, but also Delaware, Philadelphia, and the Treasury Department. In pursuance of this ambitious program, Mr. Barker has spared no effort to secure not only his own election as a delegate to the convention, but has also sought with great industry to control the delegation from Philadelphia and from Delaware as well. He was summarily "squelched" at home, but it would seem that he has found means to carry the delegates, or a majority of them, from Delaware. PHILADELPHIA.

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Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
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A BEAUTIFUL CASCADE and River of REAL WATER. THE DEVIL'S POOL, Illuminated Barracks at Inshadogue, the Escape from Prison and the Sentinel's Bullet, the Leap for Life to the River below.
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Matinee prices 25c and 50c. Evening prices, 25c to $1.
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WASHINGTON PARK.
The Washington Park Club
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Fifteen Regular Days. Five or More Races Each Day.
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Van Buren, Harrison, and Loomis-sts.
BASE-BALL.
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PITTSBURG vs. CHICAGO.
Saturday, June 23—3:30 p. m.
Take Van Buren, Adams, or Washington street-car lines. Tickets for sale at A. G. Spalding & Bro.'s, 108 Madison-st.

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SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM,
Clark-st., near Madison.
Week beginning Monday, June 18.
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CHASKA AND CORA FELLOWS.
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THE ART INSTITUTE.
Michigan-av., corner of Van Buren-st.
FIRST ANNUAL PRIZE EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN OIL PAINTINGS.
Open day and evening this week

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Open daily from 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Cable Cars to Panorama-place.

PARK THEATRE.
State-st., near Harrison.
OUR CANDIDATE—J. W. KELLY,
Indorsed by Democrat and Republican alike. Every afternoon and evening this week. A full delegation at each performance. Admission, 10c. Smoking permitted.

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N. Clark and Kinzie-sts. Matinee at 2:30. Tonight at 8. First time in America, Graphocycle 10-Strong Specialty and the Casino Company of Ladies. Free Concert and Show in Cafe.

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TONIGHT, Robertson's Comedy, CASTE.
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. Best seats, 25 and 50 cents at night. A parquette reserved seat, 50 cents.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, NO. 35, K. T.—Sir Knights: You are requested to assemble at your asylum Sunday, June 24, at 12:30 p. m. sharp, in full dress for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late frater, Sir Knight A. Knisely. By order of
A. WARRINGTON, E. C.
J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1888.

Six Weeks for $1: the Great American Daily.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE can be had six weeks by mail for one dollar. A subscription for six weeks to the best and liveliest newspaper in the United States in the midst of an exciting campaign is well worth the money.

WHY GRESHAM SHOULD BE PREFERRED.

It is probable that if any one of the numerous favorit-son candidates should be nominated by the Chicago Convention today he would receive the average party Republican vote in nearly all the Republican and doubtful States. This average vote may be put down as from 90 to 95 per cent of what may be called the full Republican strength—that is, of the full vote of those who are called Republicans.

The margin of 5 or 10 per cent represents those Republicans who will not vote for a particular candidate for some personal reason, those who have conscientious objections, or what they call conscientious objections, to something about the candidate himself or his associates, or who have objection to some line of policy with which the candidate was at one time or another identified. It represents also those who look for a high standard of personal and political fitness in a candidate and who, failing to discover such qualities in the party nominee, either refrain from voting or vote for some one of the numerous faction candidates—the Prohibitionist candidate, the Labor candidate, etc. Those persons—call them Knights of Labor, mugwumps, independents, cranks, fanatics, free-traders, "pharisees," or any other name—threaten to be the balance of power in the coming campaign. They have not been in hearty sympathy with their party for some time. Some of their kind have gone over to the Democracy. The Republican party has been severely weakened by their desertion, until it is now regarded as the minority party. At least the Democrats are in power and hold all the offices. The nomination of any one of the favorit-son or Senatorial candidates would keep those Republicans estranged from their party, and would therefore keep the Democratic party in power.

There is one candidate at least who would poll the full Republican strength—the 90 or 95 per cent of the steady party voters and the 5 or 10 per cent of indifferent or too critical or too conscientious or organized workmen voters. That candidate is Judge Gresham. There is hardly a man who could be called a Republican within the last ten years who would not support him. His personal fitness would satisfy the most critical. His public record would satisfy the most punctilious and conscientious. He would poll the full 100 per cent of the Republican strength and a large Democratic vote as well. His nomination would make the party solid, aggressive, and enthusiastic. His high character, his unimpeachable record, his personal fitness for the position would win him support outside of his party. The workingmen and independents of various ideas would support him. But the full Republican vote would elect him. What he would obtain from other parties would but add to his majority.

This is why THE TRIBUNE supports Gresham in preference to any other candidate. He can succeed. His abilities, his career, his courage, and his principles would deserve and command success.

THE OPENING SKIRMISH.

There was an immense audience within the walls of the great Auditorium at the opening skirmish of the ballots yesterday morning. It must have numbered nearly 10,000. There was an audience nearly as large outside the walls, unable to see what was going on behind the solid masonry, but impatient to learn. The delegates were in their seats with more punctuality than on the previous day. There was more stirring business on hand. The first ballot had but little significance. An effort was made to get up a popular boom for Blaine before the roll of States began. Some one started the shout. It spread over the house. There was a waving of fans, umbrellas, and flags, fans were distributed all over the audience with Mr. Blaine's picture on them, and some enthusiastic ladies in the north gallery had a genuine Blaine picnic, but it did not spread to their neighbors. The delegates took little part in the demonstration, which lasted two or three minutes, and then order was restored and the balloting begun, each candidate receiving brief applause as he loomed up in some State. Alabama gave 13 of its 20 votes to Sherman. Arkansas gave him 2, Florida 4, and Georgia 19 out of her 24. He got no more until Kentucky was reached, who gave him 12 of her 26. Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, and Massachusetts added 24 more. Mississippi came in with 14, Missouri with 6, and Nebraska with 3, and then there was a gap until North Carolina was reached, who gave him 15. Ohio added her solid 46. Pennsylvania gave him 29 of her 60, South Carolina 11, Tennessee and Texas 7 each, Virginia 11, and West Virginia 4, while from the Territories he picked up 2. His poll was 229 votes—far below what his enthusiastic supporters had claimed for him on the first ballot. Allison got two solid delegations, those from his own State and Rhode Island, 34 all told, and received 38 more, mostly in scattering votes from the South. Alger picked up 6 votes in Alabama, but received no more until Kentucky was called, who gave him 4. By the time his own State was reached he had 15, which gave him 41 all told, and from this on he got Western and Southern votes enough to foot up 84. Depew had all but one vote in his own State, which was cast for Blaine, and managed to pick up enough by ones and twos to score 99. Delaware alone gave her vote solidly to Harrison, for there was one Gresham man among the 30 delegates of his own State, but at the close his showing of 79 votes was not as large as his friends had anticipated. Gresham got 1 in Arkansas, 3 in Colorado, and 1 in Georgia before Illinois gave him her solid 44 votes amid great applause. Minnesota gave him 11 of her 14 votes and Missouri the same number out of her 32, and enough more were secured to show a total of 113, five more than THE TRIBUNE had figured in its forecast of the ballot. The favorit sons, Rusk, Ingalls, Hawley, Fitler, and Phelps, got complimentary votes. Mr. Blaine had the California delegation and scattering ones and twos here and there. McKinley had a couple of votes and Lincoln one or two, and thus closed the first ballot.

The forces were now in line, and there was no delay in taking the second ballot. Fitler was taken out of the fight. It was destined to make some changes in the lines. Sherman pulled up to 249 votes, gaining 24 in Pennsylvania; Allison improved his score 3 votes; Alger jumped from 84 to 116; Depew showed no change, and Harrison went to 95. Phelps kept New Jersey's and Rusk Wisconsin's vote, and Ingalls had 16 out of Kansas' 18, while Blaine showed 33. Gresham's vote was a surprise. He fell off 5 votes, but kept his solid Illinois vote, the 11 Minnesota votes, and gained one in Indiana. A wave of discouragement swept over the house as the convention prepared to take the third ballot.

There were several more surprises in store. Gresham more than recovered his loss, jumping from 108 to 123, gaining 2 votes in Colorado, 5 in Connecticut, 1 in Delaware, 1 in Georgia, 5 in Kansas, 1 in Virginia, 1 in Wisconsin, 1 in Dakota, and 1 in Washington. The wave of disappointment passed over, and Gresham stock loomed up. Despite the gavel of the Chairman his friends gave him rousing cheers, and faces began to look more cheerful, as it was found that Sherman had dropped 5 votes, Depew 9, and Harrison 1, indicating that these three had reached high-water mark and the tide was going out. Allison gained 13 votes and Alger 6. Wisconsin had begun to break on Rusk. Blaine stuck at 35. Phelps and Lincoln had a handful of votes, and a new dark horse appeared—Miller of Kansas. At this juncture Warner Miller of New York secured an adjournment until evening, and thus ended the morning's skirmish.

RESTING ON THEIR ARMS.

After the skirmish of the morning the forces reassembled at the Auditorium last evening. The crowd, anticipating serious work, was an enormous one, and it was some time after the hour of 7 before order could be established. When at last the gavel fell surprises were in store. First, Mr. Depew came to the platform, and, after a rousing reception, led by his delegation, made one of his neat speeches withdrawing his name as a candidate, and basing his action upon the grounds that he had become convinced his connection with a large corporation, while it would not prejudice the result in his own State, should he be nominated, might have that effect in other communities. With graceful thanks to those who had supported him, and with the pledge that New York would loyally and harmoniously support the candidate the convention might name, he closed and resumed his seat with his delegation.

The audience, 8,500 strong, settled down and got its tally-sheets in readiness, but was not permitted to use them, for a Pennsylvania delegate, Gen. Hastings, at once arose and moved an adjournment to this morning—which caused a sore disappointment to the Harrison men. The roll of States was called on the motion, after numerous seconds had been made, and it was soon evident that the ayes were in the ascendency. New York voted 61 noes to 10 ayes, but the ayes were more than two to one when the call was finished.

During the call Mr. Davis of Illinois rose to a question of order and moved that if the motion should result in an adjournment Col. Ingersoll should be requested to address the meeting. There were loud calls for him after the vote was announced and the meeting was declared adjourned. No Chairman was chosen. Col. Ingersoll made his appearance amid great cheering. He eloquently stated the reasons why he was a Republican, and then, to his question who should be nominated to lead the party to victory, a voice in the gallery cried out "Gresham!" It was the signal for a most hearty and electrifying outburst from all over the audience, which was kept up for some time. But when the Colonel neared the peroration of his brilliant speech, and himself named Gresham, pandemonium broke loose and continued for nearly ten minutes, and the orator was not allowed to finish.

There was a manifest determination on the part of the audience, a large majority of whom were strangers, admitted on delegates' and National Committee tickets, that he should indulge in no personal eulogy of Judge Gresham, and so they howled him down, just as they did Judge Finch of California later when he undertook to eulogize Blaine. But this is to be said for Col. Ingersoll: He came to this convention full of anxiety for the success of the party. He feels that it is a serious situation, at best; that some of the candidates cannot be elected; that the very strongest man is needed; and that Judge Gresham certainly is that man. The convention was adjourned while he spoke. It was a popular meeting. There was no presiding officer. The meeting was running itself and he was addressing an unorganized body. As he was talking to the people he felt like impressing upon them the seriousness of the occasion and naming the man who could win, and he had the manly courage to do it.

Meanwhile the California delegation undertook a Blaine demonstration, raised a great blue banner with the legend "Blaine and Protection," and amidst a babel of noise and confusion attempted to carry it to the platform, but finally abandoned the project, and soon the confusion subsided. Then an elocutionist recited "Sheridan's Ride," after which Fred Douglass introduced Judge Finch of California, an orator of repute, who met with the same fate as Mr. Ingersoll, at the hands of the same crowd, when he attempted to eulogize Mr. Blaine. Gradually the meeting broke up, and the unorganized mass-meeting dispersed. This morning the real work begins anew.

THE ATTEMPTED BREAK FOR HARRISON.

Between the adjournment in the afternoon and the evening session of the convention yesterday the "Big Four" of the New York delegation attempted to arrange a plan to carry that State, together with Ohio and Pennsylvania, over to Harrison. It is understood that in the New York caucus with seventy delegates present fifty-five voted for the break to Harrison and fifteen against, the latter being divided in their preferences, but united as against Harrison. The object of the Harrison movement was to punish Gresham for offending Jay Gould, and at the same time get rid of Sherman, Allison, Alger, and the other subordinate candidates. Quay was expected to coöperate and give the scheme the support of a large part of the Pennsylvania delegation. Quay was ready to give as much as possible of Sherman's Pennsylvania strength to Harrison, provided Ohio would join in the break. The Ohio delegation refused, however, to drop Sherman so suddenly and transfer their votes to Harrison. Quay's Pennsylvania followers declined to go without Ohio, and the New York program was to force the voting in the hope of bringing the hesitating States, or a part of their delegations at least, over to Harrison. Pennsylvania wanted more time, and Hastings of that State moved to adjourn, and the motion prevailed by a large majority—535 to 232. New York gave the only nearly solid vote against adjournment, and this fact showed the essential weakness of the scheme to continue in session with a view of suddenly forcing Ohio and Pennsylvania over to Harrison and into the anti-Gresham combine. Other considerations entered into the vote, but the issue was direct enough to show the weakness of the New York scheme at that moment.

If the original program could have been carried out the evening session would have resulted in a pronounced boom for Harrison. Following Depew's withdrawal, forty-six votes in Pennsylvania, a like number in Ohio, and fifty-five in New York would have been transferred to Harrison, making an addition of 147 and giving an opportunity to bring at least a portion of the 150 remaining Sherman votes to Harrison and securing him in all considerably more than 300.

The New-Yorkers who planned the Harrison stampede were determined to beat Gresham at all hazards and snuff out the dreaded Blaine conflagration at the same time, but were unwilling to accept Sherman because of the belief that he could not begin to carry the Empire State under any circumstances. Hence they asked Ohio and Pennsylvania to join them and select Harrison as the most available man for the anti-Gresham combine. They gave peculiar reasons for the belief that Harrison might prove a winning candidate before the people. They accept without question New's wild statements as to Harrison's strength with the Germans and labor classes in Indiana. They are also assured that he could win back the 8,000 Republican Greenbackers whom he stigmatized a few years ago as "fools" and "lunatics" and for whose accommodation he suggested additional insane asylums. They are made to believe he could get the labor vote, notwithstanding the fact that nearly every labor organization in Indiana is opposed to him, and beat him for reëlection to the Senate. They seemed convinced that he could carry the Pacific coast, notwithstanding his offensive pro-Chinese record. In other words, they appear to think that the demonstrations in different quarters of Indiana and elsewhere attesting Gresham's strength with the people are really intended for Harrison. The present would seem to be a good time for the Eastern delegates to consider carefully whether secret and crooked monopolistic influences should be permitted to defeat the most popular candidate and inflict on the Republican party a candidate whose election would be extremely difficult, to say the least.

A GRAVE BLUNDER IN THE PLATFORM.

Party platforms are usually prepared by a few members of a sub-committee and hurriedly considered in manuscript by the full committee and then passed over to a reader with a sonorous voice, to be presented to the convention. As soon as read a member jumps up and moves their adoption by a *viva voce* vote, and in a few minutes they are declared adopted.

From the time resolutions are first drawn until their adoption by the convention they are never seen in cold type, and the circumstances make it impossible for delegates to consider them with any critical care. Although the platform when read is imperfectly comprehended it is voted for *en bloc*, and adopted as a matter of course, and in the belief that the actual framers of the document performed their duties with fidelity and care. Thus a great convention and a National party may be made responsible for the blunder of a few narrow-minded or interested men. It is only such circumstances as these that can explain the great blunder in the platform adopted Thursday in the Chicago Convention—a blunder so grave that if not promptly corrected it will prove a sore burden to the party from now until the day of election.

THE TRIBUNE does not propose at this time to enter into any discussion of the Republican tariff plank, but desires before it is too late to ask the attention of the delegates to the extraordinary demand *for the repeal of the whisky tax*. The platform first declares in favor of repealing the tax on alcohol used in the arts and for mechanical purposes—a policy which has always been met with the objection that it would be impossible of enforcement on account of frauds, and would amount virtually to free whisky. However that may be, the platform goes on to declare further:

> If there should still remain a larger revenue than is requisit for the wants of the Government *we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes* [whisky and tobacco] rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system at the joint behest of the whisky trusts and the agents of foreign manufacturers.

Four years ago the Republican party pledged itself to correct the inequalities of the tariff and reduce the surplus. Now it is made to demand the placing of whisky and tobacco on the free list in order to prevent any reduction of the surplus by correcting the inequalities of the tariff or by reducing the sugar tax. The Republican tariff platform of 1884 in substance declared:

> The Democratic party has failed completely to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation by a wise reduction of the surplus. The Republican *party pledges itself* to correct the inequalities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus.

Is putting whisky on the free list an honest redemption of this pledge?

It is hard to believe that the *convention* intended to repudiate the pledge in the platform of 1884 and to substitute a demand for free whisky. It is still more difficult to believe that Republican voters favor such an extraordinary flop, or will, under any circumstances, approve the policy of cheapening intoxicating drink as a method of getting rid of the surplus, when there are so many other and better ways. Can the party leaders venture to go before the people with such a platform and hope that the fearful blunder committed by the framers of the platform will be overlooked or excused? Certainly the Democrats will not ignore it. If the blunder in the platform is not corrected before adjournment every Democratic procession this fall will carry banners stigmatizing the Republican party as a free-whisky organization, committed to the doctrine of cheap rum and dear sugar.

There is no precedent for recalling and amending a platform after its adoption and promulgation, but it ought to be done in this instance. A precedent should be made. The Committee on Resolutions ought to report an amendment striking out the plank in favor of free whisky and declaring instead that the tax on liquor and tobacco shall be retained to meet the increasing expenditures for pensions and for the defrayment of service pensions. Correction can be made and adopted by the convention in a few minutes. If the frightful blunder into which the convention was misled is not corrected it will cost the Republican party tens and possibly hundreds of thousands of votes. THE TRIBUNE desires to go on record as insisting with the utmost emphasis that before final adjournment the convention shall recall and correct the blunder in question.

ADMIRABLE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

Great praise is due to Superintendent Hubbard for the admirable manner in which he has managed the police force of the city during the convention. The distribution of the men has been admirable. Officers have been placed where they were found necessary, but not more than were necessary have been detailed for any duty. The discipline of the officers has attracted general attention, and has been warmly commended by the visitors. They have been courteous, accommodating, and respectful, and have shown remarkable zeal in the discharge of their duties. The circumstances have been such as to try the patience of the members of the force, but they have stood the test admirably. Delegates and ticketholders are disposed to be too pugnaciously assertive of their rights in seeking admission to the convention hall. The policemen on guard have kept their temper under trying circumstances in dealing with irate protestants. There have been no unseemly squabbles or altercations such as have too frequently brought discredit on the force in the past. The police arrangements to facilitate the movements of the great throngs of people in the business portion of the city have been in keeping with the admirable arrangements at the hall. There have been no complaints of blocking the thoroughfares or other obstructions.

If the convention hall is overcrowded and guests and press men are kept out of their seats or find difficulty in getting to them it is not the fault of the police authorities. They are not responsible for the overissue of tickets or for the forgeries that have been practiced.

Superintendent Hubbard and the municipal authorities generally are to be congratulated on the splendid appearance and discipline of the force as a whole. Its reputation for courtesy and efficiency will stand as high as the reputation for dauntless bravery it won on the occasion of the haymarket massacre.

It may be added that there have been few cases of disorder in the city since the delegates and visiting politicians began to arrive. There has been little drinking. The saloonists have been much disappointed by the limited patronage of their bars. This fact is a source of satisfaction, however, to the people as a whole. The good order and good humor of the convention and the crowds on the outside are to be largely attributed to the moderation which cannot but have its effect on the visiting Prohibitionists.

LAW ABOVE POLITICS.

The Court of Queen's Bench has shown its superiority to politics. The London *Times* applied to it for an order to compel the officers of the National League to produce the banking accounts and disbursement books of that organization and of the Land League, its suppressed predecessor. The object was to use these accounts in establishing the contention that the moneys subscribed were applied to criminal purposes, this being necessary for the defense of the Tory reactionary in the suit for libel brought by Frank Hugh O'Donnell, a crank expelled from Parnellite circles, but accused by the *Times* of complicity in alleged criminal transactions. The refusal of the court reflects the highest credit on it. The accounts of volunteer political organizations are never kept scrupulously. Many items of appropriation perfectly innocent in fact might easily be made improper on their face. Forced deductions reflecting upon leaders would be inevitable. The parties to the action are entitled only to such specific information as legitimately belongs within the limits of their controversy. That they will undoubtedly be able to get.

A party sensation of the largest magnitude is thus nipped by the Court of Queen's Bench. The *Times* articles, in defense of which the books were sought, were sensational concoctions, in which vicious conjecture masqueraded for ascertained fact. If it needs books which it never scrutinized to establish its version of political progress in Ireland it stands confessed a slanderer, for it claimed to have minute knowledge of the application of the Land-League funds without access to such sources of information. O'Donnell is as selfish in seeking to have the books produced as the *Times* is sensational in the same step. He never had the confidence of Parnell, and it is even suspected that his suit against the *Times* is part of a conspiracy to get at the Land-League accounts. It is safe to assume that money was used from time to time in ways that would be easily proven illegal. Illegality, however, under coercion laws is not necessarily immorality.

The refusal of the court recalls a similar independence on the part of the law Lords when O'Connell had been found guilty and sentenced to jail. On appeal to the upper House the verdict was set aside on purely legal grounds. The English Judge and jurist is a devotee of law, and his life situation makes him indifferent to political influence, even on the side which his own inclinations may prefer on party questions. In this obliviousness of politics in judicial action the English courts set an example which younger communities and American Judges may follow with honor and profit.

REAL VALUE OF GAS.

Now that the question of the price of gas to consumers in this city has been settled for the time being, it may be of interest to state a few facts which, without prejudice to the gas companies, sustain the position taken by THE TRIBUNE a few months ago in regard to the price at which the article could be furnished to consumers. The points given are quoted from *Light, Heat, and Power*, which is a recognized organ of the gas-producing interests, and are not therefore open to serious question.

A paper was recently published by the American Economic Association in which Prof. James makes certain deductions based upon actual expenses in other cities and concludes that the total cost of coal-gas delivered to consumers in New York, if supplied by one company, should not exceed 65 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, taxes included.

Engineer Vanderpool recently testified before a committee of the United States Senate that illuminating water gas is put into the holder at Newark, N. J., at 28 cents and in New York City at 30 cents per thousand.

Mr. H. Q. Hawley, in the journal above named, estimates that if used generally for heat, as well as light, the cost of distribution, including waste by leakage, and taxes, would not be more than 8 cents, making the entire cost of water gas, carbureted for illumination, less than 40 cents.

The City of Chicago is supplied by what is practically one company, though composed of several units organized into a trust. The gas manufactured by it, or them, is of both kinds. Taking the most expensive as the basis for reasoning, and remembering that the cost of fuel, labor, rent, and taxes in New York aggregates at least as much as do the same items in this city, it is fair to assume that 65 or 70 cents per thousand feet is all the City of Chicago or its residents ought to be called upon to pay for gas. There is no room for doubt that the sum named would pay a fair interest on the capital actually engaged in the business, after allowing for the expense of material and manufacture. Hence it is an irresistible conclusion that all in excess of that is a direct contribution to the trust which has saddled itself upon the community, counting upon making it pay interest upon at least twice as much water as the actual capital required to conduct the service. The private consumer pays 60 cents extra, or not far from double the real value of the gas, while as a taxpayer he helps the trust to the extent of fully 50 per cent over and above what would be a just compensation for the making and delivering of gas in this city.

A recollection of these and kindred facts may be of great service to the taxpayers in the future. At present there is no opportunity for bringing them to bear, but they will keep, and are of that peculiar class which increase in value by preservation. Perhaps by the time the city authorities are again called upon to pass on the matter the arguments in favor of lower prices for gas service will be even more cogent than now. But the new ones will be none the less forcible because backed by a knowledge of what it actually costs to produce and distribute gas today.

A SERVICE PENSION FOR THE VETERANS.

The Republican party has declared in favor of liberal pensions, but where will the Government get the money to pay them if the whisky and tobacco taxes are thrown away, as proposed in the platform? The time-service pension bill now pending in Congress, and which has the approval of the "Grand Army of the Republic" organization, provides that all honorably discharged soldiers not already pensioned for wounds or disability shall receive a pension amounting annually to 12 cents a day, or $3.65 for each month they served. This would give all unpensioned surviving soldiers pensions according to their terms of service as follows:

Service.	Annual pension.	Service.	Annual pension.
30 days	$ 3.65	2 years	$ 87.60
90 days	10.95	3 years	131.40
6 months	21.90	3½ years	153.30
9 months	32.85	4 years	175.20
1 year	43.80		

According to the best estimates this bill would add a million pensioners to the rolls, with an average pension of $100 each; the total expenditure being about 100 millions per annum. The liquid tax now yields 88 millions and the tobacco tax now yields over 30 millions, total 118 millions per annum, and if they are retained the revenues will be sufficient to pay the service pensions and leave something over that will be needed for other purposes. The Democratic party proposes in the Mills bill to retain the whisky tax and in its platform to devote it to the payment of pensions, while the Republicans, by the blunder in their platform, are put in the position of favoring an increase of pensions and at the same time demanding the repeal of the whisky and tobacco taxes! Thus in exchange for free whisky the people would have to submit to still higher taxes on necessaries, or possibly an income tax.

The unpensioned Union soldiers have been waiting until a majority of them shall be past 50 years old before urging on Congress the enactment of a service-pension law. They have been waiting also until the National debt was so far extinguished that the country could afford the large expense of a service-pension system. But what will they say when they find the Union Republican party committed by its National Convention to the throwing away of the liquor and tobacco taxes which yield considerably more revenue than would be needed to meet the full requirements of the service-pension bill they have placed before Congress? Will they indorse that free-whisky, free-tobacco plank when they come to see the effect of it on themselves?

The unpensioned veterans compose the great bulk of the men yet living.

The unpensioned veterans are in the main the men who came out of the war with sound health and but slight wounds. They were not hurt enough to be entitled to pensions. They were the tough, strong, seasoned men who withstood all hardships; they are the survivors of the men who did most of the marching and fighting and hard and dangerous work of those desperately-fought campaigns. And they are also the men in the main who have received the least compensation or recognition for their indispensable services; and they have complained the least because they have generally been able to support themselves and families without aid from the country they contributed so much to save.

In view of this situation of affairs suppose the McKinley committee, instead of their free-whisky scheme of throwing away 100 millions of revenue, had inserted a clause in the pension plank calling on Congress to pass the Grand Army service-pension bill, and pledging the surplus revenues to its payment, and demanding that the internal revenues be let alone, what a pulse they would have touched! How it would have delighted a million of old veterans, irrespective of party, and how their millions of relations and friends would have rejoiced! Such a declaration in the platform would have been good politics—a ten-strike in fact. Compare that with the miserable, immoral cheap whisky plank foisted on the party by reckless ultras, who are steering the Republican ship on the rocks.

JUDGE GRESHAM's vote in the convention yesterday represented stalwart, aggressive, and successful Republicanism. To commence with, he had the forty-four votes of the great State of Illinois, which has given its Electoral vote to every Republican candidate since the organization of the party. He received 11 of the 14 votes of Minnesota, 5 of the 6 votes of the Centennial State, which gave its first Electoral votes to a Republican candidate on a critical occasion and has continued to give them to Republican candidates since then. Oregon, which has led the way in this Presidential year by increasing its Republican majority, gave Gresham 4 of its 6 votes. When the voting closed yesterday afternoon Gresham stood second on the list, Sherman only leading him.

MAYOR FITLER's Presidential boom was a rather sickly affair, late in maturing and quick in perishing. It barely survived one ballot, notwithstanding the careful nursing of Editor Smith. There is a suspicion that Mr. Smith organized it for the purpose of bringing into ridicule the various "favorit-son" booms which have engaged the attention of so many States for the last three or four months. It may have this effect in the future. It should be mentioned to the credit of the California delegation that they did not attempt to inflict the Stanford boom on the convention. Sober second thought was best in this case.

THE money market was dull, with some talk of lower rates. Sterling bills were in small supply at unchanged prices. The trade in investment securities was on a moderate scale. Stocks were firm.—The Chicago corn market was again demoralized, free selling causing a decline of 2¼ cents, and wheat broke 1¼ cents in sympathy. Other grain was weaker and provisions firmer. Fine crop prospects, real or supposed, were too much for the holders of breadstuffs. As compared with Thursday pork closed 15 cents higher, lard [illegible] cents higher, ribs and rye unchanged, wheat 1⅛ cents lower, corn 1⅛ cent lower, oats ⅝ cent lower for next month, barley lifeless, and flaxseeds easy.

What Gresham Said of Depew and of the Wabash Case.

A staff correspondent of the New York *Mail and Express* sent this dispatch to his paper last Wednesday:

> CHICAGO, June 20.—[Special.]—Judge Gresham says frankly that he is entirely out of political life.
>
> His opinion, therefore, on the strength of the other candidates is of great importance, and he has expressed it with ingenuous frankness. "Every delegate that I have seen from New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut," he said, in the course of a general conversation, "assures me that Chauncey M. Depew can carry those States. This testimony I am bound to believe, and therefore the only thing is for these delegates to stand firm for Depew and he will be nominated. The talk against Depew," he continued, "is manufactured for a purpose. As far as the Northwestern States are concerned they are solid Republican States, and will remain so. They will vote for the Republican nominee whoever he may be. Of course there may be some little disappointment at first over the selection of an Eastern man because they would naturally prefer that the nomination should go to the West, but that feeling would be only temporary and would pass away almost immediately. Western Republicans, no matter what their feelings might be toward the railroads or how strong their Granger sentiment, are Republicans first, and would support Depew loyally and faithfully."
>
> In the course of the conversation Judge Gresham explained at some length his famous opinion in the case of the Wabash Railway, which did so much to put him forward as a candidate, and was by many interpreted as a direct bid for the nomination and pandering to anti-railroad sentiment in the Western States. He was somewhat surprised that it had any political effect. It was not so intended or expected, and if he had thought it open to any such charge he would have revised it with more care. As it was, he did not go over it at all after dictating it to his stenographer, but filed it at once. Since that became a matter of record he had regretted the harshness with which he animadverted upon the conduct of Mr. Solon Humphreys as a receiver, knowing the high esteem in which he was held by New York merchants and the standing which he had in the community. He had also found that the receivers of his own appointment had been obliged to renew the contracts which he had at first thought not for the interest of the company.
>
> I could not help admiring the frankness with which Judge Gresham spoke of Depew's great strength and his manliness in acknowledging the undue harshness of the Wabash decision. Judge Gresham claims the same voting-place in Indiana as when he went into the Cabinet from that State.

A Congressional Robber Job.

A member of Congress furnishes us this item of interest to the taxpayers:

> The Army appropriation bill contains items as follows:
>
> Four hundred thousand dollars for ten air-guns of the Zalinski pattern, or $40,000 a gun, the *actual cost* of which is at the rate of $2,000.
>
> Profit of the Zalinski Gun Company, $38,000 on each *gun*, or $380,000 on the ten guns.
>
> The Navy Appropriation bill contains an item as follows:
>
> Five hundred thousand dollars for the same guns as above indicated.
>
> Profit to Zalinski Gun Company, $480,000.

INGERSOLL—I am for the nomination of Walter Q. Gresham. [Beginning of the Gresham cyclone.]

CHICAGO's reception of the venerable Fred Douglass has been sufficiently kind and considerate, we trust, to atone in some measure for the shock that his feelings must certainly have undergone if he has seen that portrait which the Cincinnati *Enquirer* published as his a day or two ago.

AND, if asked what State he hails from,
Our sole reply shall be,
That at this present writing he appears to hail from Illinois, Indiana, Scotland, Michigan, New York, Iowa, Tippecanoe, Kansas, Wisconsin, Ohio, New Jersey, and from the stall where the celebrated Dark Horse stands waiting in all his
Mysterious majesty.

WHERE were all the gavels last evening?

IT was not altogether a Gresham cyclone, but it was a terrible storm.

MR. JOHN DILLON, Mr. Parnell's first parliamentary lieutenant and next to the leader himself the ablest of the all-round men among the Nationalist members of the House of Commons, and the most generally respected by Englishmen of all parties, has just been committed to jail for six months for making a speech in advocacy of the plan of campaign. As Mr. Dillon is now in weak health it is feared that imprisonment will break down his already enfeebled constitution, and the English members are signing a memorial for his speedy release. The signatures are not confined to members of the Home-Rule and Liberal parties. Some Tories and Unionists have signified their intention to sign the memorial. Balfour may under the circumstances be compelled to consent to Mr. Dillon's release. His prosecution looks like political persecution. The Tories do not enjoy the confidence of the British people to such an extent just now as to justify them in persevering in such a policy. Mr. Dillon was tried before two Tory Justices of the Peace, and the sentence which they passed on him was confirmed by a County Judge who was the defeated Tory candidate in an Irish constituency against one of Mr. Dillon's Nationalist colleagues.

THE potato-bugs and the Democracy began their summer campaign about the same time, and both are claiming everything in sight.

IT is a long distance from California to Scotland, but distance has no effect on California's love for James G. Blaine.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* intimates that the next Republican National Convention will be held in some other city than Chicago. This may be taken as an infallible indication that Chicago will continue to be the choice of the Republican party at large as a convention city.

AS A stirrer-up of hornets' nests Col. Ingersoll can serenely walk off with the entire bakery.

"I WANT to see two Union soldiers on the Republican ticket—two heroes against two dog-fennel Democrats." These words of Ingersoll will stick.

GOOD-BY, Mr. Depew. You fell early, but you are a bully boy and fought well.

WAS it a superstitious dread of Friday that prompted an early adjournment yesterday afternoon, in order that no nomination might be made during the day?

UNDER what code of political ethics is it a misdemeanor for the newspapers of a city to stifle their convictions in regard to the various candidates and to keep as mum as an oyster concerning their own preferences simply because a Presidential convention is in session where they are published? If there is any such rule expressed or implied it is time to abolish it.

THE "hurrah" of last night was "out of the lungs." Let the "sense be in the head" today.

AND yet the still, small voice of reason and common sense is heard for Gresham. Will it be heeded today?

THE anti-Greshamites might at least have waited to hear the name of the other Union soldier whom Col. Ingersoll wanted to put on the ticket with the other son of Indiana and Illinois to defeat the two "dog-fennel Democrats."

TAKE a rest from convention worry, sit on the breakwater and fish, and enjoy the far-famed lake breeze.

IN order to forestall an inquiry that may come up during the summer, it may not be out of order to mention that the name of the gentleman who has been dragged on the Illinois Democratic State ticket as Mr. Wacker's substitute is Francis A. Hoffmann Jr.

THE convention visitors are loath to leave. They find Chicago even more interesting than the convention.

CHAIRMAN of Texarlina delegation (rising impressively to announce the vote of his State)—Texarlina casts Five! Votes!! for John!!! Sherman!!!!

Clerk of convention (with business-like briskness)—Sherman 5.

Chairman of delegation (still impressively)—Three! for Alger!!

Clerk (briskly, as before)—Alger 3.

Chairman of delegation (with the voice and manner of a man about to launch a new planet into space)—One! Vote!! for Harrison!!!

Clerk—Harrison 1.

Chairman of delegation (standing on tip-toes and looking like Edmund Dantes claiming the world)—And One! Vote!! for James!!! G.!!!! Blaine!!!!!

Clerk (with business monotone)—Blaine 1.

WHEW! This President-making is hot work. Nothing but the unequaled climate of Chicago enables us to stand the strain.

CURRENT NOTES.

Championship eating matches ought to be for large steaks.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

When a man in a barroom talks loud and says he is a gentleman, no other testimony is needed.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Schiller, before composing, always put his feet in cold water. A good many more modern writers ought to put their heads in.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Gilded youth—"I want some pants, Mr. Tightfit. Have you anything in checks?" Tailor (thinking of an account overdue)—"Yes; have you?"—*Judge.*

Chicago little girl—"Mamma, is my new papa an editor?" Chicago mamma—"Yes, Gertrude." Chicago little girl—"Mamma, has he come to stay?"—*Judge.*

An exchange says that "there is something about strawberries to make one happy." It would be good advice, then, to recommend a man to "Go, berry thy sorrow."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

"By the bye, I wish you would get me a card for the Duchess of Beaumorriss' dance." "I'll try. But you'll have to get a costume from her, or a bonnet, or something, as she only asks her customers."—*London Punch.*

It is now that the denizen of the city leaves his cool city home and seeks an opportunity to rusticate where he can communicate with nature—through her interpreters—black flies and mosquitoes.—*Augusta (Me.) Journal.*

Anxious father—You are of age now, and I want to give you a little pointed advice as to how to keep money. You—— Matter-of-fact son—But wouldn't it be proper first to advise me how to get it?—*Harper's Bazar.*

He—Why, it is growing quite dark! You can hardly distinguish the people at the hotel. She—And rather cool, too. I ought to have something around me. He (with a familiar movement of the arm)—That's so!—*Life.*

"You women are the greatest!" exclaimed Fogg. "You'll tramp all over town just for samples to make a crazy-quilt." "Yes," replied Mrs. F., quietly, "and the samples the men gather through the day make a crazy-head."—*Boston Transcript.*

Mrs. Weeply—O, Henry, Henry, what would you think if I should come reeling home three nights in the week like you do? Mr. W.—(Hic) Wy, m' love, I'd (hic) think you must be gettin' y' liquor (hic) same placesh y'r husband doesh.—*Washington Critic.*

A "sweet girl graduate" wrote her essay in two hours, but she has employed six days on her graduating dress, and it is not finished yet. And who can blame her? The graduating dress receives much more criticism than the graduating essay.—*Norristown Herald.*

She had promised to be a sister to him. He thanked her coldly, but said that he already had five sisters. "Why, Mr. Sampson," said the girl, I thought you were an only child." "I am," he responded: "I mean that I have five sisters such as you offer to be," and he trotted to the door.—*New York Sun.*

"Dennis, why don't you strike?" "An' phat should I do that for?" "The work's too hard for the pay you get. The idea of going up that ladder all day long!" "But I only go up half the day, sur." "How can you make that appear?" "Becase, sur, I spends the other half of it comin' down."—*Harper's Bazar.*

"Well, Quimby, you look tough. What's the matter?" "I'm broke and hungry. Can you stake me for a dinner?" "Certainly I can, but I don't understand your poverty. You had quite a fortune left to you less than a year ago." "Yes, but I had to hire two lawyers in the matter, and I've been trying to get out of debt ever since."—*Lincoln Journal.*

My son, don't jump at conclusions when you see a man going to the bank with his head in the air and the ends of two $20 bills ostentatiously sticking out between the leaves of his bank-book. He may not be going to deposit $5,000 in 20s. He may be going to take up a 90-day note that is so close to a protest that the recording angel is listening to hear the notary swear.—*Burdette.*

PERSONALS.

Mayor Hewitt of New York knows when he has had enough. He declares that under no circumstances will be a candidate for reëlection.

Cardinal Mazzofanti, the linguist, who is said to have known a hundred languages, declared that he never forgot a word he had once learned.

Mayor Fitler of Philadelphia has called the Relief Committee together—not, as might be supposed, to aid his Presidential boom, but to assist the sufferers from the great fire at Duluth.

Signor Campanini eluded the Sheriff's officers who were lying in wait for him, and sailed for Italy. He claims to have lost $45,000 on his late operatic venture, but threatens to try it again next season.

Belva Lockwood was asked the other day how she would manage the army in case of her election as President, and replied: "I would dismiss the armies and rule by love." But Love has declined to run on her ticket.

Sir Morell Mackenzie, it is rumored, is likely to be made a Baronet by Queen Victoria as an additional mark of gratitude for his services to her daughter, the Empress, and her son-in-law, the late German Emperor.

Charlemagne Emile de Maupas, who was Louis Napoleon's chief assistant in the coup d'état of 1851, by which that treacherous enemy of the French Republic established his temporary Empire, died in Paris last Tuesday.

Princess Ann O'Delia and Gen. J. H. Diss De Bar have retired for the season to the elegant residence on Blackwell's Island provided by the city, where they will be protected from all harm, and where the persistent reporters are debarred from intruding.

Mr. W. H. Smith, the leader of the House of Commons, receives annually a large sum as royalty for the use of his name by the news company with which he was formerly connected. Yet there are a great many Smiths who receive no perquisits for the use of their names, often unjustly assumed.

Miss Artie Cody, Buffalo Bill's daughter, sets the style at North Platte, Neb., now that she has returned from her trip to Europe. She had the disappointment of not being presented at court, but was the recipient of many other social honors, which are said not in the least to have turned her head.

Prince Rupert, heir presumptive to the throne of Bavaria, has been ordered to a remote town in mad King Otho's dominions, with instructions to report for duty as subaltern in an artillery regiment. He is in disgrace with the Regent for having run off for a week's spree in Paris without asking leave.

Jay Gould has in his conservatory at Irvington not fewer than 400 varieties of palms and tree ferns, besides a vast collection of smaller plants. The rose-house, which is perhaps the most delightful part of the conservatory, is filled with the finest summer and winter roses to be found in the United States.

Wesley O'Day, a 20-year-old farm-hand of Nevada, Mo., has fallen heir to nearly $8,000,000. He has gone to Albany, N. Y., to join his uncle, a brother and sister there, who together with him fall heir to $8,000,000. O'Day has been in extreme poverty for the last eight years, having run away from home when 12 years of age. He received authentic information before leaving that the apportionment had been made, and his share amounts to $1,666,000.

Archduchess Valerie, youngest daughter of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, has repeatedly refused offers of marriage, as she has a great aversion to wedlock. She has changed her mind, however—she is only 20—and is about to marry her cousin, the Archduke Francis, eldest son of the Archduke Charles Louis. He is 25 years old and Captain of a regiment of dragoons. The Archduchess Valerie is a brilliant and accomplished young woman, though slangy people might consider her rather "cranky."

The Divine Poet.

Whatever lacks purpose is evil, a pool without pebbles breeds slime;
Not any one step hath chance fashioned on the infinit stairway of time;
Nor ever came good without labor, in toil, or in science, or art;
It must be wrought out through the muscles, born out of the soul and the heart.

Why plow in the stubble with plowshares, why winnow the chaff from the grain?
Ah, since all of His gifts must be toiled for, since truth is not born without pain!
He giveth not to the unworthy; the weak or the foolish in deeds;
Who giveth but chaff at the seed-time shall reap but a harvest of weeds.

As the pyramid builded of vapor is blown by His whirlwinds to naught,
So the song without truth is forgotten; His poem is man to man's thought.
Whatever is strong with a purpose, in humbleness woven, soul pure,
Is known to the Master of Singers. He toucheth it, saying: "Endure!"

—*Charles J. O'Malley in the Boston Pilot.*

Trumpery Lawsuits.

In an English court recently Mr. Justice Hawkins said: "This is an extremely trumpery case; not that that is a distinctive description, because most of the cases that come here are trumpery." The lawyers began to endeavor to exonerate their client. "My client, my Lord, was most anxious to avoid these proceedings. We have simply been dragged here by my friend." "On the contrary, my Lord," said the other lawyer, "we have been literally goaded into litigation by the conduct of my friend's client." "O, yes," replied the Judge. "I quite understand. The plaintiff has been driven to bring this action by the exasperating resistance of the defendants to his unjust claim."

DILLON'S LIFE IN JAIL.

THE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT EXERCISES IN THE INFIRMARY-YARD.

Doubts as to the Length of His Stay at Dundalk—Monday the House of Commons Will Discuss the Dillon Case and the Crimes Act—Dissident Liberals to Stand by the Government—General Foreign News.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyrighted, 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.]

DUBLIN, June 22.—Mr. Dillon took three hours' exercise in the grounds attached to the infirmary of Dundalk jail today. He took his exercise alone, and at times appeared to be in a thoughtful mood. The infirmary doctor paid him an official visit, and chatted freely with him. Mr. Dillon made no complaint, but spoke cheerfully and kindly of the officials of the jail, among whom there was naturally a desire to treat the distinguished prisoner with the deference becoming his position. There does not appear to be any intention on the part of the authorities at present to remove him to any other prison, but it is difficult to say how long he may be permitted to remain in Dundalk, since some of the local Justices have shown an interest in his welfare. Messages of sympathy and indignation continue to arrive from every quarter of the Empire, but they do not reach Mr. Dillon. The officials have strict orders to prevent any communication being made to him except through the authorized channels. The prison itself is situated in a healthy district and is considered one of the best in Ireland, but to a man of Mr. Dillon's habits, delicate constitution, and sensitive nature the routine of prison life must be irksome.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Ready to Discuss Dillon's Arrest Next Monday.

LONDON, June 22.—In the House of Commons this afternoon the Chairman announced the imprisonment of Mr. John Dillon, a member of the House, for violating the Crimes act.

Mr. John Morley gave notice to the House that he would introduce a resolution declaring that the operation and administration of the Crimes act would undermine respect for the law in Ireland, estrange the minds of the people of Ireland, and deeply injure the common interests of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Gladstone gave notice that Monday next he would ask the Government to appoint a day for the discussion of Mr. Morley's resolutions.

The Rt.-Hon. W. H. Smith, Government leader in the House, said the Government had listened with the greatest attention to Mr. Morley's notice, feeling that it was a challenge of the Government's conduct in every respect, and would forthwith place Monday at Mr. Morley's disposal. [Loud Opposition cheers.]

Dissidents Will Support the Government.

LONDON, June 23.—A meeting of the dissident Liberals was held here today. Lord Hartington presiding. His Lordship strongly supported the Government's proposal to drop the Sunday-closing clause of the Local Government bill, and warned the dissidents who had avowed their intention of supporting the clause that they would place the Government in a difficult position if they persisted. A resolution to support the Government was unanimously carried.

Bismarck Declares for Peace.

BERLIN, June 22.—It is stated that at yesterday's meeting of the Bundesrath Prince Bismarck laid special stress on the peaceful character of the political situation, and intimated that the Government would adhere to the principles which had hitherto guided its policy.

Emperor William will open the Reichstag with grand ceremonies similar to those attending the opening of the Reichstag in 1871 by his grandsire.

The *National Zeitung* announces that the coronation of the Emperor and Empress as King and Queen of Prussia will take place at Königsberg in the autumn.

French Politics.

PARIS, June 22.—Premier Floquet, replying to a petition from the French Institute praying that he give permission to the Duc d'Aumale to return to France, thus restoring to the institute a distinguished member, said that the question could not be considered apart from politics, and that he would refer the request to the Cabinet.

The Senate today approved a credit of $7,500,000 for the artillery and engineer services.

Transferring Beethoven's Remains.

VIENNA, June 23.—The remains of Beethoven were transferred to the Central Cemetery today. Twenty-four carriages conveying the professors, musicians, and others followed his remains. Two carriages bore wreaths from all parts of the country. The actor Lewinski, escorted by the Mayor of Vienna, delivered a funeral oration written by Von Weiler.

M. De Lesseps Not Dead.

PARIS, June 22.—M. de Lesseps is well and was out walking today.

Cable Notes.

The press censor at Moscow has ordered editors to abstain from writing alarming articles on the European situation.

After three hours' debate today the joint committee of the delegations at Pesth unanimously voted a war credit of 47,000,000 florins.

Advices received at Khartoum report the arrival in the Bahr El Ghazel Province of a white pasha with a large force. The news has greatly disturbed the Mahdi.

The Emin Bey Relief Committee of London say that, in view of facts in their possession, they place no reliance on the pessimist reports concerning the Stanley expedition.

The suit of Mr. William O'Brien against the Glasgow *Herald* for $25,000 for libel has been settled. According to the terms of the settlement the *Herald* publishes an apology for its language regarding Mr. O'Brien and pays him $500.

Murdered a United States Officer.

LAKE MEGANTIC, Que., June 22.—Lucius F. Warren, a United States Deputy Marshal, was shot dead here this afternoon by a desperado named Donald Morrison, whom he was trying to arrest on a charge of poisoning.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Without Cost.

THE CHICAGO AND SUBURBAN MAP FOR 1888.

I will freely give to every applicant at my office a complete Chicago map, and also furnish free tickets to and from EDGINGTON PARK, where I offer, on the easiest payments, a lot for $225.00.

Just such as others are selling in the vicinity for $300.00 and $350.00.

We will send you soon through this paper an announcement of our GRAND PICNIC and PRIZE AWARD to lot purchasers.

Call in season and get free tickets for our pleasure trip to Edgington Park on Sunday, June 24. A fine band and free refreshments will enliven the occasion.

L. FRANKLIN, 133 La Salle st.

Caution.—If you ask your druggist for Pond's EXTRACT, and he tries to impose on you by offering "something the same as POND'S EXTRACT," do not believe him. There is nothing the same as POND'S EXTRACT. It cannot be successfully imitated, and any articles offered as such are only worthless counterfeits. Put no faith in any druggist trying to so deceive you. It is sold only in bottles, inclosed in buff wrappers, with the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and is never sold in bulk.

From Childhood Upward,

far beyond middle age, the teeth will remain strong and white if standard SOZODONT be daily used. The breath also, often unpleasant in life's decline, will continue pure if this delightfully odorous tooth preservative is persistently applied.

Warning.

How many people ruin their stomachs by swallowing cold drinks on a hot summer day, when they could avoid all danger by adding ten drops of Angostura Bitters, besides imparting a delicious flavor to their summer beverages.

Brown's Household Panacea.

THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER.

For internal and external pains, rheumatism, pain in stomach, bowels, or side, colic, diarrhœa, colds, sprains, burns, scalds, cramps, and bruises. 25c.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25 cents a bottle.

Whether to dye or not is a mere matter of taste; use Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

The best worm lozenges for children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits. 25c a box.

HARVARD COLLEGE CLASS-DAY.

The Boys of '88 Enjoy Their Departure—Literature and Fun.

BOSTON, Mass., June 22.—[Special.]—Class-day at Harvard was bright and fair, although the prospect in the early morning was anything but good. Everything in Harvard Square had a gala-day appearance. Never did the college yard look better. Evergreens and decorations were used much more freely than in previous years.

At 9 o'clock the first observance of the day began, when the members of '88, wearing the distinctive mark of a senior such a day—the dress suit—formed, in front of Hollis, and under the leadership of the class marshals, C. F. Adams, A. F. Holden, and J. W. Woods, marched to Appleton Chapel and attended their last service. At the close of the exercises the class formed again, and, headed by the Boston Cadet Band, marched to the house of Prof. F. G. Peabody, where a breakfast was served.

By this time people began to arrive at Sanders' Theatre, and at 10:15 a. m. the doors were opened for ticket-holders, and the theatre was quickly filled. At 10:45 o'clock the seniors again assembled in front of Holworthy, and, amid the cheers of the under-classmen, went to the theatre. If there was ever a pretty sight the appearance of Sanders' Theatre is such class-day. The balconies are crowded with gayly-dressed girls, whose light costumes make a pleasing contrast with the dark clothing of the men. Over the stage was a large '88 in evergreen letters, and the platform was adorned with potted plants.

The procession of the seniors was headed by C. F. Adams, the first Marshal, on whose arm leaned Dr. F. G. Peabody. Behind them came the other Marshals and class-day officers. The Rev. Dr. Peabody was introduced and offered prayer. Sherman Page followed with the oration, taking "Truth" as his subject. Mr. Charles Tilden Sembers of Cambridge read the poem, John Hunter Sedgwick of New York the Ivy oration, and Henry Shelton Sanford Jr. of Sanford, Fla., the Ivy ode. After these exercises the people dispersed to the rooms of the students, where many handsome spreads were given. Dancing and music filled the evening.

The Conservatory of Music.

The commencement exercises of the American Conservatory of Music took place last evening at Central Music Hall in the presence of a large assemblage. Miss Josephine Taylor was warmly applauded for her singing of the "Bell Song" from "Lakmé." Master Harry Diamond played the first movement of De Beriot's seventh violin concerto with a coolness which would have been creditable in a mature artist. Mrs. Adelaide Bolton-Jordan sang an air from "The Prophet," in which she manifested considerable dramatic power. Miss Sara Sayles played cleanly Weber's "Concertstuck," accompanied by Mr. Spanuth at a second piano. Mrs. Louise Hale Skinner contributed a couple of songs, and Miss Maggie White two movements of a violin concerto by De Beriot. The Rev. Arthur Little delivered an address, and the diplomas and medals were awarded by the Director of the Conservatory, Mr. J. J. Hattstaedt. The following is a list of the prizes:

Collegiate Department—Free Scholarship, Miss Sara Sayles; first prize medal, Clifford M. Eustis gold medal, Miss Ida Kaehler; second prize, gold medal, Miss Lora Farrar Hughes; third prize, gold medal, Miss Nellie Deming. Academic Department—Albert Weber gold medal, Miss Georgia Dowger; second prize, gold medal, Miss Myrtle Baker; third prize, Miss Nellie Alden. Vocal Department—American Conservatory gold medal, Mrs. Adelaide Bolton-Jordan; Noyes B. Minor medal, Mr. George Clark; J. Hattstaedt medal, Mr. Frank Ambler. Violin Department—American Conservatory gold medal, Miss Josephine Gray.

Genesco Collegiate Institute.

GENESCO, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—This has been a busy week at the Genesco Collegiate Institute. The Rev. N. W. Thornton delivered the Principal's sermon to the class Sunday afternoon, and the class day exercises were held at the City Park Tuesday. Wednesday and Thursday were devoted to examinations, and the meeting of the trustees. Work will soon commence on a memorial hall, the money for which was left by the late Charles Atkinson of Moline, Ill. The week's program came to a close tonight with the commencement exercises of the class, and they drew out a large audience. J. E. Lee, of Millersburg, took the first honors of the school, and A. Q. Colby, Cromwell, second.

Interesting Exercises at Williams.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 22.—The exercises at Williams College commencement this year are marked with more than usual interest. This evening was class supper night. The juniors went to North Adams for their meal, the sophomores to Saratoga, and the freshmen to Albany. Sunday morning Dr. Phillips Brooks of Boston will address the Young Men's Christian Association in the Congregational church, and in the afternoon in the same place President Carter will deliver the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class.

First Day of Yale's Commencement.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 22.—The commencement week at Yale began at 3 o'clock this afternoon, with the De Forest prize-speaking for $100, in Battell Chapel, by six members of the senior class. Sunday morning President Dwight will deliver the baccalaureate sermon, and next Tuesday afternoon Justice Matthews of the United States Supreme Bench will address the law class on "The Judicial Power of the United States." Next Friday the Yale-Harvard boat-race will take place at New London.

Other Exercises.

The annual school exhibition at the Art Institute was held yesterday afternoon, President C. L. Hutchinson presiding. There was an address by the Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus and remarks by the Director, Mr. French. A number of prizes were awarded. The students' work of last year was exhibited and will remain open for inspection for two weeks.

Notes.

Closing exercises were held in all the public schools at South Chicago yesterday.

The lower grade rooms of the Hyde Park schools held closing exercises yesterday. Several prizes were given for scholarship and attendance.

About 600 people gathered last evening at the Convent of Notre Dame on Vernon Park place to attend the third commencement exercises of the school. A feature of the exercises was the absence of orations and essays. There was an address by Father Onimet of Pullman.

MEETING OF THE TRAVELERS.

Officers Elected and a Good Time Had Preceding Adjournment.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 22.—The sixth annual convention of the Travelers' Protective Association adjourned this afternoon after electing the following officers: President, M. J. Pickering of Philadelphia; First Vice-President, Phil Trounstine, Colorado; Second, J. C. Wilkinson, Missouri; Third, C. H. Brooks, Minnesota; Fourth, R. W. Cates Jr., Maryland; Fifth, R. C. Stockton, Texas; Secretary and Treasurer, Morris Silvastone, Illinois. Directors, S. A. Haines, New York; T. E. Nash, Indiana; Sheehan, Pennsylvania; H. L. Meckers, Arkansas; J. C. Van Pelt, Kentucky; Chairman of the Railroad Committee, D. E. Clark, Illinois; Chairman of the Legislative Committee, B. F. Kurtz, Maryland; Chairman of the Press Committee, H. E. Hurryberg, Virginia; Chairman of the Hotel Committee, George H. Randal, New York; Chairman of the Employment Bureau, C. S. Kelsey, Illinois; Auditing Committee, Jordan, Minnesota; Chick, Massachusetts; Weisleiger, Georgia. The next meeting will be held at Atlantic City.

After adjournment the travelers visited Minnehaha and Lakes Calhoun and Harriet, and in the evening a grand ball was given at the West Hotel.

To Attend a Virginia Commencement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—The President will visit Charlottesville, Va., next Wednesday, for the purpose of attending the commencement of the University of Virginia. He will be accompanied by Secretary Bayard and possibly other members of the Cabinet. Mrs. Cleveland will not be able to go. The party will leave Washington in the morning and will return in the evening.

Lutherans in Council.

ADRIAN, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—This morning's session of the Michigan Conference Missouri Lutheran Synod was occupied in the discussion of twelve theses, submitted by the Rev. Fackler, regarding Lutheran doctrine on the person of Christ according to Art. 8 of the Formula of Concord. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of the Rev. J. Schmidt of Saginaw Div. President; the Rev. K. Moll of Detroit, Vice-President; the Rev. Burmester of Grand Haven, Secretary; Teacher Schnalzriedt of Detroit, Treasurer. The President of the Joint Synod reported on the state of affairs in the seminary in Springfield, Ill., especially on an epidemic disease which existed there this spring, and to which eight students had fallen victims.

OFFICIAL WEATHER GUESSES.

Indications for the Northwest During the Next Twenty-four Hours.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23—1 a. m.—For Missouri, Indiana, and Illinois, light to fresh northwesterly winds, fair weather, cooler.

For Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Michigan, light to fresh westerly winds, stationary temperature, fair weather.

For Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, and Colorado, stationary temperature, fresh to brisk northwesterly winds, fair weather.

Place of observation.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Rainfall for 24 hours.
New York	70	62	S. W.	Clear	
Washington, D. C.	76	54			
Vicksburg, Miss.	90	72	S. E.	Cloudy	
New Orleans, La.	90	74		Fair	
Galveston, Tex.	90	70		Fair	
Nashville, Tenn.	86	62	N. W.	Fair	.02
Cincinnati, O.	78	60	N. W.	Fair	
Buffalo, N. Y.	76	54	W.	Clear	
Newport, Ky.	80	58	N. W.	Fair	
Rochester, N. Y.	76	52	W.	Clear	
Erie, Pa.	72	52	W.	Fair	
Cleveland, O.	76	52	W.	Cloudy	.12
Sandusky, O.	76	52	W.	Cloudy	.42
Toledo, O.	76	52	W.	Cloudy	.36
Detroit, Mich.	76	52	W.	Rain	.04
Albena, Mich.	70	50	N. W.	Clear	.04
Grand Haven, Mich.	70	50	W.	Fair	
Marquette, Mich.	74	54	W.	Clear	
Port Huron, Mich.	74	54	W.	Cloudy	
Chicago	74	54	W.	Fair	
Milwaukee, Wis.	74	54	W.	Clear	
Duluth, Minn.	68	48	W.	Fair	
St. Paul, Minn.	72	50	Calm.	Clear	
La Crosse, Wis.	76	52	W.	Clear	
Davenport, Ia.	84	54	W.	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia.	84	54	W.	Clear	
Keokuk, Ia.	86	54	W.	Clear	
Cairo, Ill.	84	64		Fair	
Springfield, Ill.	82	52	W.	Clear	
St. Louis, Mo.	86	64	Calm.	Clear	
Springfield, Mo.	80	60	W.	Rain	.16
Leavenworth, Kas.	90	62	W.	Clear	
Omaha, Neb.	90	62	W.	Clear	
Huron, Dak.	80	52	W.	Fair	
Yankton, Dak.	82	54	W.	Clear	
Moorhead, Minn.	80	50	W.	Cloudy	.02
St. Vincent	70	46	W.	Rain	.01
Bismarck, Dak.	84	52	W.	Cloudy	.06
Fort Buford, Dak.	86	52	W.	Rain	.02
Helena, Mont.	84	44	W.	Cloudy	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	80	50	N. W.	Clear	
Salt Lake City, Utah.	90	62	W.	Clear	
Dodge City, Kas.	92	60	W.	Clear	
El Paso, Tex.	96	70	N. W.	Clear	
Fort Elliott, Tex.	96	66	W.	Clear	
Minnedosa	76	44	W.	Rain	.02
Fort Garry	76	46	W.	Rain	.10
Medicine Hat	76	46	W.	Cloudy	.04
Norfolk	84	66	W.	Cloudy	
Charleston, S. C.	94	76	W.	Cloudy	
Montreal	76	54	W.	Clear	
Jacksonville, Fla.	94	70	W.	Clear	
Pensacola, Fla.	94	68	W.	Fair	

Ocean Steamship Movements.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Arrived, Adriatic, Liverpool.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Arrived, Trave, Bremen.

GEBHARD—LANGTRY NUPTIALS.

The Horseman and the Actress to Be Married in September.

NEW YORK, June 22.—[Special.]—The expluit announcement of matrimony in September for Gebhard and Mrs. Langtry was made a few days ago at a dinner given at her New York residence in West Twenty-third street. Two of the guests were James Gordon Bennett and ex-Judge Gunning S. Bedford, cronies of Gebhard, although they are a decade older than he. On this occasion Bennett offered as a toast the speedy union of the fair hostess and Gebhard, who sat in the chair of honor at her right.

"Thank you," Mrs. Langtry responded, "and your good wish is going to be realized soon."

"How soon?" Bedford asked.

"May I answer that?" Gebhard inquired of Mrs. Langtry.

She gave permission, and he then said that the wedding would occur early in September—possibly a little sooner—in San Francisco, to which city they will journey, according to present arrangements, in July.

Mrs. Langtry and Gebhard have purchased adjoining farms, comprising altogether thousands of acres, in a valley of the Howell Mountains in California. There they will spend their honeymoon, and subsequently the lady's vacations between her seasons on the stage.

A Valuable Dollar.

There is now filed with a will in litigation in Monroe County, Georgia, a silver dollar that was issued in 1775, and has been in possession of the same family for more than 100 years. It is one of $13 that was paid to a Revolutionary soldier when discharged from the Continental army.

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J. E. Hutchinson	174 S. Clark-st.	W. Gallagher	Woodstock, Ill.
John Webber	174 S. Clark-st.	C. F. North	Englewood, Ill.
A. Adlington	1622 Wabash-av.	Normal Park Pharmacy	Normal Park, Ill.
C. J. Nilsson	607 W. Lake-st.	G. McPherson	Harlem, Ill.
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J. Jones	Sycamore, Ill.	Horan & Henaughen	De Kalb, Ill.
F. E. Kellogg	Savanna, Ill.	W. D. Loose & Co	Maquoketa, Iowa.
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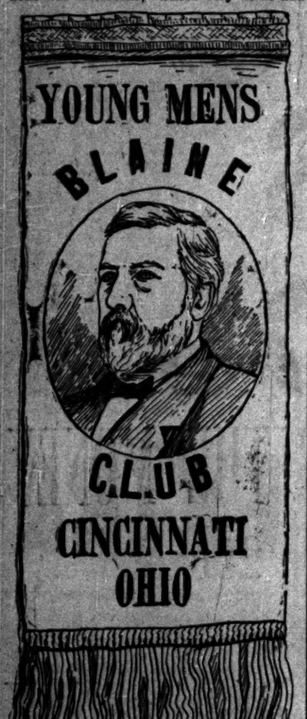
The Republican National Convention of 1888 will go down in history as the conventions of badges. It is the fault of the Local Executive Committee, and—according to hypercritical individuals who were unable to get within the gates—a departure from principles of pure democracy. The badge, they declare, belongs to an ancient family whose founders and their progeny were for centuries pinned to the breast of none but aristocrat; whose very birth and

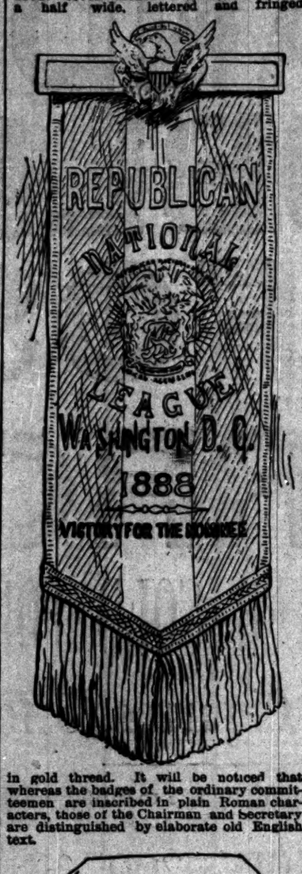


being were, in fact, inseparable from the idea of royalty—of hereditary nobility. Having gone to all the trouble and expense of providing the official badges of the convention free of charge—and exceedingly rich, handsome ones they are—besides making a precedent for other Local Committees to follow, Mayor Roche and his fellow members are now called upon to refute the charge of disrespect to Washington and Jefferson. All this might be disheartening to the members of the committee but for the fact that the badges they have provided are as a grain of sand on the lake shore compared to the billows of them that were rolled up with the advance of every procession and delegation of candidate-boomers. There were enough badges

on the main streets of Chicago last week to form breastworks for a regiment of militia or to amply clothe all the heathen of Borrioboola Gha.

The accompanying cuts speak for themselves and convey a tolerably accurate notion of the prevailing sentiment among clubs and delegations as to design and inscription. The character of the convention badges provided by the local committee is suggestive of utility. In design they exhibit none of the enthusiastic—often Utopian—purposes of the wearers of most of the club badges. They are the working insignia of the men who name the candidate, the officers of the convention and the hall, and the credentials (when accompanied by a ticket) of the fortunate few who see and hear it all done.

Quite appropriately the most gorgeous of all the convention badges are those worn by members and officers of the National Committee. When they arrived and were distributed Wednesday Mr. Jones and his colleagues were first annoyed, then delighted, and then so uplifted that a newspaper artist who desired to sketch one in the act of adorning a real, live committeeman was sternly motioned away and forced to make his drawing from an extra one furnished by Mr. Fagin. Those of the Chairman and Secretary are of heavy red silk, about seven inches long by three and a half wide, lettered and fringed



in gold thread. It will be noticed that whereas the badges of the ordinary committeemen are inscribed in plain Roman characters, those of the Chairman and Secretary are distinguished by elaborate old English text.

The delegate badges are nearly as large and about as gorgeous as those of members of the National Committee, but not so chaste in design. As will be observed, they are rather more on the spread-eagle idea. They are of red silk and a-glitter with gold lettering, braid, and fringe. And why should they not be, are they not worn by the men who make the speeches and do the voting? Each delegation has a Chaplain and each Chaplain has a badge almost exactly similar to those of the members of his band, except that the gold-work is on a ground of pure white silk. As a matter of justice the alternates are provided with badges of a scarcely less imposing aspect—the difference being principally in the substitution of the word "Alternate" for "Delegate."

Lastly, the Local Committee cared for the officers of the hall. These number between 300 and 400. The Sergeant-at-Arms has fifteen assistants, each of whom heads a force of fifteen ushers. The ushers' badges are like that of the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms except that it announces the office of its holder and is yellow. Members of the Press are supplied with plain lavender silk badges with a fringe of gold thread at the bottom, and are otherwise similar to those of officers of the hall.

An organization known as the Republican League of the United States is responsible for probably two-thirds of the badges that made the streets resplendent during the week. James P. Foster and Phineas C. Lounsbury are its guiding spirits, and the Republican Club of the City of New York caused it to be brought into the world. The scheme of the club was to bring about Republican club organization where none existed, and to organize all of them into one compact body. The organization was effected in a convention of about 1,500 delegates, of which William M. Evarts was permanent Chairman, held in Chickering Hall, commencing Dec. 15, 1887. Nearly every Republican club in the United States of any prominence is now in the league, vies with its fellow-clubs in the magnificence of

its badge, and, as has been observed by everybody who had occasion to travel about the city during the week, considers it a sacred duty to follow its candidate to the convention.

The hypercritical individual quoted above is wholly and maliciously wrong. There was a time when personal decorations of this kind were the peculiar property of persons of noble lineage or enobled by a sovereign on account of some valiant act, and were consequently undemocratic. Thanks to M. Wilson, who made a pretty penny in France out of the rage for badges, and to the National conventions of the United States, a badge is now the most democratic thing that can be found, unless it is the method of interior decoration which is time-honored among Democrats, especially in Kentucky. It is not the badge, but the absence of it, that is now a mark of distinguishment. Tuesday a man without a badge was an object of suspicion. Wednesday a dozen fakirs were at his heels insisting—the M. Wilson process reversed—that he purchase not one, but the whole list. Thursday he was captured, bound hand and foot, and covered so thoroughly with badges that his own backwoods grandmother wouldn't have known him.

If all the badges worn during the Republican Convention of 1888 should be presented to industrious young ladies with a mania for manufacturing crazy-quilts there would soon be lunatics enough to fill all the asylums of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S CONDITION UNCHANGED

The Veteran Sends for His Barber and Is Able to Converse with Him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—[Special.]—Shortly after daylight this morning there was a slight change in the condition of Gen. Sheridan. During the first two or three hours following immediately after midnight he coughed occasionally, but not with any degree of vehemence. Then he slept for a while, and it looked to the attendants as though he was going to have one of those restful periods that come too infrequently to the diseased body and beclouded mind. Half an hour after he dosed off he seemed to fall into a stupor, and then he partially awoke, breathing heavily and giving vent to an almost continuous groan, deeply distressing in its sound. This continued for a couple of hours and then he fell asleep, but woke at brief intervals until about 10 o'clock, when he became fully awake. He partook of the regular quantity of weak liquid nourishment and at noon asked that his hair might be trimmed. The Metropolitan Club barber was sent for and he speedily relieved the General's head of the heavy gray locks that had taken the place of the closely-cropped bristles which decorated the head of Phil Sheridan a month ago. He talked with some difficulty to the barber, and when the clipping operation was concluded the General extended his hand and shook the dusky paw of the man who had shaved and shampooed him ever since he took up his residence in Washington. The General's condition throughout the afternoon and evening was unchanged, and at 9 o'clock, when the physicians issued their daily bulletin, they had no remarks to make, simply stating that there had been no material change in the patient's condition since last night.

Returning Thanks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—Mr. Timothy J. Campbell has received the following letter from Col. M. V. Sheridan, brother of Gen. Sheridan:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—I am requested by Gen. Sheridan to thank you most sincerely for the resolution of sympathy in his illness and wishes for his recovery introduced by you at the recent National Democratic Convention, a copy of which has just been sent him. Its enthusiastic adoption will always be to him and his family a gratifying token.

D. O. MILLS' BENEFICENCE.

He Will Donate to New York a School for Training Nurses.

NEW YORK, June 22.—[Special.]—D. O. Mills has erected on the Bellevue Hospital grounds a fine four-story brick building which he will present to the city Thursday. The building cost $100,000 and is designed as a school for training male nurses. It is intended to give a thorough course of instruction. Men will be able to adopt this business as a profession. The proposed "nurses" are first to be tested by a civil-service examination. The successful applicant will be given a room, and for two years is to be subjected to rigorous hospital discipline. They will receive their board and washing free, and, besides, be paid a nominal salary while learning. At the end of the term they will have to pass an examination as to their proficiency. If they fail their training will have been of but little use to them. Mr. Mills has also furnished the building throughout.

BEGINNING ANOTHER FORECLOSURE.

A Missouri, Kansas & Texas Mortgage in the Texas Federal Courts.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 22.—In the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Texas the Mercantile Trust Company of New York today filed a bill in equity of foreclosure against the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company to secure the liquidation of a certain indenture of mortgage dated Dec. 1, 1880, and known as "The General Consolidated Mortgage of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway," and aggregating $4,500. The suit of foreclosure was first entered in Kansas by the Mercantile Trust Company, and as a portion of the line of said railway subject to said mortgage is located within the jurisdiction of the Eastern District of Texas suit of foreclosure is also brought here as an aid to the main suit in Kansas. The mortgage embraces all the lines of railway owned and operated by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, either in Kansas, Missouri, Indian Territory, or Texas.

Fast Time to the Races.

Special race trains of the Illinois Central will leave Central Depot, foot of Randolph street, on all race days as follows: 11:05 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 1 p. m., 1:15 p. m., 1:30 p. m., 1:40 p. m., 1:50 p. m., 2 p. m., and 2:10 p. m., with additional trains if necessary, and land passengers *within the park grounds in less than thirty minutes.* Trains return immediately after the races. Fare for the round trip 30 cents. Fare for the round trip, including entrance to the races and grand stand, $1.30. Tickets on sale at city offices, 121 Randolph street, and depot of Randolph street, Van Buren street, Twenty-second street, Thirty-ninth street, and Hyde Park.

Ask for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and do not take any other. Sold by all druggists.

WHILE BEING VOTED FOR.

PLEASANT HOURS SPENT WITH THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CANDIDATES.

Mr. Blaine Listened to the Sweet Music of Damrosch's Skillful Playing—He Reads, Writes, Thanks the Scots, and Has a Royally Good Time—Alger Was Contented and Happy—Sherman Got Warmed Up—Hawley and Allison Not Disturbed—The Others.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1888, by the New York World.*]

MELROSE, June 22.—Mr. Blaine spent the evening with his family and the Carnegies in a large, comfortable parlor overlooking the ruined abbey. The vicinity is thronged with American tourists, many of whom have today sent up their cards to the man from Maine, with their best wishes for his success in the next Presidential contest, for, according to the American cablegrams, there seems to be no other alternative before the convention. Mr. Carnegie carries a copy of the Republican platform as adopted in Chicago and cherishes it to his breast with tender affection.

"What do I think of it?" he said. "Why, it is the finest platform that was ever constructed. When we read it over again last night at Jedburg we came to the conclusion that there was not even a single particle that we would wish to have altered. It is a straight, manly document—no half way, timorous propositions—a direct acceptance of the Democratic challenge, and the contest is now destined to be an open fight between free trade and protection. There can be no more skulking. The denouncing of the Mills bill is simply glorious, a straight-from-the-shoulder blow, and with that platform I have not the slightest fear of the result. We are certain of victory with such a square-cut issue, and there will be no hesitancy on the part of the voters in deciding between free trade and protection. Yes, we are all, being Republicans, much elated and proud of the wisdom shown by the leaders of the party as revealed in this document. Mr. Blaine was much pleased, and that is all that I am in a position to say. Of course everybody knows that he is my choice first, last, and all the time. I have been informed by wire that a New York paper contained yesterday an interview in which I am made to state that, if nominated, Mr. Blaine would accept. I want you kindly to contradict, in the most emphatic manner possible, this statement, which is false in toto. I never said anything of the kind. Since leaving London Mr. Blaine and I have never exchanged three words regarding his nomination, and I most certainly would not presume to say how he would decide in case the possible alternative should be presented him by the convention. I do think, however, that should his party impose upon him the terrible ordeal of another Presidential campaign, after it should have been made clear by the deliberations of the convention that the safety of the party and the great cause it represents demanded such sacrifice, Mr. Blaine would not hesitate to make it. I again reiterate, however, that Mr. Blaine has not confided in me his course, should this contingency arise, and my opinion is based upon my knowledge of the man."

This morning the Mayor, Town Council, and a large number of the prominent citizens of Jedburg called on Mr. Blaine and asked him his opinion of the country. Mr. Blaine made a happy little speech, in which the good feelings of Scotland were complimented, even to haggis and collops, which Mr. Blaine now eats with unaffected equanimity every morning for breakfast. Afterwards the gentlemen presented Mr. Blaine with a tweed suit and Mrs. Carnegie with a plaid. The tweed trousers were too short for the Maine statesman, but the Jedburgites apologized by remarking that they did not know that such big men were grown in America. The drive to Jedburg in the fresh morning air was enjoyable. Mr. Blaine was particularly interested in Scott's tomb, and dwelt upon the great pleasure he had when a boy and later in life in recruiting his mind after sterner toil with the works of the great romancer. After luncheon Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie and the guests, with the exception of the Blaines, drove over to Abbotsford. Mr. Blaine did not go because he, with his family, visited the famous seat last year. He spent the afternoon reading and writing letters and in listening to Mr. Damrosch's charming piano playing. Tomorrow they go on to Edinburg, where they will stop at MacGregor's Royal Hotel. Monday they start for Cluny Castle via Stirling.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

I saw Mr. Carnegie this evening. I asked him whether the interview in the *Sun*, recabled to London, reporting him as having said if Blaine was nominated he would accept, was authentic. Mr. Carnegie replied: "I give you my authority to say that I emphatically deny having made any such statement. I can scarcely believe the *Sun* correspondent could have sent any such message, as I never conveyed such meaning. On the contrary, I may tell you that since our trip began Mr. Blaine and myself have not talked a word of politics. We of the party have observed courteous silence on such subjects. Mr. Blaine has not tempted us to break it. What I have said all along, especially to the *Herald* correspondent weeks ago, is that under certain circumstances I thought Blaine ought and would accept. Blaine saw that interview in the *Herald*, and has never said one word against it."

I asked Mr. Carnegie: "Who do you think is the likely man? Is it Sherman?" "Well I really cannot say," Mr. Carnegie replied, "but he has gained ten votes, you see, over the second ballot. But it looks to me like some dark horse. We are in hopes that everything will be settled tomorrow. Our coaching party will start at 9:30 tomorrow."

Blaine retains his Sphynx-like silence about the political situation. He kept well informed. Cablegrams were at every place the coach stopped. Here today he said: "I have not seen any member of the press to talk to and I am not in a position to speak at present."

I asked him whether, in case he was nominated tomorrow, he would accept.

He peremptorily refused to answer this, but his demeanor suggested that he would accept if the convention became unanimous. Carnegie has been also generally silent on the subject.

Mr. Blaine is silent even to his personal friends. For instance, Mr. Cowen, late member of Parliament for Newcastle-on-Tyne, his great friend, asked him for news about politics for publication in his paper, the *Chronicle*, when passing through Newcastle, but he refused, and added: "Any accounts published purporting to represent interviews with me are purely fictional."

Thus on his own words he must not be credited with expressions purporting to come from him.

Another of the coaching party said to me today: "Blaine does not talk a word about politics to any of us except possibly Carnegie, although very loquacious on other subjects. By common consent politics is tabooed among us. The drive the last few days has been short each day—an average of only fourteen miles—but tomorrow will come a heavy day's work—thirty-six miles to Edinburg, the longest day's travel so far. Then the horses will have to show what they are made of after the Edinburg roads have been traveled. The route is hilly all the way up to Cluny Castle. If in Edinburg Blaine should receive and accept the nomination it would seem that the naturalized American-Scotchmen should give him their ballots and allegiance then. What a send-off to a campaign would there not be evolved when the well-coached candidate should enter New York Harbor.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The *Tribune* of this morning has the following cable dispatch:

LONDON, June 22.—Mr. Blaine telegraphs from Jedburg today that several American correspondents are following him, but that any attempt to represent that he has modified the position taken in his Florence and Paris letters is entirely groundless. This I cable at his request.

HE WAS COMPOSED AND HAPPY.

Gen. Alger Watching the Vote of the National Convention.

DETROIT, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—Gen. Alger received a magnificent Russian staghound by express from Kansas City this morning, and had scarcely returned to his library after inspecting the animal when the news was flashed over the private wire to his home that the roll call of the convention had been ordered. He was apparently the coolest man in Detroit. With Mrs. Alger he went out to see his married daughter, Mrs. Sheldon, off for New York, and did not return until Connecticut's vote had been reached. He sat chatting in his library with his wife, daughter, and one or two friends who dropped in casually while the voting was going on, reading the dispatches aloud as they were handed to him.

"I'm glad that the battle's on," he said when the balloting began, but as the end passed no comment, nor did any present. Miss Fay, the youngest daughter of the General, was the only one in the household who manifested any excitement, and that was by her eagerness to be the first to announce the result. At the second ballot Gen. Alger was equally unconcerned, but smiled his gratification when it was announced. When the third was finished he quietly arose and went to lunch.

GEN. HARRISON'S GOOD CHEER.

He Parries with Lightning, Tells Stories, and Hears the News.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 22.—[Special.]—There has not been such interest in Indianapolis in a convention since the nomination of Garfield eight years ago. The interest has been general since the convention opened, but the slow processes of preliminary work have given little occasion for eagerness. Today, however, with the opening of the convention there was a fever of excitement. Large numbers of people grouped themselves about bulletin boards and took in the proceedings in detail. The vote for Harrison was disappointing on the first ballot, and there were maledictions when it was seen that one of the Indiana delegates had deserted Gen. Harrison.

While the crowds on the streets were moved in their intense interest from disappointment to hopefulness or from the latter again to the confidence they felt before the balloting began Gen. Harrison sat in his office with his law partner and friend, Mr. Miller. During the call of the States messengers from the telegraph offices hurried to the General's office with bulletins. Mr. Miller or the General would receive them and read the contents aloud to the friends who might be in the room. The comments that were made referred only to the line of voting so far as it served to indicate the probable action of the convention. In the minutes of waiting incidents that marked the interest in past National Conventions were recalled or some ordinary topic of current gossip, only to be put aside when additional bulletins were read and noted. The General was as cool and undisturbed as if the question of a Presidential nomination had never entered into his life. Each caller received a cordial welcome. As the late comer entered into the conversation that went around the little circle he found himself no nearer the events that were going on at Chicago than he was when reading the bulletin boards on the streets. It was a cozy party of friends, and only that.

A little after 4 o'clock a thunder-storm came up and the cool breeze it brought led the General to move a little nearer to an open window. The welcome rain caused Mr. Miller to remark that there was always some kind of consolation. "We have got something that will do the corn crop good," he said. Just then a flash of lightning, seemingly not a square away, played threateningly in front of the window where the General was sitting. Hurriedly he moved out of the way, remarking: "I am not ready for that kind of lightning just now."

"That is ominous" suggested a friend.

"Possibly," laughingly replied the General, "but I prefer to have my omens come in a less dangerous manner."

Then the conversation again reverted to current matters and continued until 5 o'clock, when the General went home. In the evening he, Mr. Miller, Col. Millard of the Car Works, the Rev. James McLeod of the Second Presbyterian Church, and others met in a down-town office. There in the interval of waiting for the news as it came into the telegraph-room the General was the centre of his group. He was never more entertaining, and cheery stories or apt anecdotes went around the circle, each member of it contributing to the stock something from his personal experience as lawyer, minister, judge, or capitalist. Interruptions were frequent, of course, as news from the convention had precedence. The early information of the evening concerning the New York delegation moved the General to express confidence in the result, but no one knew him calm, kindly face could penetrate his thoughts. Then came the announcement that Mr. Depew had gone on the stage and the speculation as to his purpose was marked by questions to which no one could give a satisfactory answer until the telegraph explained it in his short speech of withdrawal.

THEY FIGURED TOGETHER.

Sherman, Allison, and Hawley Watch the Bulletins at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—[Special.]—The Senate was not in session today, but there were a goodly number of Senators in the big marble pile waiting to hear the news from Chicago. John Sherman was the first to appear. He went at once to the special wire in the Secretary's office, and sat down by the side of the operator. The key clicked away right merrily for more than an hour as dispatches to the Ohio Senator came over the wire. After hastily reading them he wrote replies, which were immediately flashed back to Chicago. It was plain even to an unobservant person that the Senator had something on his mind and that it was more than the heat which had kept him awake last night. He was no longer an icicle, but felt the weather just as much as anybody else. When he was not writing or reading a telegram his handkerchief was traveling around over his face or brow. Just before the first ballot was taken the Senator resigned his chair and went to his committee-room. On the table before him was a large sheet giving the votes as he figured they should be, and next to it was another large piece of paper with the names of the States neatly written and the rest divided into columns at the head of which were the names of all the candidates. As soon as a bulletin was received it was sent to the Senator and the figures were jotted down on the blank sheet. This was compared with the list containing the estimated vote and in this way the favorit son of Ohio kept tally of the progress of events in Chicago. Unfortunately the estimated vote was not exhibited to the general pubic. As the Senator was sedulously guarded from prying eyes no one could tell whether the vote came up to his expectations or not. The few people who saw him said he was satisfied.

Before the second ballot commenced Senator Hawley quietly walked in and took a seat by Mr. Sherman's side, and as the bulletins were brought in he helped his conferree to keep tally. Senator Hawley shows how he feels the treatment he has received at Chicago. He is deeply chagrined to think that his name should have gone before the convention without even the empty compliment of a nominating speech and a good deal of praise in the shape of a second. When the last bulletin had been received announcing an adjournment until 7 o'clock this evening Senator Sherman carefully wiped his pen, methodically folded his papers and put them in his pocket, and went home. Mr. Hawley followed his example.

Quiet, reserved, and dignified, as he always is, Senator Allison betrayed not the slightest trace of excitement or nervous apprehension. With Senators Plumb, Blair, and Cockrell he put in a couple of hours' hard work on the Legislative Appropriation bill, and when the bulletins commenced to come in he quietly took his seat at his private desk in the inner room and studied the dispatches. From his face not a thing could be learned, and his manner did not betoken whether he was satisfied or not with the situation.

GOV. RUSK LISTENED MODESTLY.

Reports of the Convention's Work Did Not Disturb Him.

MADISON, Wis., June 22.—[Special.]—Gov. Rusk appears to be unaffected in the least by the intelligence conveyed in the bulletins from the convention. He was at the executive office all day, and when not engaged in reading the bulletins his attention was occupied mainly with routine executive duties. With his characteristic coolness the dispatches were read and commented on. The Governor can scarcely longer be sanguine as to his own nomination, and this is generally admitted here. With the result of the first ballot he was at least not disappointed, but the break of three for Gresham from the Wisconsin delegation on the second ballot was a surprise. It was regarded that the delegation would stand solid for Rusk until at least several ballots had been taken.

Tonight the Governor came down early from the Executive Mansion to await at the Capitol the night's proceedings, but with the withdrawal of Depew and adjournment he returned home after a brief discussion of the situation with Justices Cassody and Lyon of the Supreme Court and Superintendent of Instruction J. B. Thayer and others who had dropped in.

The Republican Convention has attracted immense crowds to our city. Thousands have decided to stay here and have sold their return tickets at Mulford's, 79 Clark street. You can buy them cheap.

TALK ABOUT THE TARIFF.

EDITORS AND STATESMEN DISAGREE AS TO THE PLATFORM.

Everybody Claims that the Issue of Free Trade or Protection Has Been Clearly Made—Expressions as to the Surplus and Service Pensions—Democrats Say Cleveland Has Made the Situation—Praise and Criticism.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—[Special.]—Now that the Republican platform has been a little more digested members are willing to express their opinion. Gen. Collins of Massachusetts, Permanent Chairman of the St. Louis Convention, said: "It indicates that the Republican party intends to make the fight upon the old bumbug line 'protection,' as they term it, 'to American labor,' which means nothing more than the preservation of the high tariff upon American products for the benefit of the manufacturers. It also means, of course, that they will go to the country opposed to any reasonable or unreasonable proposition to reduce the taxes and get rid of the surplus. It is nothing but a negation. It proposes no method of relief. Perhaps the party out of power can afford to hold that attitude, but I much doubt it. People in this country expect from parties in and out of power a declaration at least of some positive policy. Before the canvass wanes the Republican party will find that it has miscalculated the sentiment of the country and belittled the intelligence of the people. It would have been safer, wiser, and more honest had it followed the counsels of its greatest men who dealt with these subjects while in responsible positions. The convention is exactly on a level with the minority of the House of Representatives, who have thus far shown no capacity to formulate any policy of revenue reduction, but have contented themselves with mere obstruction. Mere obstruction, however, is not a satisfactory policy touching so momentous and vital a subject affecting all the industries of a great people. We shall be prepared to meet them on their own ground."

Representative Wilson of the Ways and Means Committee said: "I am perfectly satisfied with the platform, and I think every Democrat ought to be. It declares for a reduction of the surplus by taking the tax off tobacco and alcohol and by increasing the duties on articles imported that are manufactured here. It is ready to abolish the entire internal revenue system rather than question protection. In other words, there is more of monopoly about it than protection. The issue could not be made plainer."

Mr. Springer said: "The platform deals fairly enough with the question of tariff reform, but does not present the issue correctly. The issue before the country is the reduction of unnecessary taxes. The question of free trade as against protection does not enter into the contest except incidentally. The Democrats favor a tariff for revenue with such incidental protection as may follow therefrom. The Republicans are for protection with incidental revenue, and if the revenue cannot be abolished any other way they propose to abolish the taxes on tobacco and whisky. The platform clearly indicates that in order to do away with the revenue from customs the party is willing to make the duties prohibitory. That part of the platform represents the real attitude of the Republican party. They want a tariff for prohibition and the erection of a Chinese wall around the United States. Upon this question the Democracy is ready to go before the country and defeat them, Judge Kelley's telegram to Mr. McKinley, notwithstanding.

"It has the purest ring in it," said Mr. Rowell. "It's gold and silver unmixed. It's pure American currency all the way through."

"It is magnificent," said Mr. Post. "It is square, to the point, and, no matter what people may say about it, no one can say that it dodges or squirms. On such a platform we must win."

Mr. Lane said: "I am satisfied with it and I suppose the Republican party is, but the country at large is not, and it will be beaten in November."

Mr. Anderson said: "They showed a good deal of nerve to take the square issue that they did, but I did not believe that the Western delegates would have stood it. On such a platform Blaine is the logical nominee. If our Republican friends are satisfied we ought not to object, and I do not think we do."

Representative Milliken of Maine, who represents Mr. Blaine's old district, said: "The platform is a good one. It applies itself to the practical politics of the day and not to theories. It is a platform that will be satisfactory to all good Republicans, I think. I am glad to see that trusts were opposed, and all patriotic citizens will regard them as the enemies of the people."

Mr. Nichols, the Independent member from North Carolina, said: "The platform suits North Carolina. We would have been pleased to have seen a square declaration for the repeal of the internal-revenue tax, but we could hardly expect so much just yet. We accept what has been done with becoming grace. I believe North Carolina will cast her electoral vote for the Republican party."

Chairman Mills of the Ways and Means Committee seemed to be highly elated with the platform. He characterized it as a bold declaration against any reduction of taxation, and said that "the Republicans had now put themselves on record in favor of free whisky and an increase of taxation as against a reduction of taxation on the necessaries of life. The lines are drawn this time more distinctly than ever before."

Mr. Randall was busy and said: "I don't know anything about it. I have not even read it."

Mr. Bynum of Indiana, of the Ways and Means Committee, said: "It is a square issue between free tobacco, free whisky, low wages, and impoverished industries and cheap food, cheap clothing, high wages, and general prosperity. A restricted market, for which the Republican platform declares, means a restriction of the output of the products of labor and necessarily less work, more idleness, and lower wages. The Democratic platform favors a removal of the barriers of commerce and exchange, a more extended market, greater production, more work for labor, higher wages, and greater consumption—consequently better times. This is the whole issue, in my opinion."

J. B. M'CULLAGH'S OPINION.

He Does Not Understand It Is to Be Free Whisky and Is Satisfied.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 22.—[Special.]—"I am perfectly satisfied with the platform as it stands," said J. B. McCullagh, editor of the *Globe-Democrat*, "although it could be curtailed considerably and retain its vitality and vigor. It is a little too long to be universally read, but it has the right ring, and after all that is the chief essential."

"Do you deem the free whisky part politic or right?"

"That paragraph refers only to the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for manufacturing purposes. I don't construe it as meaning free whisky. If it is so construed by Chicago people they will have to transform themselves into manufacturing establishments in order to secure the benefit which the platform outlines. I suppose every Chicagoan will be a manufacturing establishment next year."

"Would it not be better to devote the liquor tax to paying old soldiers' pensions?"

"The old soldiers should be pensioned, but I do not think it advisable to devote this particular revenue to that purpose. All I desire is to say that I am satisfied with the platform. It is a good one."

AS VIEWED AT PITTSBURG.

The Platform's Features Are Generally Acceptable.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 22.—[Special.]—The *Dispatch* (Independent Republican) says: "We have strongly indorsed a sharp reduction in the sugar duties, so as to admit sugars of high grades direct to consumers free from the impositions of the Sugar Trust. We have supported this principle even to the extent of putting sugar on the free list with a compensatory bounty to the Louisiana planters if necessary. On the other hand, we heartily indorse the main principles of the platform in keeping up protection and in taking off internal taxes on tobacco and alcohol used in the arts."

The *Gazette*, straightout Republican, accepts the platform as it stands.

ALGER REVIEWS THE PLATFORM.

He Agrees with All Its Declarations and in Fact It Just Fits Him.

DETROIT, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—Gen. Alger says of the Republican platform: "Its declaration for the protection of home industries has the true ring. It is the workingman's earthly salvation. It will permit the farmers to keep their sheep. I am especially pleased with the planks on our internal-tax system, as also that with reference to the Chinese. I have thoroughly investigated the latter question and from personal observation am fully convinced that the sooner this country can legally rid itself of this curse the better it will be for us all. The Territories named should be admitted at once as States. The producers of silver from their mines are, I am glad to say, to be given a chance. Our coast defenses and navy now amount to but little. Here is the proper place for a large portion of the 'surplus.' The Pacific coast today could not be defended against one European ship of war. The Mormon blot should be washed out at once. In fact, the whole platform is one that if its recommendations are put into practice, as they will be when the Republican party is again placed in power, will give the business interests of the country such an impetus as it has never before known. On this platform we cannot fail in November. The American flag, and not a foreign one, is what this country demands shall be carried here."

J. W. HINE ON THE PLATFORM.

He Says the Declarations Are Proper, Considering Their Expediency.

DETROIT, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—J. W. Hine of the *Tribune* being asked, "Do you deem the free-whisky part of the Republican platform politic or right?" carefully read the section and said: "It has this bearing on the tariff question: I'm in favor of reducing the surplus by reducing the revenue tax instead of reducing the tariff on articles of import which come into competition with products or manufactures of our own country. The reduction should be made in the internal revenue and in liberal and judicious appropriations for home defense and public improvements. I consider that clause of the platform right under the existing circumstances."

Asked "Is it good politics to retain the 90 per cent on a cigar and put intoxicants on the free list?" he answered: "I think that sugar being merely a local home industry, should be placed on the free list and the bounty system as proposed by Congress adopted. Nine-tenths of all the sugar now consumed in this country being imported. I would encourage the industry by the bounty system till it became of sufficient importance to receive the benefits of a protective tariff, as other great industries of our country."

To the question, "Would it not be better to devote the liquor tax to paying the old soldiers' service pensions?" Mr. Hine gave this answer: "I don't care where the soldiers' pensions come from. I'm heartily in favor of paying them service pensions."

THE "HERALD" AND THE "TIMES"

Brevity of Opinion Enters the Spice of Life in Two Journals.

NEW YORK, June 22.—[Special.]—In regard to the National Republican platform, Dr. Hepworth of the *Herald* said: "I am so busy that I have not one moment to spare, and besides that I never talk."

Mr. C. R. Miller of the *Times* said: "First, I deem the free whisky part of the Republican platform bad politics and bad finance. Second, I do not believe it is good politics this year to put intoxicants on the free list and retain any of the extortionate protective taxes. Third, under such a tariff law as the Mills bill there would still be abundant revenue to support a policy of liberal pensions to soldiers."

LOCAL INTERVIEWS.

Murat Halstead's Impressions.

Murat Halstead, who is in the, city was asked yesterday:

"Do you deem the free whisky part of the platform politic or right? Is it good policy to retain the 80 per cent tax on sugar and put intoxicants on the free list? Would it not be better to devote the liquor taxes to paying the old soldiers' service pensions?"

"I do not understand," he said, "the platform to favor the freedom of intoxicants for use as beverages but only so far as used in the arts. My favorite plan is to take the tax off of sugar in whole or in part, and rather reduce the revenue by taking off the tax off of sugar and tobacco than by interfering with protective taxation of materials and manufactured articles to which business has already been adjusted.

"In regard to the last question of pensions, it is not because of the emptiness of the Treasury that old soldiers do not get pensions, and it isn't likely that the Nation will ever be too impoverished to pay them. It is the policy of the present Administration to higgle over fractions in the price of bonds so as to keep up the surplus in the Treasury for demagogic purposes."

As Editor Van Horn Sees It.

R. T. Van Horn, editor of the Kansas City *Journal*, was seen last night, but declined to be interviewed on the platform at this time, or to answer the questions propounded to him.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Leading Journals Continue to Discuss the National Republican Platform.

New York *Commercial Advertiser*: It is protection run mad. It is the insanity of devotion to the principle of favoritism, class legislation, and aristocratic privilege from which our system of government was devised to set us free. And further, it is directly in contradiction of the pledges, promises, and declared principles of the party in whose name it is now put forth; in contradiction of the convictions and teachings of Lincoln, Grant, Garfield and Arthur.

New York *Mail and Express*: When it comes to the one issue of the day, that which concerns the welfare of every laboring man and of American capital, the American system of protection, the language of the platform is in most ungraceful contrast with the stuttering and feeble utterances of the Democratic platform-makers to sustain a free-trade Administration and a tariff bill in the interest of free trade, but inconsistent and dishonest in incoherent and inconsequent phrases. There is no uncertain sound about the succinct, short and sinewy sentences in which the Americanism of the Republican party expresses itself.

New York *Evening Post*: By so putting the tariff without regard to its character or its effect upon particular industries, particular classes or sections but taking the whole country as a "Thus saith the Lord," the Chicago Convention has passed the baton of progress over to the Democratic party and has made itself the representative of inertia, as well as of excessive and unjust taxation. The issues are sharply defined. Free whisky versus taxed necessaries of life is a plain issue—one that everybody can understand—and is the one that Mr. Cleveland invited in his last annual message. His supporters can ask nothing better.

AMERICAN CRACKSMEN ABROAD.

Two Yankees in Limbo for a $50,000 Burglary in Germany.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
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LONDON, June 22.—Two men who gave their names as Frank Binley and William Davis were charged at the Bow Street Police Court today, under an extradition warrant, with burglary within the jurisdiction of the German Empire, where property estimated to be worth £50,000 was stolen from jewelers in Munich. The prisoners are well-dressed men of gentlemanly appearance, and it is alleged that they are notorious American burglars, Binley being known in that country as Frank Buck, alias Bucky Taylor, and described as a clever bank smasher. Davis is alleged to be William O'Brien, alias Billy Porter, alias Morton. He is described as a celebrated criminal, who has been arrested in almost every city in the Union. Detective Leach of Scotland Yard stated that the papers in support of the charge had not arrived from Germany and it was consequently proposed to offer evidence to arrest them. Detectives Frost, White, Buttermead, and others went to the Café Monaco, where the prisoners were seated in a small room. They were known to the police as American burglars under the aliases mentioned above. They were arrested on a provisional warrant granted by that court on the present charge. Both denied any knowledge of the matter and gave false names and refused to give any address. A quantity of jewelry, housebreaking implements, and a loaded revolver were found on the prisoners. They were remanded.

An Illinois Man Seeks Promotion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—[Special.]—Mr. William Hoxie of Quincy, who is the chief clerk in the office of Division Superintendent White of the railway mail service, whose headquarters are in Chicago, has been here for a couple of days, and is an applicant for one of the newly-created Division Superint

THE CHICAGOS' BATTING.

[illegible] THE PITTSBURGS CHASING AFTER THE BALL.

[illegible] White Stockings Play Havoc with Gal[illegible]'s Delivery—Brynan's Clever Work—The Des Moines Team Refuses to Play St. Louis Because Devlin, the Association Pitcher, Is Put In by Von der Ahe—Rain Stops Several Games—Standing of the Clubs.

League.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Western.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Chicago.....	32	14	.695	Des Moines.	22	13	.628
Detroit.....	29	17	.630	St. Paul.....	23	14	.621
Boston......	29	21	.580	Milwaukee.	20	16	.555
New York..	26	21	.553	Kansas City	20	18	.526
Philad'phia	23	22	.511	Omaha.......	18	19	.486
Washingt'n	16	30	.348	Chicago......	17	19	.472
Pittsburg...	15	29	.340	Minneap'lis	16	25	.390
Indian'p'lis.	15	30	.326	St. Louis...	14	26	.350

American.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Central Inter-State.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Brooklyn ..	35	16	.686	Peoria	28	6	.820
St. Louis...	30	14	.681	Davenport..	28	8	.777
Athletic....	30	18	.625	Dubuque	17	15	.531
Cincinnati..	28	21	.571	Crawfdsv'le	17	18	.457
Baltimore..	23	24	.489	Bl'mington.	12	17	.413
Cleveland..	18	29	.382	Danville....	12	21	.363
Kansas City	13	32	.288	Rockford...	12	22	.352
Louisville.	14	35	.285	Lafayette..	0	4	.000

Today's Games.

National League—Washington at Boston; New York at Philadelphia; Indianapolis at Detroit.

American Association—Cleveland at Baltimore; Brooklyn at Philadelphia; St. Louis at Kansas City; Cincinnati at Louisville.

Western Association—Chicago at Milwaukee; Minneapolis at St. Paul; Omaha at Kansas City; Des Moines at St. Louis.

Central Inter-State—Peoria at Dubuque; Danville at Crawfordsville; Bloomington at Lafayette; Davenport at Rockford.

SOME LIVELY BATTING.

The Chicagos Get Twelve Runs from the Visitors.

The 5,000 people who gathered at the Ball Park yesterday witnessed one of Chicago's "slugging" streaks. They were shown what the White Stockings do when they solve a pitcher's delivery. At 2:45 o'clock the Pittsburg team took the field for practice. The bleaching boards and grand stand presented a bare appearance. The players glanced at the few spectators and "Cyclone" Miller remarked: "I guess we won't have many to see us take today's game." But at 3:15 o'clock 5,000 people had arrived. Young Brynan, Duluth's star pitcher, was given his first opportunity to face league batters, and he proved himself equal to the test. He was a little nervous, but his speed was terrific, while his curves were equal to Clarkson's or Van Haltren's. Daly acted as backstop, and caught without an error, though his throwing to second was a trifle bad. Game was called at 3:30, Pittsburg at the bat. Sunday trotted to first on five balls and stole second. Dalrymple sent him to third by hitting to Williamson. Dal tried to steal second, but was thrown out. Coleman hit safely over Burns' head and Sunday crossed the plate. Beckley sent a fly to Anson and Dunlap one to Bob Pettit, retiring the side. Pittsburg, 1. For Chicago Ryan hit a grounder to Kuehne and while the latter was tumbling over the ball reached first. Sullivan advanced him to second by waiting for five balls, and Pettit sent him to third by hitting a grounder to Kuehne, who threw Sullivan out at second. Anson sent the sphere out to Sunday and Ryan scored. Pfeffer lined a hit to Dunlap, and Anson, whose lead was too long, was thrown out at first. Chicago, 1. In the second and third innings Pittsburg went out in one, two, three order, as did Anson's men in the second, third, fourth, and fifth. For the Pittsburgs in the fourth Beckley scored, reaching first on a grounder to Williamson, taking second on a wild pitch, going to third on Dunlap's hit to Williamson, and scoring when Miller gave Williamson another grounder. At the end of the sixth Pittsburg had gathered in two scores, while Chicago went to bat with only one. Pettit sent a grounder to Dalrymple for a base. Anson followed with a grounder to right and Bobby went to third. Pfeffer hit another grounder to Sunday which bounded and struck the diamond centre fielder, and while he was rolling on the grass in agony Anson went to second and Pettit scored. Williamson advanced Anson and Pfeffer a base each by lining a grounder to Dunlap, who fumbled the ball and allowed Ed to get first. Burns sent the ball to short left and Anson and Pfeffer scored, while Williamson went to third. Daly hit just over Dunlap's head for a base and Williamson scored, Burns going to second. Brynan hit safely for another base and advanced Burns and Daly one each. Ryan sent a grounder past Cleveland to left field. Dalrymple threw to Dunlap to cut Ryan off at second, while Burns scored, but Dunlap failed to hold the ball and then threw over Cleveland's head and Daly and Brynan went home. Sullivan was thrown out at first, but Ryan scored. Pettit went to bat the second time in the inning and batted to left field for a base. Anson followed with another safe hit, and Pfeffer hit between Dalrymple and Sunday for a home run. The crowd went wild; so did Galvin. Williamson added to the confusion by hitting over Kuehne's head for a base. Burns, however, ended the "slugging" in forcing Williamson out at second on a grounder to Kuehne and being thrown out himself at first. Chicago in the sixth inning had made eleven runs. The Smoky City boys were discouraged, even Miller getting so disheartened that he would not coach. After making one run in the seventh and three in the eighth Pittsburg gave up the contest. The score:

Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E	Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E
Ryan, c. f.....	2	2	0	0	0	Sunday, c.f.	1	2	1	0	1
Sullivan, l. f.	0	1	0	0	0	Dalr'mple, l.f	0	0	0	1	0
Pettit, r. f....	2	2	4	0	1	Coleman, r.f.	1	2	3	0	0
Anson, 1b....	2	3	15	1	1	Beckley, 1 b.	2	1	8	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b....	2	2	4	6	0	Dunlap, 2b...	0	0	7	3	2
Wil'ms'n, ss.	1	2	0	6	0	Miller, c.....	2	1	5	0	1
Burns, 3b.....	1	1	1	1	0	Kuehne, ss..	0	1	0	8	0
Daly, c........	1	1	2	2	0	Clev'l'nd, 3b.	0	1	0	1	1
Brynan, p....	1	1	1	3	3	Galvin, p.....	0	0	0	2	1
Totals....	12	15	27	19	5	Totals....	6	8	24	15	6

Chicago.......................1 0 0 0 0 11 0 0 *—12
Pittsburg.....................1 0 0 1 0 0 1 3 0—6

Earned runs, Chicago, 6; Pittsburg, 4. Two-base hit—Sunday. Three-base hits—Beckley, Kuehne. Home run—Pfeffer. Double plays—Dunlap-Beckley, Kuehne-Dunlap-Beckley, Williamson-Pfeffer-Anson. Bases on called balls—Sullivan, Sunday, Coleman, Miller. Struck out—Williamson, Galvin, Dalrymple. Wild pitches—Brynan, 2. Stolen bases—Ryan (1), Sunday (2), Miller (1). Left on bases—Chicago, 2; Pittsburg, 5. Time of game—2:15. Umpire—Lynch.

INCIDENTS OF THE GAME.

Anson did not make a single kick. Things were coming his way.

Umpire Lynch appeared to be slightly rattled after the sixth inning.

In the eighth inning, while Anson was at bat, Umpire Lynch fined Galvin $10.

Galvin showed courage even when he was being pounded all over the diamond.

Brynan deserves credit for the manner in which he acquitted himself yesterday.

Williamson and Galvin carried on a continual chaffing until the sixth, after which Galvin would speak to no one.

Sunday was badly hurt when he was hit by the ball in the sixth inning, but a cup of water given him by Sullivan revived him.

New York, 2; Boston, 1.

BOSTON, Mass., June 22.—New York defeated Boston this afternoon in a finely-contested game. Score:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Wise, s. s....	0	1	1	1	1	Tiernan, r.f..	1	1	1	0	1
Johnston, c.f.	0	0	3	0	0	Rich'ds'n, 2b.	0	0	2	2	1
Kelly, c......	0	2	4	0	1	Connor, 1b...	0	1	3	0	0
Nash, 3b.....	1	0	2	2	0	O'Rourke, l.f	0	0	5	0	0
Klusman, 2b	0	0	1	2	0	Ewing, c.....	0	0	4	2	0
Morrill, 1b...	0	0	9	1	0	Ward, s. s....	1	3	4	8	0
Hornung, l.f.	0	0	3	0	0	Slattery, c. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Brown, r. f...	0	1	2	0	0	Whitney, 3 b.	0	1	1	8	0
Madden, p...	0	0	0	3	0	Welch, p.....	0	1	1	3	3
Totals....	1	4	25	9	2	Totals....	2	7	27	13	5

Note—Winning run made with one man out.

Boston.........................0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1
New York.....................0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Earned run—New York, 1. Two-base hits—Wise, Kelly, Tiernan. Double plays—Morrill (unassisted), Nash and Morrill. First base on balls—Johnston, Morrill, Brown. Hit by pitched ball—Nash. First base on errors—New York, 1; Boston, 1. Struck out—Klusman, Morrill, Brown, Tiernan, O'Rourke. Time—1:47. Umpire—Daniels.

Detroit, 8; Indianapolis, 7.

DETROIT, Mich., June 22.—Detroit won to-day's game by superior batting, but came near throwing it away by loose fielding. Score:

Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E	Indianapolis.	R	B	P	A	E
Rich'dson, 2b	0	1	2	7	1	Hines, c. f. .	1	1	3	0	0
Brouthers, 1b	1	1	14	0	0	Denny, s.s....	1	2	4	4	0
Thomps'n, r.f	0	1	1	0	0	Shm'b'rg, 1b..	0	0	10	0	0
Rowe, s.s....	0	2	3	3	2	Bassett, 2b..	1	0	2	6	2
[illegible]ell, 3b...	1	1	1	4	0	M'Ge'c'y, l. f.	2	2	1	0	0
Twitchell, l.f	2	2	2	0	0	Myers, r. f...	1	1	3	1	0
Hanlon, c. f.	2	3	1	0	1	Esterbr'k, 3b	1	2	3	1	1
Sutcliffe, c...	1	2	4	2	1	Buckley, c...	0	1	1	0	0
Gruber, p.....	1	1	0	3	2	Moffett, p....	0	0	0	1	2
Totals....	8	13	27	19	7	Totals....	7	9	27	13	5

Detroit.........................0 3 3 1 0 0 0 0 0—8
Indianapolis..................0 0 0 4 1 0 0 0 2—7

Earned runs—Detroit, 7; Indianapolis, 2. Two-base hits—Rowe, Twitchell, Gruber, Hines. Three-base hits—Thompson, Hanlon, Sutcliffe. Double plays—Richardson-Rowe-Brouthers, Bassett-Denny-Shomberg. First base on balls—Twitchell, Brouthers, Bassett, Myers. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; Indianapolis, 3. Struck out—Bassett, Moffett. Passed ball—Sutcliffe, 1. Wild pitch—Gruber, 1. Time—1:50. Umpire—Valentine.

DES MOINES WOULDN'T PLAY.

St. Louis Wanted to Play Devlin and the Iowa Club Kicked.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 22.—[Special.]—There was a lively row at the St. Louis-Des Moines Western Association game today. When the Des Moines took the field they were surprised to see Devlin, the left-handed pitcher of the Browns, make preparations to bat. Capt. Macullar immediately asked Umpire Hagan to call time and told Manager Loftus that Des Moines would not play if Devlin was allowed to play. Loftus replied that it was not intended to pitch Devlin, but he would cover left field. Manager Morton then took part in the discussion and backed up Macullar. They wrangled for fifteen minutes and then the Des Moines men left the field. Umpire Hagan decided the game in favor of Des Moines because Devlin is an American Association player. Von der Ahe says he will put Devlin in again tomorrow.

Postponed the Game.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 22.—The Omaha-Kansas City game was postponed on account of the condition of the grounds.

The Western Association game at Kansas City yesterday was postponed on account of the bad condition of the ground.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Cincinnati Wins a Game from Louisville by Good Fielding.

CINCINNATI, O., June 22.—The superb fielding of the Cincinnatis in today's game with Louisville saved them from a second defeat. Both teams were fortunate in the bunching of hits. The game was lost to Louisville on a wild throw of white to Mack, which allowed two runs to be scored in the eleventh inning. Attendance, 400. Score:

Cincinnati..................3 2 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 2—10
Louisville...................3 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 0—8

Base hits—Cincinnati, 17; Louisville, 15. Errors—Cincinnati, 4; Louisville, 10. Batteries—Cincinnati, Viau and Baldwin; Louisville, Stratton and Cook. Umpire—Ferguson.

Athletics, 5; Brooklyn, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 22.—The Athletics won another game from Brooklyn this afternoon. Score:

Athletics.......................1 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 0—5
Brooklyn.......................3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—4

Base hits—Athletics, 10; Brooklyn, 11. Errors—Athletics, 5; Brooklyn, 3. Batteries—Athletics, Seward and Townsend; Brooklyn, Mays and Holbert. Umpire—Carlin.

Cleveland, 6; Baltimore, 5.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 22.—The home batsmen could do nothing with Bakely's curves today until late in the game, and then the Cleveland team had a lead that could not be overcome. Smith pitched a strong game after the first inning and was well supported. The features were Hogan's batting and the fielding of McKean, Stricker, and Burns. Score:

Cleveland......................4 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 *—6
Baltimore......................0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4—5

Base hits—Cleveland, 7; Baltimore, 8. Errors—Cleveland, 5; Baltimore, 6. Batteries—Cleveland, Bakely and Zimmer; Baltimore, Smith and Trott.

St. Louis, 8; Kansas City, 1.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 22.—The Browns played model ball today and beat the Cowboys with hands down. King was very effective up to the ninth inning, only one Cowboy making a hit. In that inning two singles and a double saved a shutout. Score:

Kansas City..................0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
St. Louis.......................0 2 0 1 2 0 0 3 *—8

Base hits—St. Louis, 15; Kansas City, 5. Errors—St. Louis, 0; Kansas City, 3. Batteries—St. Louis, King and Milligan; Kansas City, Kirkby and Daniels. Umpire—Gaffney.

CENTRAL INTER-STATE LEAGUE.

It Cost Them Five Dollars Apiece.

DANVILLE, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—The Danville and Peoria Base-Ball Club had their trial today, and were fined $5 and costs each for playball last Sunday.

Other Games Yesterday.

At Napanee—Napanee, 8; Columbia City, 2.
At Kalamazoo—Kalamazoo, 1; Lima, 1.
At Wheeling—Wheeling, 7; Mansfield, 4.
At Sandusky—Sandusky, 10; Toledo, 3.
At Columbus—Columbus, 6; Zanesville, 5.
At Logansport—Logansport, 4; Fort Wayne, 3.

Stone Citys Beat the Mutuals.

JOLIET, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—At the base-ball game today the Stone Citys of Joliet scored 4 runs to 3 for the Chicago Mutuals. Base hits—7 each. Batteries—Stone Citys, Moran and Moran; Mutuals, Muldoon and Britton.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Maj. Shelton Sturges.

Maj. Shelton Sturges, who died at the Presbyterian Hospital Thursday, was born at Putnam (now Zanesville), O., in August, 1823. He followed farming in that place until the outbreak of the war, when he organized a company and was enrolled in the Twenty-third Regiment. He only served a few months, ill-health being the cause of his retirement. He came to Chicago before the end of the war and began his commercial career as a partner in the woolen firm of Sturges & McAllister. He retired from business before the fire, and since that time has lived at Geneva Lake, Wis. He had invested largely in Western lands, having purchased a large ranch in Southern California and another in New Mexico, on each of which he installed one of his sons as manager. The cause of his death was a cancer, for which he had been under treatment for six months. A widow and five children survive him. Among a large circle of friends the deceased was highly esteemed. He was well known for his geniality and unostentatious benevolence. The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon at Geneva, Wis.

William H. Gano.

William H. Gano, a well-known resident of this city, died yesterday at his residence, No. 244 South Ashland avenue. He attended the convention Thursday and ruptured a blood-vessel, the result being fatal. Deceased was interested in church work and charity. Among his contributions was $7,000 for the chimes of Epiphany.

THE DAY'S EVENTS AT MILWAUKEE.

Great Interest in the Bulletin Boards—Trials of Ramsey White.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 22.—[Special.]—The telegraph and newspaper bulletin boards have been besieged by anxious crowds today eager to learn the latest news from the Chicago Convention. Democrats appeared as equally anxious as Republicans. Tonight the crowds again gathered, and many were disappointed when the news of adjournment came. Preparations were being made for a big parade tonight in honor of the nominee, whomsoever he might be.

The jury in the case of Ramsey White, charged with criminal assault on Katie Smith in a row boat on the lake last summer, was discharged today, having been out nearly twenty-four hours. The jury stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal. On his first trial White was convicted and sentenced to twelve years in State's prison. On the second trial the jury disagreed and his third trial was just finished. He will probably be discharged now. White is a grandson of Solomon Juneau, the first white settler in Milwaukee. He has been in jail eleven months.

AVOIDS HANDLING THE GOLD.

Collector Magone Revises the Method of Paying Duties.

NEW YORK, June 22.—[Special.]—The plan to simplify the payment of duties by importers, suggested some time ago by Collector Magone, has been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and will be put in operation as soon as the necessary preparations can be made. The main features of the new method is the substitution of checks for the actual gold that has heretofore passed in the payment of duties. The importer will make a deposit of gold through his bank to the Sub-Treasury, and the amount to his credit will each morning be certified by the Sub-Treasurer to Collector Magone. Against this credit the importer may draw his checks, and they will be accepted in payment of duties. Thus the actual gold need no longer be handled.

Taking a Woman's "Bust."

The wet clay is first applied on an iron apparatus; then the sculptor, with large strokes of the gage, traces the shape of the head and the outline of the neck and shoulders, after which, with the end of his thumb, he models the face, forms the nose, digs out the eyes, gives shape to the neck and cheeks and sketches the ears. "How slovenly a sculptor goes about to make works of art," exclaimed a lady, surprised to see a great artist in his stained white blouse, an old straw hat over his eyes, his face full of splashes of clay, and his hands wrist deep in wet mud. The great sculptor Pajau, before the King and the whole court at Versailles, used to take his coat off and raise his shirt sleeves above the elbows to work at his models. Society women are as hard to please with busts as with oil paintings. They watch the progress on the bearing block with feverish anxiety, for the artist may accentuate features which ought to be diminished, and lay no stress on those which would produce harmony in the ensemble. "My ears are a little out of proportion, are they not?" remarks the Countess S., whose rival in society is often complimented for her small, pink, shell-like appendages. "Small ears do not indicate intelligence," answers the sculptor, as he delicately molds the auricle. "But my eyes are certainly too small." "Ah, madame, they are so full of expression." "O, you are now paying me compliments. You know I don't want to be flattered in the least. I want the bust to be a perfect likeness." "Rest assured, madame." "Let me see!" "For heaven's sake do not move, madame. All is lost if you do." If you wish to read between the lines of this bit of dialog it means the following: She—I hope he will make my ears smaller and my eyes larger. I hope he knows that in art modifications are admissible. I must look to it. He—She imagines I don't understand her. She may rest assured I shall make her ears small and her eyes large. I don't care a snap whether it is a good likeness or not. —*Paris Letter.*

DERBY DAY HAS ARRIVED.

THE GREAT AMERICAN RACE WILL BE RUN THIS AFTERNOON.

A Turf Event That Will Probably Be Witnessed by More People than Ever Before Assembled on Any American Track—The Program—Another Day's Work on the Iowa Circuit at Cedar Rapids—The Coney Island Jockey Club Meeting.

The fifth annual summer race meeting of the Washington Park Club will begin today. There are at the track nearly 800 horses—a greater number than were ever before quartered at any race course in America. There will probably be more people at Washington Park this afternoon than ever assembled at any track in America. Under ordinary conditions from 15,000 to 25,000 go to see the American Derby run. With the city full of strangers, and Emperor of Norfolk, a colt which many turfmen pronounce the equine wonder of the century, entered for the race, should the weather be fine there can be little hazard in predicting that today's Derby will be witnessed by from 35,000 to 40,000 people. The card for the day is attractive. There are five events. The sport will open with a dash of a mile, for all ages, for which nine, including Macbeth, Rosalind, and Volante, have entered. This will be followed by a race of three-quarters of a mile, which closed with twelve entries, among them being Gleaner, Carnegie, Barney Lee, and Dynamite. The Derby is the third race, and it will have seven starters. A selling dash of a mile and an eighth is next and has four entries. Eighteen are entered for the closing race, a scramble of five furlongs for 2-year-olds. The Derby will, of course, be the chief event of the day. As a contest it may prove far less interesting than some or all of the other races on the program, but the fact that it is the greatest 3-year-old race of the season thus far, the stake being worth about $15,000, surrounds it with an interest which almost obscures the rest of the card. The talent concedes the rich prize to Emperor of Norfolk, and many predict that Los Angeles will be second. The Emperor will carry a penalty of 5 pounds, which will make his impost 123 pounds. Los Angeles will pack 116 pounds, which will include a penalty of 3 pounds. There is a general impression that the Emperor cannot run well over a heavy track. His trainer, however, thinks differently. Mr. Thomas said to the owner, "Lucky" Baldwin, on the latter's arrival Wednesday: "I think he can win if he has to swim. There never was one that could beat him and there won't be one in the next hundred years." Mr. Baldwin expects to run first and second, and says he would not take less than $15,000 not to start his pair. The Emperor worked a mile yesterday in 1:44. In company with Volante he took a preliminary gallop on the inside track, making one circuit of it and brushing through the last quarter. About fifteen minutes later he came out on the main track, cantered from the half-post to the wire, from which he broke. He ran the mile with apparent ease, Armstrong, who was up, appearing to have him under restraint all the way. The performance indicated that he could have gone around close to 1:40 if he had been "sent along." Los Angeles was given a breezing of three-quarters of a mile and showed herself in fine fettle.

Falcon, J. B. Haggin's representative, will carry three pounds extra for having won the St. Louis Derby. He has been doing well here, but is not classed with the Emperor. The race, however, has invariably furnished a surprise, and it is within the possibilities that Albert Cooper, who trained C. H. Todd, last year's winner, and now trains Falcon, may furnish a surprise this year. Billy Pinkerton, which will carry the Chicago stable's colors, is the most fancied of any of the animals that will measure strides with the Emperor. He has been specially prepared for this race, and will start with a concession of 12 pounds from the Emperor. Being a gelding, his regular weight is 115 pounds, from which he has an allowance of 7 pounds as a maiden, so his weight for the race is 108 pounds. He arrived from Kansas City with the rest of Hankins & Campbell's horses—twenty-three in all—about 9 o'clock Thursday night, and was exercised yesterday morning at 6:30. He went the Derby distance, doing the first mile in 1:56½ and the final half in :50½, making the mile and a half in 2:47. The move pleased all who saw it, and particularly Johnnie Campbell, who remarked: "They say the Derby is all over, do they? Well, it isn't by a long sight." Although the trainers liked the move they were generally inclined to favor the Emperor's chances. "No maiden can beat the Emperor, not if he has to carry 130 pounds," was the way Abe Perry expressed it. The Melbourne stable will start The Lion. He is said to be a good colt, but still will start a maiden. The Chevalier carries 118 pounds, full weight. White is a non-winner and will have the benefit of a maiden allowance. Murphy will ride Emperor of Norfolk, Armstrong will pilot Los Angeles, Hamilton Falcon, Andy McCarthy The Lion, Isaac Lewis White, Taral Billy Pinkerton, and Barnes The Chevalier. Murphy won the first, second, and third Derbys on Modesty, Volante, and Silver Cloud respectively. Hamilton rode C. H. Todd to victory in the fourth.

The program for the day is as follows:

First race, purse $450, of which $100 to second horse, for all ages; maidens allowed, if 3 years old, 7 lbs.; if 4 years old or upwards, 15 lbs.; entrance free; one mile—Antonio (115 pounds), Ed Mack (109), Benedict (109), Macbeth (100), Hector (105), Kosciusko (123), Valuable (113), Rosalind (115), Volante (122).

Second race, purse $400, of which $70 to the second; a winner this year of any race of the value of $400, to carry 5 pounds extra; of $1,000, 8 pounds extra; maidens allowed, if 3 years old, 7 pounds; if 4 years or upwards, 10 pounds; three-quarters of a mile: Passion (115 pounds), Amelia P. (115), Business (97), Shotover (115), Gleaner (110), George D. Boyden (77), Santoline (104), Orderly (100), Carnegie (118), Barney Lee (117), Glendelia (115), Dynamite (110).

Third race, the American Derby, a sweepstakes for 3-year-olds (foals of 1885), at $250 each, $100 forfeit, or only $20 if declared out on or before Feb. 1, or $40 April 1, 1888, with $7,500 added, the second to receive $1,000, the third $500 out of the stakes. A winner of any 3-year-old stake race of the value of $2,000 to carry three pounds; of three or more 3-year-old stake races of any value, five pounds extra. Maidens allowed seven pounds. One mile and a half. Chicago stable's br. g. Billy Pinkerton, by Glenelg, dam Stamps, 108 lbs.; Thomas J. Clay's b. c. The Chevalier, by Prince Charlie, dam Miss Hawley, 118 lbs.; J. B. Haggin's blk. c. Falcon, by Falsetto, dam Mollie Wood, 121 lbs.; Santa Anita stable's ch. f. Los Angeles, by Glenelg, dam La Polka, 116 lbs.; Santa Anita stable's b. c. Emperor of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marian, 123 lbs.; W. O. Scully's ch. c. White, by King Ban, dam Hegira, 111 lbs.; Melbourne stable's b. or br. c. The Lion, by Billet, dam Vida, 111 lbs.

Fourth race, purse $450, the winner to be sold at auction, for 3-year olds and upwards; horses entered to be sold for $2,000, to carry weight for age; for $1,000, allowed 5 lbs; then 1 lb. for each $100 less to $500; one mile and a furlong: Lela May (98 pounds), Unique (105), Birthday (114), Comedy (98).

Fifth race, purse, $400; for 2-year-olds; winner of any stake of the value of $1,000 to carry five pounds extra; entrance free; five furlongs: Santa Cruz, 110 pounds; Jubal, 110; Kate Malone, 107; Chilhowie, 115; Rollin Hawley, 107; Hattie K., 107; Bonfeurn, 110; Bob Forsyth, 115; Minne Palmer, 112; Galen, 112; Hindoocraft, 115; Albert Stull, 115; Unsetta, 107; Jubilee, 107; Monsoon, 107; Nylepths, 107; Teresa, 112; Iris, 107.

NOTES.

Ira Bride will run the mutual machines.

Charley Stiles will sell the auction pools.

The betting privileges will be under the management of Bush & Bride.

Forty bookmakers are expected to draw for stands before the first race.

The first race will be called at 2:30. The Derby will be started about 4 o'clock.

The Baldwin pair, Emperor of Norfolk and Los Angeles, will be coupled in the betting.

R. Tucker's chestnut gelding Roi d'Or, 3-years old, by Rayon d'Or, dam Blue Cap, was quite sick yesterday.

James Sheridan will do the starting. He will arrive this morning. John H. Merrill will act as assistant starter.

F. B. Harper's bay colt Patton, a Derby candidate, has been blistered on his right fore and left hind legs and will be turned out.

There will be two regular judges during the meeting, Gen. James F. Robinson, President of the Kentucky Association, and Col. E. T. Clay. Capt. James Franklin of Tennessee, who will be a guest of the club, will occasionally act as judge. Some members of the club will occupy the judges' stand each day.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACES.

Six Events Yesterday—Trotting at Cedar Rapids—Turf Notes.

NEW YORK, June 22.—First race at Sheepshead Bay, seven-eighths of a mile—Bess won, Telie Doe second, Ballstop third. Time, 1:28½. Mutuals paid $26.10.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile—Aurania won, J. A. B. third. Time, 1:16.

Third race, one mile and a half—Prince Royal won, Sir Dixon second, Defense third. Time, 2:39¼. Mutuals paid $33.35.

Fourth race, one mile and a quarter—Favor won, Grover Cleveland second, The Bourbon third. Time, 2:10¼.

Fifth race, one mile and a furlong—Swift won, Inspector B. second, Choctaw third. Time, 1:54½.

Sixth race, three-quarters of a mile on the grass—Volunteer won, Victress second, Isis third. Time, 1:18¾.

Sheepshead Bay entries for Saturday: First race, three-quarters of a mile—Mona, 105 pounds; Harry Russell, 110; Eolo, 97; Oldfield, 108; Coldstream, 108; Fakier, 97; Bendigo, 117; Kentucky Ban, 94; Flageoletta, 103; Rowland, 110; Fitzroy, 103; Nita, 103; Boodle, 99; Grimaldi, 110; Brian Born, 108; Cruiser, 108; Frolic, 103; King Idle, 97; Mary T., 92.

Second race, mile and a furlong—Golden Reel, Petulance, Belinda, Satisfaction, Belle B., Maxim Filly, Danilla—all 113.

Third race, three-fourths of a mile—Attitude, 100 pounds; Gypsy Queen, 107; Sam Wood, 110; Ripton and Marshe, 108 each; Diablo, 110; Bill Barnes, 103; Remsen, 110.

Fourth race, one mile and one furlong—Eolian, 125; Linden, 122; Firenzi, 119; Terra Cotta, 124; Joe Cotton, 115; Triboulet, 111; Argo, 110; Now or Never, 98; Ordway, 95.

Fifth race, one mile and three furlongs—Belvidere, 118; Kaloolah, 118; Banburg, 115, Lelogas, 110; Brother Ban, 100.

Sixth race, one mile on the turf—Prospect, 120; Orusader and Lancaster, 135; Troy, 115; Pocomoke, 128; Cambises, 120; Tattler, 121; Brookfull, 100.

Charter Oak Races.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 22.—The summary of the Charter Oak race today is as follows:

The 2:19 class:

Favonia............................	1	1	2	1	1
Rosalind Wilkes	2	2	1	2	2
Spofford..............................	4	3	4	3	3
Skylight Pilot.......................	3	4	3	4	4

Time—2:20; 2:18¾; 2:17; 2:20¼.

C. Daily drove his Farmer Boy an exhibition mile in company with a runner and made the time in 2:18¼, last quarter 33¾ seconds. Farmer Boy was a farm horse up to eighteen months ago, being used in plowing. He was apparently not urged today.

2:24 class:

Patience............................	1	1	1
Elbert.................................	2	2	2
Chief..................................	3	3	3
Silesia................................	4	4	4

Time—2:29½; 2:28¼; 2:28¾.

Trotting at Cedar Rapids.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 22.—The Iowa circuit races here closed today with the following summaries:

Two-fifty trotting class:

Henry H..............................	1	1	4	2	1
Fugleman............................	2	2	1	1	2
Forrest Wilkes.....................	3	3	2	3	3
John G................................	5	5	3	4	5
Ike Lucas............................	4	4	5	5	4
Twilight..............................	drawn.				

Time—2:30¾; 2:37; 2:34½; 2:31½; 2:33¾.

Two-twenty trotting class:

McLeod...............................	2	2	1	2	1
Black Diamond....................	1	1	2	1	2

Time—2:30¾; 2:31¼; 2:30; 2:30½; 2:29.

Lincoln Goes Lame.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 22.—[Special.]—The 2-year-old chestnut colt Lincoln, full brother to Santalene, has been turned out of training on account of lameness caused by a severe sprain received in a race at the late meeting at Latonia. Lincoln won both here and at Louisville and is considered one of the best youngsters that has appeared in the West this season. Previous to his injury his owners refused the Chicago Stable's offer of $5,000 for him. It is now feared that he will not be able to race again this year. The valuable sucking filly by Imp-the-Ill-Used, dam Madcap, by Matador, died a few days since at the Nursery stud farm. She was the property of A. Belmont of New York City.

YALE IS THE WINNER.

The Inter-Collegiate Eight-Oared Boat Race Rowed Yesterday.

BOSTON, Mass., June 22.—[Special.]—The inter-collegiate eight-oared boat race between the university crews of Yale and the University of Pennsylvania took place at New London today over the regular four-mile college course on the Thames, and Yale proved an easy winner, defeating her opponents between ten and twelve boat lengths in 21:19½. The Yale men had the outside position. The start was effected at 6:18 by the word "Go," which was given by Capt. Cowles of Yale, who acted as umpire, and the Pennsylvania men caught the water fully two seconds in advance of the Yale men. Off they went at breakneck speed for the first flag that marks the one-half mile, with Yale rowing thirty-four strokes to the minute and their rivals getting in thirty-two. The Yale men got a warm pace set for them and before one-fourth of a mile had been made their rivals were leading by one-fourth of a length. This advantage was of short duration, for the steady work and powerful stroke of the New Haven men soon closed the gap that separated them, and soon they began to draw ahead. After passing the one-half mile Yale's stroke was thirty-two and the Pennsylvania crew were keeping perfect time with them, but rowing a much poorer stroke. From this point out the race lacked interest, as Yale gradually drew ahead and increased their lead until the finish was reached by Yale in 21:19½, and the defeated crew finished in 21:59.

MISCELLANEOUS SPORTS.

The Corinthian Yacht Race.

The Corinthian Yacht Club will have its first regatta today at half past 1 o'clock over the club's course at the foot of Harrison street. The race will be ten miles, half windward work, if possible. The yachts belonging to this club are all eighteen feet, no larger boats being allowed. There will be five regular regattas, the boat winning the greatest number of races to take first prize, the boats next in order taking the next three prizes. The first prize is a silver yacht, now on exhibition at a State street jeweler's, and $75 cash; the second prize is $40, the third $25, and fourth $10. The yachts entered are: Wessel, Commodore, Edward Hennessy, Eli, Jacob Wilder, Growler, B. T. Ball, Ida K., L. Kakuska, Venture, Walter Payne, Alert, James Skillen, Peter, Ike Canney, Spook, Charles Morgan, Meteor, L. Neeman. Last Sunday the club sailed to South Chicago to a dinner given by Treasurer Jacob Wilder. Sixty-five members were present. The race back to Chicago was won by Commodore Hennessy's yacht Wessel, the prize being a pennant and a decorated broom.

Playing the British Game.

NEW YORK, June 22.—[Special.]—With 152 runs to the good the Eastern eleven of cricketers, who had lost six wickets in their second inning yesterday on the Staten Island grounds, did but little toward the last of the game, as only thirty more runs were scored by the last four wickets. The wicket which had played so well the previous day bumped considerably, making it extremely difficult to score. This was probably due to the extreme heat having dried the turf. The score when the Westerners went to the wickets for a second time made it necessary for them to get 183 runs to win. On such a wicket and against such good bowling of Pacey and Brewster, backed up by the wonderfully good wicket-keeping of Bromhead, the Germantown professional, it was impossible for them to do it, and the meagre total of 68 was the result, thus losing the match by 114 runs.

Sporting Notes.

The Calumet and Pullman Lacrosse clubs will play a match at the Chicago Amateur Athletic Association grounds, Twelfth and Robey streets, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. An interesting series of athletic contests will follow the match.

At the Garden City Athletic Club grounds yesterday afternoon was played a game of ball between the Circuit and the Probate Courts. A half a dozen ladies were present. The Circuit Court won by a score of 24 to 8. The Circuit Court pitcher puzzled the Probates, and he had such good backing that nearly all of them struck out every time they went to bat. Charley Bradley bought a $5 flannel shirt to play in, and then forgot to wear it. After two innings he got mad because the wax came out of his mustache, and took one of the balls and went home. Seven umpires were called in and put out again as fast as they came up, and finally it was discovered that they had lost the ball, so the players and audience adjourned to a neighboring lunch-room to finally settle on the winners.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Prosperous Organization.

The International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers' Protective and Benevolent Union of the United States and Canada has been in annual session this week at Fitzgerald's Hall, Adams and Halsted streets. The session closed last night. The executive council reported for the year ending June 1 that ten new branches had been organized, making a total of forty-one. The year's receipts had been $6,100 and the expenditures $2,568, of which $1,583 went for organization purposes. Delegates were present from New York, Boston, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Omaha, Reading, Pa., Topeka, Dubuque, Chester, Pa., Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Paterson, N. J., Portland, Me., Burlington, Ia., Fort Howard, San Francisco, Jersey City, Hamilton, Ont., Toronto, Ont. The following officers were elected: Thomas J. Curran, New York, President; Vaugan Morgan, San Francisco, Vice-President: Charles Keiffer, Reading, Pa., Treasurer; Philip Starkey, Chicago, Secretary. The union adjourned to meet in New York in June, 1889.

Shot His Paramour.

Alfonso La Montaine, a Frenchman, shot Lilly Milligan about 7 o'clock last evening in a fit of jealous rage. The bullet struck her under the left shoulder blade, and glancing came out back of the right shoulder blade. The shooting took place at No. 124 Blue Island avenue, where the woman lived. She is said to be married and the mother of two children, but she does not bear an enviable reputation. She had lived for two years with La Montaine near State and Thirty-eight streets.

When La Montaine came to her rooms last night he found another man there, and without a word he whipped out a revolver and fired. He then left the house and the police are looking for him. The wounded woman was taken to the hospital. La Montaine is said to be a barber by trade, but he has twice been in the penitentiary.

A Boy's Stolen Ride.

Hector Valequet, 12 years old, is locked up for horse-stealing. He and another boy unhitched a horse on Beethoven place and started off. The horse belonged to B. Witte, a contractor at No. 52 Moffett street, Jefferson. He searched all day for his horse, and at night saw the boys driving along Oak street. He caught Valequet. It is thought that the boys ruined the horse.

The Result of a Spree.

Max Eggiestine, a German coachman, employed by Joseph Stenson, No. 279 Bissell street, shot himself in the right temple about midnight. He was taken to the hospital and is said to be in a dying condition. He was unmarried. He had been on a drunk.

The Kansas City Exposition.

Mr. C. Ralph Evans, Manager of the National Exposition at Kansas City, will be at the Hotel Richelieu today, and would be glad to meet any persons who may contemplate making exhibits at the Kansas City industrial show this fall.

The New Implement of Death.

New York's electrical machine for the execution of criminals after Jan. 1, 1889, is thus described:

An electric battery or a dynamo machine, a chair constructed for the purpose, some copper wire and steel collar and manacles, will complete the outfit that is to replace the cumbrous gallows and ugly rope, and the whole will cost less than $150. The condemned man will be seated in the chair and the wires affixed to his wrists and neck. The momentary pressure of a button completes the current and a powerful current will pass through the man's body, causing a painless death in the 100th part of a second. The new law provides that all executions shall take place in State prison within ten days after the sentence has been pronounced. The exact day of the execution will not be fixed and only one prison official will be present.

D. Rokohl, San Francisco, Cal., cured an obstinate case of scald head with Heiskell's Tetter Ointment.

THE LOG OF THE LAKES.

THE CUBA GOES ASHORE IN A FOG AT POINT BETSY.

The Big Propeller Hard Aground—The Life-Saving Crew and a Tug at Work on Her—Scarcity of Coal Tonnage at Buffalo and Cleveland—Good Demand for Vessel-Room to Georgian Bay—The Port List.

FRANKFORT, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—In a heavy fog tonight the prop Cuba, laden with corn, went ashore at Point Betsy. She struck while going at nearly full speed and is two feet out forward. The life-saving crew is on board to furnish assistance required to save the vessel. A tug has also gone to her aid in response to the whistles of distress which have been sounding over an hour.

The prop Cuba is valued at $90,000 and is owned by Donaldson and others of Buffalo.

From reports received from points along the shore the fog hanging over the lake is extremely dense, and more disasters are expected when reports come in.

Lake and Canal Freights.

Vessel room for corn and oats to Georgian Bay ports was in fair demand yesterday on 'Change. Buffalo freights continued dead, rates remaining 1½ cents on corn and 1¼ cents on oats, the same as the Georgian rates. The Kingston rate on corn dropped to 3¼ cents. Charters were: To Buffalo—Nebraska, corn and oats; C. J. Kershaw, corn. To Erie—Conestoga, corn. To Ogdensburg—Thomas L. Parker. To Georgian Bay—Vickery, City of Sheboygan, Commerce, corn. To Port Huron—Wisconsin, oats. To Kingston—American, Sunrise, West Side, corn. Total capacity—Corn, 300,000 bushels; oats, 124,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 22.—[Special.]—There is about as little business in port as there has been since the season opened, and there is no prospect for any improvement. Coal-shippers complain that raising the freight has not brought them the expected tonnage, and the question is, Where is the tonnage? Coal freights were active today, but little tonnage was secured. The only up-lake charter reported is that of the prop F. W. Wheeler, to Duluth, at 70 cents. Canal-freights are dull at 2¼ cents on wheat, 2 cents on corn, and 1½ cents on oats to New York.

CLEVELAND, O., June 22.—[Special.]—The demand for coal vessels continues active, with rates strong and a slight advance paid for occasional loads. Ore rates are less firm and the Ashland rate has generally sagged to $1.20. Ore-shippers are talking of an 85-cent rate from Escanaba tomorrow. Charters were: W. H. Gratwick, ore, Ashland to Ohio ports, $1.20; C. F. Curtis, ore, Escanaba to Buffalo, 95 cents; William Home and J. E. Gilmore, ore, Marquette to Ohio ports, $1.15; Jesse H. Farwell and John H. Rutter, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, 85 cents; Charles Foster, coal, Erie to Chicago, 90 cents; Erastus Corning, coal, Cleveland to Duluth, 70 cents; J. G. Masten, coal, to Washburn, 70 cents; Henry V. Sage, coal, Lorain to Duluth, 70 cents; V. H. Ketchum, coal, Lorain to Washburn, 70 cents; St. Magnus, coal, Cleveland to McKay's Harbor, 65 cents; Spokane, coal, Cleveland to Duluth; Wallula, coal, Buffalo to Dulute, 70 cents.

Change of Life-Saving Stationkeepers.

RACINE, Wis., June 22.—[Special.]—Capt. John Lysarght has resigned as keeper of the Racine life-saving station, and will take charge of the station at Grand Haven, Mich. George Breckenfeldt will be his successor here.

General Marine News.

The Lake Superior passenger steamer Peerless had her wheel broken at Portage River and was towed from that point to Chicago by the Jay Gould of the same line. The lucky presence of the Gould in the vicinity of the accident saved several hundred dollars in tow bills. The Peerless will be repaired in time to leave on her regular trip next Thursday.

The prop Wisconsin squeezed the schr Jennie Mullin against the dock at the Wisconsin Central bridge until her Captain thought she would be crushed. The Wisconsin was pulled out of the jam after about three hours. The schooner was badly damaged.

A new line to New England points by lake and canal to Rotterdam and thence by the Fitchburg Railroad into Boston has been opened.

The prop T. D. Stimson and schr Phœnix have gone into dry-dock for thorough repairs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 22.—[Special.]—The prop Simon Langell in trying to wind about at the Tifft farm ran into a dock and knocked her stem out.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 22.—[Special.]—The schr Rob Roy was tied up today on a claim of $500 by Edward Mathiason, who was shot accidentally through the leg by Capt. Miller of that vessel.

ESCANABA, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—The Merrimac this afternoon loaded 1,600 tons iron ore in two hours and forty minutes.

Vessel Movements.

Collingwood—Departed—M. T. Greene.

Sandusky—Arrived—H. W. Sage, Ashland, ore.

Racine—Arrived—Curtis, Stark. Cleared—Mount Vernon.

Ogdensburg—Arrived—Hecla, Mills, Sherman, corn, Chicago.

Alpena—Arrived—Johnson, Missouri, W. J. Carter. Cleared—Bissell.

Lake Linden—Arrived—Tempest, Parsons. Departed—Vienna, Verona.

Manitowoc—Arrived—Sarah Smith. Sailed—Harman. Wind south, light.

Cheboygan—Arrived: C. S. Young, Ostrich. Weather extremely foggy at times.

Charlevoix—Arrived—Sea Gem, Florence Smith, Young America, Thew.

Frankfort—Arrived—Mark Hopkins, Annie Laura. Sailed—Joseph Duval. Heavy fog.

Marquette—Arrived—Rikawa, William Howe, Col. Cook. Cleared—Forest City, H. H. Brown.

Whitehall—Sailed—Covell, Mollie, Experiment, Active, Mary, Nellie Hammond. Wind south, light.

Milwaukee—Arrived—Cumberland, Reed, Farrell, Holland, Omaha, Vance, coal; Stephenson, Parana, lumber.

South Chicago—Arrived: J. E. Rumble. Sailed: York State, Minnesota, Metacomet, H. G. Cleveland, L. D. Oaks.

Erie—Arrived—D. C. Whitney, Ashland, ore. Cleared—Lehigh, Charles Foster, Chicago, coal; R. P. Ranney, Duluth, coal.

Duluth—Arrivals—May Durr, Grey Oak, Halsted, V. Swain, Helvetia, Ella G. Stone, Roanoke, Annie Young. Departed—Toledo, Ella G. Stone.

Ludington—Arrived—Colin Campbell, S. Chipman, George E. Brockway, H. Rand, Delia, Daisy. Cleared—S. Chipman, Abbie, Island City.

Manistee—Arrived—H. Taber, Joys, A. W. Lucky. Sailed—Ida E., L. A. Simpson, Arendal, Ottawa, M. Capron, G. W. Naghtin, H. Savidge. Wind southwest.

Sheboygan—Arrived—Oscar Newhouse, Sardinia, Petrel. Sailed—J. L. Greene, Minnehaha, Christiana, F. H. Williams, Sardinia, Empire. Wind southeast, light.

Ashtabula—Arrived—George L. Colwell, E. B. Hale, Iron King, Samuel Mather, Specular, David Wagstaff. Cleared—Corsica, Escanaba, light; Siberia, Duluth; Ida Keith, Milwaukee; Joseph Paige, Duluth; all coal.

Kingsville—Arrived—Perrett, Levi Grant, Rising Star, Laura, Adirondac, Menominee, Kate Darley, Fred Carney, Mary E. Perew. Departed—Roanoke, Lilly Ammott, Glad Tidings, Elizabeth. Wind southeast, light.

Ashland—Arrived—Planet, Charles Wall, Winona, Raleigh, Couch, Baldwin. Cleared—Egyptian, Colinberry, Uranus, Mabel Wilson, Kitty M. Forbes, R. P. Flower, Gogebic, ore, Lake Erie ports; North Cape, lumber, Chicago.

Port Colborne—Passed up—Nipegon, Melbourne, Wayne, Charlotte to Milwaukee, coal; Acadia, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo. Down—W. H. Rounds, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Clara Youell, shortage entry to Toronto, stone; Niagara, Manistee to Montreal, deals.

Escanaba—Arrived: A. Folsom, Nelson, Canton, Mont Blanc, Lansing. Departed: A. M. Peterson, J. F. Card, J. I. Case, Cambria, O. Townsend, Ed. Kelley, Moonlight, Columbian, Saveland, Progress, Manhattan, City of Grand Rapids, J. B. Merrill, W. Chisholm, Britannic, Merrimac.

Muskegon—Cleared—Albert Soper, Michael Groh, S. K. Martin, City of New York, Andrew Jackson, Apprentice Boy, O. R. Johnson, Jessie Phillips, W. H. Hawkins, Jack Thompson, Chicago; Arrow, William Aldrich, C. Hickox, Fleetwing, Milwaukee; Newland, Racine. Wind southeast, light.

Detroit—Passed up—Chenango, Our Son, Ishpeming, 4:40 a. m.; Russia, 8:20; W. L. Frost, 10:50; Siberia and Joseph Paige, 12:30 p. m.; R. A. Packer, 2; Tacoma, 6:10; Susquehanna, 6:20; Veronica, Ida Keith, 7:40; Arabia, 8:30; S. L. Watson, Mineral State, Brooklyn, 8:50. Down—W. H. Barnum, 2 a. m.; John Craig, 2:20; Alaska, 2:50; Syracuse, 5:50; D. Ballentine and consort, 3:40 p. m.; Wissahickon, 3:40; W. M. Egan, 5:30; H. J. Jewett, 9:30.

Cleveland—Arrived—W. J. Averill, Jesse H. Farwell, James Pickands, Sitka, Queen of the West, C. G. King, John H. Rutter, Golden Fleece, William McGregor. Cleared—Spokane, Duluth, coal; Henry F. Johnson, Fort William, coal; William McGregor, Marquette, light; Melvin S. Bacon, Escanaba, Milwaukee, coal; Alva Bradley, West Superior, light; Golden, Escanaba, coal; J. H. Rutter, Chicago, coal; tugs Crusader, Sweepstakes, for Chicago.

Sault Ste. Marie—Up—Fayette Brown, 8 p. m.; Superior, Sandusky, S. H. Kimball, Ontario, 2:30; Northern Light, City of Duluth, 3:40; Sovereign, 4:40; Minneapolis, Sandiego, 6. Down—Josephine, 5:30 p. m.; Republic, Grace Holland, 7:30; Philetus Sawyer, 8:30; Fred Kelly, Mr. Warner, 12; Dean Richmond, 8:30 a. m.; George W. Morley, Moravia, 10:30; Mecosta, Erin, Maggie, Ira H. Owen, 12:10 p. m.; Campana, 1; P. Lock, 3. Wind northwest, brisk.

Mackinaw City—Down—F. A. Georger, C. C. Barnes, Constitution, Ganges, Mongnagon, 4 a. m.; Africa and consorts, 1:30 p. m.; Eagle Wing, 4; Jennie Matthews, Mary Lyon, 7. Up—Boston, 2 a. m.; Hattie H. Perue, 8:15; Charles S. Parnell, 8:40; J. Kilderhouse, 10; Chicago, 12:30 p. m.; Corsica, 1:30; Higgie, 2:30; Nellie Reddington, 3; Clyde, 4:40; Richard Smith and consorts, 6:30; Ella Smith, 6; Delaware and consorts, 7. Wind west, light; dense fog.

Buffalo—Arrived from Chicago—Commodore, Lycoming. From Superior—Fred Mercur, Middlesex. From Duluth—Allegheny. Cleared for Chicago—Arabia, cement; Lehigh, coal and cement; Tioga, salt and cement; American Union, coal. For Milwaukee—D. M. Wilson, Sam Flint, coal. For Superior—Fred Mercur, Allegheny, coal. For Duluth—Middlesex, coal. For Menominee—Montgomery, coal. For Manitowoc—Manitowoc, coal. For Sheboygan—C. B. Jones, coal. Wind southwest, fresh.

Port Huron—Down—J. S. Fay and consort, St. Louis, 6:30 a. m.; Ballentine, Ironton, 8; Wissahickon, 7:30; W. M. Egan, 11:30; Gordon Campbell, 3 p. m.; T. S. Christie and consort, 7:20; C. H. Green, Mattie C. Bell, Rosa Sonsmith, 8:20; John F. Eddy, John Shaw, Lizzie Law, Mary L. Higgie, Itasca, Umbria, 9:20. Up—Clarion, 10:30 p. m.; Glengarry and consorts, 10:25; A. J. Macy, 12 midnight; Albany, 1 a. m.; W. H. Gratwick, 4; Sparta and consort, B. W. Arnold and consort, 6; A. P. Wright, 8:20; Ohio, 8:40 p. m.; Russia, 3:45; Eliza Gerlach, 5:40; James Walker and consorts, 8:30. Wind south, light.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and clearances at the Port of Chicago yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

With lumber, cedar, wood, etc.—Props M. C. Webb, Drummond Island; H. D. Hubbell, Detour; T. D. Stimson, Oscoda; T. S. Scott, Frank Wood, Ida M. Torrent, Muskegon; Nellie Torrent, G. C. Markham, Manistee; White & Friant, Washburn; J. C. Suit, White Lake; Saugatuck, Pentwater; Geo. Burnham, Oscoda; H. A. Seymour, Otter Creek. Schrs J. T. Johnson, Detour; Moses Gage, Cedar River; Rouse Simmons, Muskegon; Fannie Neil, Washburn; Felicitous, Mackinaw; R. Kanters, Ford River; John C. Bauer, Prentiss Bay.

With coal—Schrs Scotia, David Vance, Potomac, Annie Vought, J. D. Sawyer, Buffalo; props Tom Adams, Ashtabula; T. W. Palmer, St. Louis, Buffalo; Rhoda Emily, Charlotte.

Iron ore—Prop Westover, Ironton.

Sundries—Props Conestoga, Buffalo; Jay Gould, Peerless, Duluth.

Grindstones—Schr W. L. Andrews, Grindstone Island.

CLEARANCES.

Light—Props H. D. Hubbell, sailors' encampment; D. W. Powers, Muskegon; G. C. Markham, James H. Stingley, Manistee; Tom Adams, Westover, Buffalo; T. S. Scott, White Lake; White T Friant, Washburn; M. F. Butters, Ludington; schrs M. B. Hale, Alpena, Moselle, Garden Bay, Imperial, Cockburn Island; William Jones, Cedar River; Golden Age, M. W. Page, David Vance, Buffalo; Joen Raber, Cheboygan; Success, Lathamport; Iver Lawson, Ludington; Otter, Charlevoix; Windsor, Scammond's Harbor; Snowdrop, Sturgeon River; David Macy, Grand Haven; Rouse Simmons, Jessie Martin, Muskegon; C. Harrison, Moutague; Gladiator, Claybank; J. T. Johnson, Detour.

With sundries—Props New York, Buffalo; J. L. Hurd, Duluth.

With grain—Props Avon, Milwaukee; Oceanica, Buffalo; Alva Monro, Montreal; schrs A. Mosher, Commerce, Midland.

The Farmer's Offset.

A hired man who has been employed on a farm in this county, entered suit against his employer the other day for balance of wages, amounting, as he claimed, to $32. The suit was on trial in Justice alley yesterday, and it looked at first as if the plaintiff had a clear case. He gave dates and figures in a straightforward way. When the farmer took the stand, he said: "I claim an offset for that $32, for I honestly owe it." "What is your offset?" said the lawyer. "He is an unbeliever."

"In what?"

"Why, in the Bible."

"What has that got to do with your justly owing him $32?"

"It has a heap to do with it. I had six hands in my employ, and we were hurried when I hired this man. He had not been with us two days when he stopped the reaper in the middle of the forenoon to dispute about Daniel in the lions' den, and in three days we had a knock-down over the whale swallowing Jonah. The man who runs the mower got to arguing about Samson, and drove over a stump, and damaged the machine to the tune of $18. The next day my boy broke his leg while climbing the fence to listen to the row that was going on over the children of Israel going through the Red Sea. Worst of all, my wife said she didn't believe Elijah was fed by the ravens, and, hang it all, I found myself weakening over Noah and his flood. That is my offset, sir; and if he was worth anything I'd sue him for a thousand dollars beside."—*Farm Magazine.*

Pasteur's Rabbit Destroyer a Failure.

The *South Australian Register*, to hand by the latest mail, contains an account of some experiments at Sydney with M. Pasteur's microbes of chicken cholera. A number of rabbits were inoculated with the microbes on a Saturday morning and placed under close supervision in isolated boxes; but on Monday the rabbits had not shown the slightest traces of the disease, which, according to M. Pasteur, should prove fatal in about twenty-four hours. The experiments were not regarded as final. Microbes may be strengthened by cultivation, but that will be a matter of time.

The Professor's English.

"Bridget," said the professor in his deep Johnsonian voice, "step to the door and see if that wagon is filled with agricultural products."

"Sure, sorr, there's nothin' in it at all at all, barrin' a lot of vigetables," answered Bridget as she closed the door.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Now vs. Then

Our oldest inhabitant delights to refer to the good old times, but when you pin him down he reluctantly yet honestly admits that he cannot name an item or an industry that is not greatly improved in these later days.

Take, for instance, the article of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Why, it would have been almost an impossibility to have produced it in the olden time.

In the preparation of this medicine the articles which investigation has proven to be inert are discarded, those which have proven their merit are retained and a combination formed of the most effective medical agents of the vegetable kingdom peculiar to this medicine alone. Their active properties are secured by a process so modern and original that an eminent professor in the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, while being shown through C. I. Hood & Co.'s mammoth establishment, stopped and looking Mr. Hood in the eye exclaimed, "This is the present, that is the past"—referring to competing houses.

Another point worthy of mention right here:

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is not an accident, but the ripe fruit of industry and study. It was originated by men thoroughly educated in the manipulation of medicines, and is made today under their personal supervision. If the public could see the care exercised in the selection and purchase of every article that enters into Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the cleanliness and neatness with which its whole preparation is conducted, they would not wonder at its great curative power or at the hold it has on public confidence. Its success is the natural result of real merit and giving every purchaser a fair equivalent for his money—One Hundred Doses One Dollar.

Is a Modern Medicine

Hood's Sarsaparilla is so vastly superior to any other sarsaparilla or blood-purifier that one has well said: "Its health-giving effects upon the blood and entire human organism are as much more positive than the remedies of a quarter of a century ago as the steam power today is in advance of the slow and laborious drudgery of years ago." This is the season to take it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists, $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

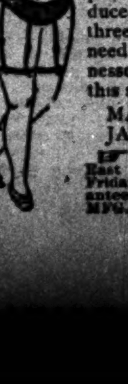
100 Doses One Dollar

ESTEY & CAMP

233 State-st.,

AND

49, 51, and 53 Jackson.



MADAME SCHACK'S ABDOMINAL and HOSE SUPPORTER.

DRESS REFORM.

Where shapeliness, comfort, and health are desired it is indispensable. Corpulent figures reduced and made shapely in from three to six months. Women need no longer suffer from weaknesses of their sex by wearing this supporter. On sale by

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.,
JAMES H. WALKER & CO.,

Ladies fitted at my parlors, 13 East Van Buren-st., Thursdays and Fridays, 1 to 5 p. m. Supporters guaranteed. For circulars address EARL MFG. CO., No. 23 State-st.

An Absolute Cure

Of a most distressing Skin Disease, by the Cuticura Remedies.

In the winter of 1879-80 I found myself afflicted with a singular eruption on my limbs, to which I had hitherto been a stranger. The trouble appeared in large blotches, upon which the skin was raised, but no gathering under it. No particular pain attended it, save a burning, stinging sensation and an intolerable itching, such as was never before experienced. After becoming satisfied that it had come to stay, I called my physician, who, after a thorough examination, pronounced it a case of eczema. He comforted me by saying he could cure it; that it was merely a skin disease incident to old people; was neither dangerous nor contagious, but if not arrested would prove exceedingly troublesome and annoying to me. I asked him to prescribe, which he did: powders and pills to be taken inwardly, and a wash for outward application. I attended faithfully to all directions, but the wash only aggravated the irritation, and after a few applications had to be abandoned. Becoming thoroughly alarmed, I asked my physician to call counsel, which he did. The case was examined, the medicines changed. I obeyed orders to the letter, all to no purpose. The blotches would disappear in one place (leaving a stain upon the skin as if some dark liquid had been spilled over it), only to appear in another. It had been a part of my early education to discountenance all advertised medicines as a delusion and a snare, but one day, in glancing over a newspaper, I noticed under the head of your CUTICURA REMEDIES a case precisely similar to my own, and after reading it over several times I went immediately to the nearest drug store, purchased a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and a box of CUTICURA, resolving to use them clandestinely, carefully noting the effects. The result of the first bath, with an after application of the CUTICURA, was most grateful and astonishing, quickly allaying the burning, itching sensation, and making me almost forget it ever existed. I persevered until an absolute cure was effected. I consider your CUTICURA REMEDIES invaluable, and cheerfully recommend them as such. One of your "Seven Cuticura Boys," which has gone all over the world, is my grandson, and the remedies that effected his speedy and wonderful cure was applied upon my recommendation.

AUGUSTA B. SMITH,
Ashland, Ohio.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by Cuticura Soap.

IT STOPS THE PAIN

Aching Muscles, Back, Hips, and Sides, and all Pain, Inflammation, and Weakness relieved in one minute by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. The first and only pain-subduing Plaster. 25 cents.

POND'S EXTRACT.

LETTERS FROM THE GOVERNORS.

It is a well-known fact that POND'S EXTRACT is used and recommended by more distinguished people than any preparation or remedy extant.

It is used in the household of the President as well as that of the humblest citizen; by members of the army and the navy, the Bar and the Bench, the pulpit and the press—all ranks and classes of people. To further illustrate this fact we append a few of the more recent letters from Governors of different States:

The Governor of New Hampshire.

GENTLEMEN: I have used POND'S EXTRACT in my family for several years and have found it a most desirable and valuable remedy. Yours truly,
Dec. 3, '87. MOODY CURRIER.

The Governor of Pennsylvania.

GENTS: POND'S EXTRACT has been a valued reliance in our family for several years, especially in relieving the aches, sprains and bruises incident to children.
Very truly yours,
Nov. 30, '87. JAMES A. BEAVER.

The Governor of New Jersey.

DEAR SIR: I have for many years used POND'S EXTRACT, and have derived great benefit and relief therefrom. Yours truly,
Dec. 5, '87. R. S. GREEN.

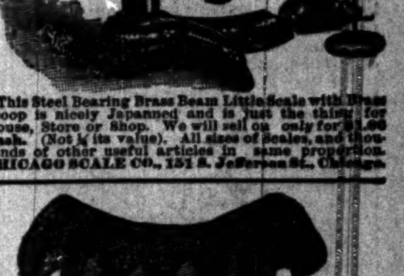
The Lt.-Governor of Illinois.

GENTLEMEN: POND'S EXTRACT has long had a place in the medicine chest of my family. I assure you that we have found it a ready and valuable agent to relieve pain in many cases, and that very promptly. We cannot well keep house without it.
I am, truly yours,
Oct. 10, '87. J. C. SMITH.

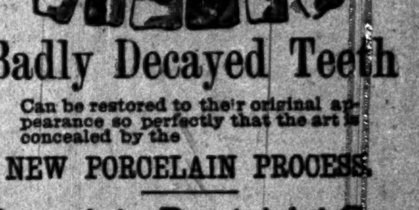
POND'S EXTRACT is invaluable for all kinds of Pain, Inflammation and Hemorrhages.

Excellence invites imitation. Beware of worthless imitations of POND'S EXTRACT.

Only $1.00 for this "Little Beauty."



This Steel Bearing Brass Beam Little Scale with Brass Scoop is nicely Japanned and is just the thing for House, Store or Shop. We will sell one only for $1.00 Cash. (Not ½ its value). All sizes of Scales, and thousands of other useful articles in same proportion. CHICAGO SCALE CO., 151 S. Jefferson-st., Chicago.



Badly Decayed Teeth

Can be restored to their original appearance so perfectly that the art is concealed by the

NEW PORCELAIN PROCESS.

Porcelain Dental Art Co.

163 STATE-ST., COR. MONROE.

When sick and tired of taking drugs, and when at a loss how to regain your health, do not give up the ship, but try

Arend's Kumyss.

Nothing else makes flesh and blood and strenth so fast. Send for circulars. Beware of imitations.

AREND'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. Madison-st. and Fifth-av.

RUPTURE THE PARKER Retentive Truss

New principle. Ease, comfort, perfect security, and cure of Rupture. In the treatment of Rupture Dr. Parker is acknowledged the most expert in America; $100 reward in case of failure. Dr. Parker's Truss is selected by the Government as the best in use. DR. A. H. PARKER, President of Truss Co. Office and Factory, 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

Andrews' Parlor Folding Bed.

Our New Upright Takes the Lead for Comfort and Elegance. Manufactured ONLY by

A. H. Andrews & CO.
(Bank & Office Fittings.) 195 Wabash-Av CHICAGO.

HINDERCORNS.

The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. HISCOX & CO., N.Y.

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE

Have you Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Indigestion? Use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC without delay. It is invaluable for all affections of the Throat and Breathing Organs, Colds, Exhaustion and all painful disorders of the Stomach and Bowels. 50c. and $1, at Druggists.

GO AND SEE WHAT A GOOD REFRIGERATOR IS

Before buying. See a Stevens, retailed at wholesale prices. B. A. STEVENS, 220 and 222 E. Jackson-st.

THE CITY.

GRESHAM HEADQUARTERS.

Rooms have been opened in the Grand Pacific Hotel, on the main floor, at the southwest corner of the building, which will remain open until the close of the convention. All Republicans favoring the nomination of Gen. Gresham are invited to call and to bring their friends.

GEORGE R. DAVIS, *Chairman.*
JOHN M. CLARK, *Secretary.*

PERSONAL.

The Rt.-Rev. John Ireland, the Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of St. Paul, is at the Pacific.

Congressman W. P. Hepburn of Iowa, who placed Senator William B. Allison in nomination for the Presidency, was sued in the Circuit Court by Mrs. Laura C. F. Kimbell. The suit is on a note, and the amount claimed is $500. Mrs. Kimbell's attorneys are Munn & Wheeler, and the latter said that the note was executed over a year ago and this was the first opportunity Mrs. Kimbell had found to get service. The note was given for borrowed money.

IN GENERAL.

The Union League Club will issue bulletins of the balloting at the convention today.

Mr. Thomas Bowen of No. 2932 Dearborn street, was overcome by heat at Werner's restaurant yesterday. He will probably recover.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 74° above zero; 9 a. m., 75°; 10 a. m., 77°; 11 a. m., 79°; 12 m., 78°; 1 p. m., 79°; 3 p. m., 83°; 6 p. m., 83°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.35; 6 p. m., 29.35.

George F. Dalton, the real estate dealer, who is accused by Mrs. May Kirby of giving her some lots 25x125 inches in size, on the Boulevard addition to Chicago, and a worthless tract of land in Wisconsin, in exchange for $1,300 worth of furniture, waived examination before Justice Smith yesterday and was held to the Criminal Court in $2,000 bonds on the charge of obtaining goods by false pretenses.

Mrs. Grace Mumford, a pretty, black-eyed little woman, arrived in Chicago Thursday evening from Montreal. She complained to the police that her husband, William Mumford, a bookkeeper in Montreal, had deserted her and come to Chicago, where he was living with another woman. Officers found Mumford and Clara Brown in a room at No. 338 Clark street. They were arrested and charged with criminal intimacy.

Said Health Commissioner De Wolf yesterday: "I am delighted with the sanitary condition of the city. It is perfect. The streets and alleys are clean, even in the poorer quarters. Judge Jones of Cleveland called on me yesterday and said he never saw Chicago's streets in such good condition. This spell of hot weather has not had any perceptible effect on the mortality rate among infants. I have no doubt this will be the healthiest summer Chicago has ever known."

Chief-of-Police Hubbard yesterday detailed Capt. Fitzpatrick and a squad of twenty-five extra policemen to assist in doing guard duty at the Auditorium Building. This was regarded as necessary on account of the increased crowds which gather around the building. Orders were issued to keep back the crowd from the sidewalk on the east side of Wabash avenue, between Van Buren and Congress streets, and keep a passage way constantly open. There are now 135 policemen on duty at the convention.

John Ferris and Philip Alberts, who were captured in a raid on a gambling house at No. 47 South Clark street Thursday night, were fined $100 each by Justice White. Three inmates were fined $5 each. John Higgins and William Newell, who were running a game at which four delegates were playing at the Laughlin Hotel on Madison street, were fined $10 each. The delegates failed to appear, but were fined $5 each, which Higgins and Newell paid. At the same hotel John Ferguson was running a game for four players. He was fined $25 and the inmates $5 each.

William Locke, who wore a delegate's badge and said that he came from Indianapolis, told Justice R. H. White yesterday that T. M. Dawson had robbed him of $60. He had managed to catch Dawson and had just recovered his money when an officer came up. The officer corroborated the story and said that he found Locke with the money in his hand. Dawson was asked what he had to say, and replied with an apparently straight story. He said that he lived on a farm four miles from Decatur, Ill., and came with his savings in his pocket to see Chicago. Here he met Locke, who induced him to take a drink and then went with him to a disreputable house on Third avenue. Here Dawson showed $60, and on leaving Locke jumped on him and took it from him. He cried for the police, but when the officer came up Locke had his story all ready. Dawson told his version of the affair in such a straightforward manner that Justice White held Locke to the criminal court in bonds of $1,000 and held Dawson as a witness.

Quarreled with His Girl.

William Muth, a German grocery clerk at No. 264 West Lake street, made a sensational attempt at suicide at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. He is enamored of Rosa Roy, who serves ice-cream in the pavilion at Garfield Park. Thursday evening the grocery clerk went out to see the object of his affections and strolled through the park with her. During the walk the lovers had a quarrel, and as they approached the lake William suddenly caressed Rosa and then threw himself into the water. The lake was not deep, but the water was cold, and William, standing in a depth of about four feet, refused to be rescued. A park policeman in a boat attempted to pull him out, but every time he grabbed at him Muth ducked under water. He was finally pulled into the boat. Before Justice Woodman yesterday morning he first cried and then promised not to commit suicide, but to make up with Rosa. He was discharged.

A Child Attacked by a Gamecock.

The 2½-year-old daughter of Thomas Barrett is lying ill at her father's house, No. 61 Ohio street, from the effects of an attack made on her Thursday afternoon by a game chicken, the property of Patrick Crowley. Little Sarah, while playing in the back yard, saw the vicious little gamecock fly over the fence into her yard. Having seen her mother "shoo" the chickens back to their own territory, the child ran toward the cock, crying "Dit out, dit out." To her great surprise, the rooster ran toward her with outstretched wings. Flying at her head, he struck her with his spurs near the temples and beat her in the face with his wings until she fell to the ground. He then pecked and gaffed the child about the head until her screams brought her mother to the scene. Mrs. Barrett was compelled to seize a stick and make for the chicken before it ran off. The father applied to Justice Kersten yesterday for permission to kill the rooster, but he was informed that there was no ordinances covering the legal disposition of a vicious gamecock. The child will recover, though her condition was such Thursday night that a physician had to be summoned.

Her Husband Often Beat Her.

A verdict was returned yesterday by the Coroner's jury in the case of Mrs. Annie Thomas, who died at No. 254 West Polk street Wednesday. Inflammation of the brain was the verdict. Mary Dorsey, a sister of the dead woman, said she had seen Thomas beat her thousands of times. She had been called to the dying bed of her sister, who told her John had beaten her and had "done her at last." Susan Wallace of No. 214 West Lake street said that one day Mrs. Thomas came to her and said her husband had kicked her in the side and broken three of her ribs. She several times afterwards told about beatings. Mrs. R. Sullivan of No. 71 Blue Island avenue said Mrs. Thomas sent for her Tuesday and told her her husband had "killed her at last." Sarah O'Brien, who lived in the same house, testified to the beatings. The friends of the dead woman were indignant at the verdict. Mary Dorsey at once swore out a warrant before Justice C. J. White for the arrest of Thomas on a charge of murder. A constable served the warrant on the accused before he was released from the station.

Mrs. Parsons Rearrested.

Mrs. Lucy Parsons, with her 6-year-old boy, and her friend William Schneider, created a sensation in the Grand Pacific yesterday morning. Undeterred by her experiences of the preceding day, Mrs. Parsons went to the hotel and proceeded to distribute circulars advertising her late husband's book on Anarchy. She was politely told to leave the house, and proceeded to do so, though not by the nearest door. She insisted on leaving by the Clark-street exit, and as she passed through a crowd of delegates she threw handfuls of her circulars into the air. Officer Hoenodel promptly arrested Mrs. Parsons and Schneider, and took them to the station, followed by a large crowd that was anxious to catch a glimse of the notorious woman. When taken before Justice White Mrs. Parsons said she did not know that the ordinance prohibiting the circulation of handbills on the street applied to their distribution in hotels. "You may think me persistent," she continued, "but I have my reasons for continuing to advertise the book. I consider my husband innocent, and I know it was his dying wish that I should see him vindicated. I don't want to make money from the book, but I want to put it before the people. I consider it his answer to the charges against him, and I know it will vindicate him."

Justice White attempted to give Mrs. Parsons some advice, but she interrupted saying she did not care to be lectured.

"Anarchy," said the court, "is derived from two Latin words——"

"You are mistaken," said Mrs. Parsons; "it is from the Greek."

"It means lawlessness," continued the court, heedless of the interruption.

"You are mistaken," said Mrs. Parsons; "it simply means without any government. If you desire to know what Anarchy is I will send you one of my books. Will you read it?"

Justice White promised to read the book and discharged Mrs. Parsons and her companion on their promising to regard the law in future.

Curious Double Household.

On Third avenue, within easy hailing distance of Cooper Union, there live twenty-two persons who are known to the residents of the neighborhood as "the happy family." There are in reality two families, but they have lived so long together that the neighbors regard them as one. The "family" was started nearly a quarter of a century ago, when two brothers married two sisters. The two weddings were solemnized on the same day and the two couples agreed to live together. They leased the house in which they still live and started a profitable business on the ground floor. Everything prospered with them until now. Each brother is the father of nine children. Each has five boys and four girls. All look alike, the boys of the one family resembling those of the other so much that the neighbors have great difficulty in telling them apart. To make matters more complicated, certain names have been chosen by each family, so that there are two Gussies, two Williams, two Emmas, two Hermans, and so on. The neighboring children call the offspring of the elder brother Little Gussie, Little Willie, etc., and those of the younger Big Gussie and Big Willie. This idea is used as a means of distinction only, there being little or no difference in the size of the two families.—*New York Mail.*

QUEER THINGS IN THE MAILS.

Odd Articles That Amuse the Clerks or Make Them Swear.

Baltimore *Herald:* Many queer things pass through the mails. Some of them afford amusement for the clerks, and others, for a time, cause them to forget their religious training. Every conceivable thing that comes under the rules of mailable matter, and many others besides, is daily received at every large post-office in the land. Many packages are stopped because of violation of the law and are confiscated, while occasionally an unmailable article slips through under the guise of something else. Speaking of the matter yesterday, a Baltimore post-office official said: "The mailing of merchandise, samples, and other things has reached such an extent that I wouldn't be surprised at any time to see a man come in and ask if he can mail a ton of coal to San Francisco. A great many things are sent by would-be jokers. A short time ago a fashionable up-town lady received a neatly done up and perfumed package from a point in Virginia. On opening it a garter snake jumped out and ran across the floor. The lady screamed and when some of the other members of the family went to her rescue she was standing on a centre table and the snake was coiled up on a sofa. A few days ago when a mail pouch was opened a small diamond-back terrapin crawled out. The little reptile was carried to Gus Warfield, who placed it on his desk. It crawled about quite actively for a while, and then pulled in its head and feet and went to sleep. Mr. Warfield placed it on the desk of one of the clerks who had gone out for lunch. When the clerk returned he noticed the terrapin and thought it was a paper-weight, and went on working. In a few minutes the terrapin awoke, stretched out its head and crawled over the clerk's paper, as if to see what he was writing. The young man had never seen a live terrapin before and, still thinking that it was a new-fangled paper-weight, he picked it up to make a closer inspection. Somehow the right thumb got caught in the terrapin's mouth, and a part of it staid there. He now knows what a terrapin is, but is careful about inspecting new designs in paper-weights. On a recent occasion a box full of lizards was found in one of the pouches. They were thrown out.

Frequently commission-men receive samples of all kinds of grain and other farm products, with inquiries concerning their value. Often in the spring samples of strawberries are sent this way, but on their arrival they are generally mashed into pulp. Handsome bouquets frequently make their way through the mails, but on arriving at their destination they are usually crushed and worthless. A watermelon came from Florida a few days ago addressed to a man on Pratt street. The carrier who took it down had the misfortune to drop it just as he entered the owner's door, but it made no difference, as it was green anyway. Small orders of all kinds of goods are sent in every direction all over the country. The meanest trick ever played in this direction was when the envelopes for hospital-day were collected. Many of them were not stamped, and as the department had been requested not to stamp worthless ones, they were opened and found to contain peanut-hulls, bugs, sand, pieces of bacon-rind, horn buttons, tin, etc.

One of the most annoying things to the officials was candy and recently a line was drawn there. That is, a rule was adopted that candy should be put up in such a manner that it could not get loose among the other matter. Formerly nearly every pouch contained a broken box of candy and a lot of sticky letters.

SHE WAS EQUAL TO THE LAWYER.

Capt. Alice Foos of the Salvation Army on Trial.

Atlanta *Constitution:* The Board of Police Commissioners held their postponed monthly meeting last evening. There were present Chairman Pro Tem. Brown, Mayor Cooper, and Commissioners Stephens, Brotherton, and Martin.

The room was crowded with witnesses and interested spectators in the case made by the Salvation Army against Officer Love Barnes. There were nine of the soldiers in uniform—four women and five men.

The first witness examined was Capt. Alice Foos. She said: "My name is Capt. Foos, and I am in charge of the corps in Atlanta. May 14, on Marietta street, I was walking along with two other soldiers, when we met Mr. Barnes. He shook his fist in my face three times and said he would make me quiver, and said he was going to break up the army. He said the army was just to make money, and I told him it was not."

"Did he charge you with anything?" asked her counsel.

"No, sir."

"What did you say your name was?" asked the opposing attorney, Mr. Wright.

"Capt. Foos," was the rather nervous answer.

"Who gave you the name of Captain?"

"Gen. Moore, the head of the army."

"What does the army propose to do, anyhow?"

"Save perishing souls from Hell."

"What is your faith?"

Objection was made, but the objection was overruled.

"What is your faith?"

"Salvation through Jesus."

"What must one do to become a soldier?"

The Captain's patience gave way entirely and she appealed to her counsel. She finally answered the question by saying that he must be converted.

"Who is the head of this corps?"

"God," snapped the Captain.

"By whose authority was——"

"God's authority," interrupted the Captain.

"Well, I thought you was the head of the corps."

"No; God is. I am his agent."

"Are you a Methodist?"

"I am a Christian."

"Are you a Baptist?"

"I am a Christian."

This answer was stubbornly repeated to a dozen different questions.

"How do you know you are a Christian?"

"God told me so."

"When?"

"Two years ago. He came in His spirit."

"What did he say?"

But the Captain wasn't going to be bulldozed any further.

"Didn't you tell Mr. Barnes he was damned and that he was going to Hell?"

"I don't think I did."

"Do you pray for Mr. Barnes?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, did Mr. Barnes speak to the soldiers first, or did they speak to him?"

"I think they spoke to him first."

Devastation by Crickets.

Accounts are published of the devastation caused by crickets in Algeria. The insects resemble but are not identical with either locusts or grasshoppers. Last year swarms of grasshoppers ravaged the colony. This year the crickets have taken their place. They spring like grasshoppers, but have a more rapid and sustained flight. They form clouds, which shut out the light of the sun. When they alight on the ground they destroy every trace of vegetation. They sometimes fall exhausted on the ground in such numbers as to cover it with a layer of dead bodies, from which pestilential exhalations arise. The correspondent of a Paris newspaper, in a letter from Algeria published lately, says that the railway trains have been stopped by the insects between Constantine and Batna. The method still employed to check the evil in the African possessions of France is the old and expensive one of digging long trenches at a right angle to the advancing swarms, and placing on the most distant side a sort of fence formed by a web of cloth. The advancing insects strike against the cloth, fall into a pit, and are there covered with lime or mold. The Algerian authorities have spent 700,000 francs in destroying them, and now contemplate a further expenditure of 1,000,000 francs to complete the work. It was recently stated that the English authorities in Cyprus had traced the locusts in that island to their breeding places, and had there to a great extent succeeded in destroying them in germ, before they became developed into the destructive swarms which periodically devastated that island. As yet the French do not appear to have introduced this method into Algeria.

Ask your grocer for Columbia bread.

FOUR STOMACHS.

The Peculiar Deformity of a Brooklyn Girl.

New York Correspondence Cincinnati *Enquirer:* It has long since been claimed by Dr. Delafield, the celebrated surgeon, that the freaks of nature were internal as well as external in the human system, but the latter received all the attention and excited all the interest both from the layman and expert because visible to the eye and easily understood, although the former, being hidden and obscure, might be a thousand times more interesting from every standpoint, and with proper investigation go a long way toward explaining many diseases and indicating methods of treatment. By internal freaks he referred to malformation of the organs, small, enlarged, and double organs, and various other peculiar and unexplainable combinations, the counterpart of which are seen externally in two-headed and four-legged persons, the Siamese twins, &c. The operation that was performed on Mary Monross last week is one in point. In this case, it is true, the operation was not the result of post-mortem experience, because such a condition of things as was found was never seen before; but it is safe to say that the same conditions have existed in many bodies that have been laid away in the ground without examination, and which, if they had been known, would have explained the remarkable combination in Miss Monross' case, and given a true explanation of her symptoms. The surgeon would then have moved with the confidence of knowledge instead of groping blindly in the dark.

Miss Monross is 20 years of age and is the daughter of a well-known paint manufacturer in Brooklyn. She is a tall blonde, rather thin, but graceful in movement, and has always enjoyed the best of health from earliest childhood until the last few months. The singular feature of her whole life has been an enormous appetite. There was no limit to it, and she never saw the time when she could not have eaten more. Her capacity was equal to her appetite and food never distressed her, no matter how great the amount taken. Quite often, when no strangers were near, her appetite was given a full swing, and she would eat enough for a dozen healthy people and still yearn for more. She would have bankrupted a man with an ordinary business in a few months. An abnormal appetite of this kind and worms usually go together, and when Miss Monross was younger she was put through a course of treatment to exterminate the worms. Her appetite was sharpened by it. The food appeared to assimilate well, and the large amount of nourishment taken gave her a wonderful power of endurance. She required but little sleep, three or four hours out of the twenty-four being sufficient. She never complained of being tired, no matter how great the strain she had passed through. As long as she remained well and there was no serious result from her peculiarity no alarm was felt.

A few months ago she began to have slight convulsions and frequent attacks of vomiting after eating. The trouble was laid to dyspepsia, and she was treated accordingly without relief. These symptoms were followed with an enlargement of the abdomen. A careful examination led Dr. Mundi to the conclusion that a tumor was forming, but there was nothing in the symptoms or external examination to indicate its character. The heart being pushed out of place promised a dangerous complication, and showed that there was no time to be lost in speculation after the usual injections and medicines for reducing the swelling had failed.

The patient was laid on the operating table. It not being known what was going to be found, extra precautions were taken to have everything in readiness for an emergency. The ether was given at 2 p. m., and when the patient was thoroughly under its influence an incision was made in the median line above the umbilicus, about five inches in length, through the abdominal wall, which was not more than a half inch in thickness. The surgeon introduced his hand into the cavity, but could only discover that there were several foreign bodies present.

The incision was enlarged to give a better chance to work, and this gave a view of the internal arrangement. The stomach was found to be out of place, and alongside of it were pouches slightly smaller than the stomach and one of enormous size. By delicate manipulation the surgeon traced the attachments of the pouches, and found at the upper ends they were joined to the esophagus and at the lower ends were thick tubes connecting with the duodenum in three of them only, while the fourth and largest of them had no attachment save with the esophagus. The explanation was simple. There are four stomachs capable, while the big one was constructed so that food passing into it could not be emptied. This caused the swelling, and the decomposition of food caused the horrible odor thrown off by the patient from the mouth and skin. After consultation it was decided to remove the large pouch. A clamp was put on to close the esophagus to prevent hemorrhage, and it was then severed at the cordiac orifice. The pouch and contents weighed sixteen pounds. Food in all stages of decay was found in it, and the walls of the pouch had become rotten. Peritonitis would soon have set in. The opening in the pouch had been small at the beginning, but as the food which trickled in it increased in size the organ swelled. The other stomachs were all sound and were allowed to remain. A careful sketch was made of their position, and the theory of their action was that the four did not act always together, but in case one was filled the extra food entered the second, and so on until all would be filled and set in motion. Thus by limiting the quantity of food all danger would be avoided, and only enough nourishment need be taken to supply the loss of vitality.

The abdominal wound was closed after the usual antiseptic washing. The loss of blood was slight. The clamp was removed and a ligature applied instead. The operation lasted nearly three hours and was successful every way. The patient rallied quickly. Her appetite returned on the third day. With a knowledge of her internal machinery, however, the supply of food can now be restricted, although an enormous amount could certainly be eaten without injury, as the patient's liver, kidneys, and intestines are all very large, and able to do the work imposed on them by the extra stomachs. This case is certainly not alone of its kind, and the big gluttons of history, as well as those of the present day, undoubtedly had an extra stomach or two to accommodate the enormous amount of food consumed.

Gen. Grant's Memory.

Samuel Fessenden of Connecticut relates a story of Gen. Grant which illustrates the democracy of his nature and his strong and lasting memory. It has been said that he never forgot a name or face. Mr. Fessenden, who is now a leading Republican, and one of the most successful lawyers of his State, was a private soldier in 1864–'65. He was before Petersburg with his companions in arms, when he got a brief furlough and went over to Washington, just as his uncle, ex-Senator William Pitt Fessenden of Maine, who was Secretary of the Treasury, was starting with a party for the headquarters of the army, on board the steamer Northerner. The young private was asked to go with them, and accepted the invitation. At headquarters a big dinner was given to the army officers on board the Northerner. Simeon Draper, who was then Collector of New York, provided the feast. The young soldier was introduced by his uncle to Gen. Grant and the others, and then sent off with the midshipmen, when presently there came to him a message that Gen. Grant would like Private Fessenden to join the party at dinner. Going to the dining-room, he was placed in a seat next to Gen. Grant, where, as he says, he ate enough for a giant, and listened with all his ears. It was eight years later that Mr. Fessenden, enlarged in proportions, fully developed, and considerably changed in appearance, was in Washington on private business. As he walked down Pennsylvania avenue toward the White House Gen. Grant came out for a walk with a little switch cane in his hand. Mr. Fessenden lifted his hat in salutation and said: "Good morning, Mr. President." He had no expectation of a recognition beyond a return of the courtesy, but, to his astonishment, the General crossed over the pavement, extended his hand, and said: "Why, how are you, Mr. Fessenden?"—*New York Tribune.*

English as Acquired from Books.

A couple of instances of the amusing blunders foreigners may make in speaking English were given me the other day and I have every reason both to believe them genuine and that they have not before been printed. A lady who had learned English in a school in Europe, where she was accounted remarkably proficient in our language, came to this country to take charge of an establishment. Brought face to face with the practical requirements of every-day life, her English proved less comprehensive and accurate than might have been wished and the evidences that her vocabulary had been painfully collected from a dictionary rather than from living speech gave a good deal of amusement to those around her. On one occasion she wished to direct a servant to kill a chicken, and after plucking it to bring her the feathers. The form which her directions took was: "Die me that beast, and bring me his vestment." Perplexing as the servant must have found this order, his astonishment can hardly have been equal to that of a carpenter to whom was addressed a still more amusing blunder by this lady. She had an interview with him in reference to some alterations she thought of undertaking in her dwelling, but found the estimates he made so large that she determined not to have the work undertaken. In a short time, however, she found herself so incommoded by the state of the house that she decided that it would be necessary to have the alterations made, even at the figures named by the carpenter. She accordingly sent for him, and once more carefully explained what she wished to have done. To her surprise the man promptly named a price for the work which was considerably in advance of his previous estimate, and his feelings may be imagined when in her consternation her peculiar English betrayed her into saying: "Why, sir, you are dearer to me than when we were first engaged." If the carpenter appreciated a joke he should have scaled down his figures.—*Boston Letter.*

A Bachelor's Secret.

I keep one precious bit of gold,
Safe hidden like a miser;
And yet if found by robber bold,
He'd never steal my wealth untold,
And none would be the wiser.

Why do I hoard this bit of gold,
Ne'er giving it or lending?
My friend, the story's trite and old;
I loved—but words were weak and cold;
Let's hasten to the ending.

The bit I keep no one could miss
From all her wealth, her glory
Of golden hair—gold, and like this,
This curl I took, and left a kiss—
And now you know the story.

"Why prize it so?" I think may be
Half-way in scorn you queried.
Ah, friend, a miser lovingly
Saves out one bit of gold—ah, me!
When all the rest is buried.

One bit he saves to touch and see,
As I this little token.
Sweetheart, 'tis all I have of thee—
This and a life-long memory
Of love that ne'er was spoken.

Through weary years my bit of gold
I've hoarded like a miser;
Friend, when my heart grows tired and cold,
This curl lies in my dying hold,
And none will be the wiser.
—*Mrs. B. W. Hunt.*

Fourth of July Excursion Rates.

The Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway, Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railway, Michigan Air Line, and Detroit and Port Huron Divisions of Grand Trunk Railway, in addition to arrangements that have been made to sell special excursion tickets at single fare for the round trip between all stations on their lines on July 3 and 4, good to return up to July 5, these companies have extended this rate of single fare for the round trip, with the same limits, to all Canadian points on Grand Trunk Railway system west of and including Toronto and Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.

Buck & Rayner's Dentifrice whitens the teeth without the least injury to the enamel.

Stevens, Leading Photographer, McVicker's Theatre Building.

BIRTHS.

BALDWIN—Friday evening, Mrs. Charles W. Baldwin, of a son.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

Names	Age.
Charles S. Peyton, Charleston, W. Va., Phena B. Traub, same	26–20
Edward Garver, Blue Island, Ida Lau, same	26–26
John Anderson, Joliet, Emily Lundberg	31–23
Etherel C. Bell, Catharine Sayer	24–21
Wilhelm Mischo, Wilhelmine Brunke	37–39
Nils J. Borgstrum, Annie L. Gustafson	23–25
Leven Goldberg, Rachel Segal	41–22
Albert Caplan, Jennie Rubinowicz	29–21
Charles O. Anderson, Emma O. Petterson	24–20
Edward Miller, Bertha McCord	23–30
Linnæus R. Jewett, Maggie A. Ellinghoff	21–18
Frank Svensson, Ida Ek	28–22
Gust Holm, Annie Munson	35–29
J. S. Murray, Springfield, Annie M. Head, same	31–21
Charles O'Donnell, Rose Smith	29–19
William H. Mitchell, Katie Walsh	31–24
Felix Hula, Marie Hubalova	22–20
Patrick Harty, Mary Bagley	35–25
E. E. Tolman, Taunton, Mass., A. Burns, same	27–26
Fred Fietz, Augusta Klaenke	28–20
Robert Duffy, Mary A. Riorden	21–19
Theodore Gerken, Mary A. Bicha	24–21
Herman Weise, Emma Soff	22–22
Hans P. Lorenzen, Jessine Petersen	27–20
Gustaf Swansen, Joliet, Mary Lundin	27–22
Frederick Padtkey, Wilhelmine Abramorpski	28–25
Jacob Hoffmann, Eva Kolb	28–21
Robert Dettman, Emma Hohcia	24–17
Jacob Peterson, Minnie Bock	25–21
Henry Carney, Mamie O'Neill	21–20
Christian Hopp, Harlem, Catharina Reinhard	26–28
Max Wissmiller, Anna Wagner	30–35
W. D. Everley, Wenona, Eliza Nadin, same	22–21
Andreas Wagner, Lena Fick	27–26

DEATHS.

Rosehill and Calvary Cemeteries—Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

DAHLBERG—Isaac Dahlberg, beloved husband of Bertha Dahlberg, at his late residence, 84 Ewing-st. Funeral Sunday, June 24, at 9 a. m., sharp.

FOSKET—June 23, at Palatine, Ill., Nellie A. Payne, wife of Milton Fosket, aged 44 years and 6 days. Funeral at residence, June 24, at 2 o'clock p. m. Lockport and Warsaw, N. Y., papers please copy.

GILLEN—June 22, at 6:40 a. m., at his late residence, 395 West Indiana-st., Daniel Gillen, aged 63 years. Native of Sligo, Ireland; beloved husband of late Ann Gillen and brother of Bartholomew and James Gillen. Funeral Sunday, June 24, at 10 o'clock to St. Columbkill's Church, thence to Northwestern Depot, by cars to Calvary.

GANO—At his residence, 244 South Ashland-av., suddenly, Friday evening, June 22, William H. Gano. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KNISELY—At his residence, 421 West Monroe-st., Abraham Knisely, aged 50 years. Funeral Sunday at 1:30 o'clock, from residence to Union Depot, thence to Canal Dover, O. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

LEWIS—June 1, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. R. T. Eddy, Bowden, Cheshire, England, Albert Horatio Lewis, in his 20th year, son of the late H. S. Lewis of Chicago. Remains to be brought to Chicago for interment in Oakwoods Cemetery.

LEE—John, the beloved husband of the late Margaret Lee, aged 61 years. Funeral from his late residence, 3208 Ullman-st., Sunday, June 24, to St. Bridget's Church, and thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

MELVILLE—At 481 Centre-av., June 21, Willie J., son of William and Mary Ann Melville, aged 3 years and 5 months. Funeral Saturday, June 23, at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary.

McCLURE—June 22, at her residence, 23 Menomonee-st., Julia, beloved wife of Charles McClure. Funeral notice hereafter.

OLSEN—Friday, 1 a. m., Theodore, beloved son of Anna and T. Olsen, aged 19 years 4 months. Funeral at 427 West Madison-st., thence to church corner Peoria and Indiana-sts., from there by carriages to Mount Olivet.

RISBERG—Gustaf Victor Risberg, aged 20 years, at residence of mother, corner of May and Indiana-sts. Funeral from Swedish M. E. Church on May-st., between Ohio and Erie-sts., Sunday, June 24, at 1:30 p. m., to Graceland.

SHAUGHESSY—June 21, 1888, at 551 Forty-third-st., Katie Kane, beloved daughter of Garett and Kate Shaughessy, nee Kane. Funeral on Sunday at 10 o'clock from St. Gabriel's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

STURGES—Maj. Sheldon Sturges, aged 59 years, in Chicago, Thursday evening, June 21. Funeral services at cemetery, Lake Geneva, Wis., on Sunday, the 24th inst., on arrival of special train from Chicago. Special train, bearing remains and friends of the family, leaves Wells Street Depot, C. & N. W. Ry., Sunday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited. Returning, train leaves Geneva Lake at 7 o'clock p. m., reaching Chicago at 9:45.

THOM—Thursday, June 21, Miss Eliza C. Thom. Funeral from house, 1087 W. Taylor-st., Sunday, June 24, by carriages to Graceland.

WHITAKER—June 22, at 5 Boston-av., Ida Hewett, wife of H. L. Whitaker, aged 25 years. Remains taken to North Creek, N. Y., for interment. Glens Falls and Warrensburg, N. Y., papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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EDGINGTON PARK
On Sunday, June 24. A fine band and free refreshments will enliven the occasion.
L. FRANKLIN, 132 La Salle-st.

THE GRADUATING EXERCISES OF THE Illinois Training School for Nurses will be held Tuesday, June 26, 2:30 p. m., at Cook County Hospital. All friends of the institution are cordially invited to be present.

WEAK MEN! Debilitated thru indiscretions or Excesses, WE GUARANTEE TO CURE by this NEW IMPROVED Electric Belt & Suspensory or REFUND MONEY. Made for this specific purpose, CURE of GENERATIVE WEAKNESS, giving continuous, mild, soothing currents of Electricity directly through all weak parts, restoring them to health and Vigorous Strength. Electric Current felt instantly or we forfeit $5,000 in cash. Greatest Improvements over all other belts. Worst cases permanently cured in three months. Sealed pamphlet 4c. stamp.
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Prof. H. A. Mott, U. S. Government Chemist, after examining officially the principal baking powders of the country, reported:

"The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, for I have so found it in many tests made both for that company and the United States Government.

"Because of the facilities that company have for obtaining perfectly pure cream of tartar, and for other reasons dependent upon the proper proportions of the same, and the method of its preparation, the Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.

"DR. HENRY A. MOTT, PH. D.,"
U. S. Government Chemist.

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A CLEAR COMPLEXION,
BRIGHT EYES,
A round form, an elastic step, and last, but not least, a happy state of mind, is the dearest wish of dyspeptics and the debilitated generally. No other Tonic so well calculated to bring about these results as
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It promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system. It is a superior liver and kidney remedy, as well as a blood-purifier. It cures Rheumatism and Malaria. Thousands sing its praises.
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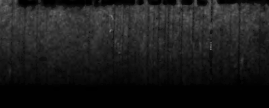

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GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
200 & 202 Madison-st.

Tuesday, June 26, '88, 9:30 a. m.,
SPECIAL CLOSING SALE,
By order of Robert Macdonald of New York of
Swiss and Lace Flouncings,
Allovers, Robes,
Hamburg Edgings,
Curtains, Curtain Nets,
ETC.
Every dry-goods merchant should attend this sale.

Wednesday, June 27, '88, 9:30 a. m.,
Great Slaughter Sale of
Boots and Shoes.
$9,000 Stock of Dealer Quitting Business,
Including such makes as H. Gray & Sons, Sallar, Lewin & Co., H. Phelan, Burt & Packard, Waller Shoe Co., etc. A grand opportunity for Boot and Shoe merchants.

Thursday, June 28, '88, 9:30 a. m.,
A SPECIAL OFFERING,
By order of COHEN & LEVY of New York, of
Children's Suits.
Also a very large line of
MEN'S AND BOYS'
CLOTHING.
IN BASEMENT,
Crockery & Glassware
INCLUDING
One Car Hotel Ware,
One Car White Granite Ware.

Friday, June 29, '88, 9:30 a. m.
This will be our
Last Friday Sale This Season
—OF—
ODDS AND ENDS OF
Dry Goods, Notions, Etc.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
9:30 THIS MORNING,
REGULAR CLEARING SALE
Furniture, Carpets, Folding-Beds,
REFRIGERATORS,
General Household Goods, General Merchandise, Cigars, Whips, Pictures, &c.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

RICHARD O'NEILL & CO.'S
Auction Announcements
For the Week Ending June 30, 1888.
C. M. WILBUR, Auctioneer.

Monday, June 25, 9:30 a. m.
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE
Our usual standard assortment. We shall sell every lot.

Tuesday, June 26, 9:30 a. m.
BOOTS AND SHOES
Important Specialties to clear. The last sale of the season.

Wednesday, June 27.... 9:30 a. m.
CLOTHING.
N. B.—We shall clear out everything preparatory to entering upon our Regular Fall Season. We shall also sell a SPECIAL BANKRUPT STOCK
FINE CLOTHING.

Thursday, June 28 ..... 9:30 a. m.
DRY GOODS.
A Special Feature of this sale will be the offering of a consignment of
FRENCH SATINS,
Direct from the Importer. Important invoices to close.

A CARD.
To Our Patrons and to Others Interested:
GENTLEMEN—The above announcements will close our present "Spring Season," and, as we beg to tender you our most sincere acknowledgments for your courteous and liberal patronage to date, we desire to ask your continuance for the incoming business campaign for the "Fall Season" now so near at hand; and we assure you that no effort shall be left unused to give you abundant satisfaction.
During the month of July and probably part of August our Clothing sales of each Wednesday will be consolidated with our Dry Goods sales each Thursday, consequently we shall hold no sales on Wednesday during the time specified.
At the commencement of our Regular Fall Season, due notice of which will be timely given, we shall resume our Wednesday sales, and so continue for the balance of the year.
Our Monday sales of Crockery and Glassware, our Tuesday sales of Boots and Shoes, and our Thursday sales will continue without intermission, as usual.

CARD NO. 2.
As this is the time of the year when all merchants desire to close out "odds and ends" and "surplus stock," etc., etc., preparatory to the incoming Fall Season, we desire to say that any such goods intrusted to us will receive our especial care and attention during the next thirty days. Ten per cent on the amount realized will cover all charges after the goods reach us. Very respectfully,
RICHARD O'NEILL & CO.,
Auctioneers, 164 and 166 Market-st.

STEINWAY.
Triumphant at every World's Fair, indorsed by the most eminent authorities of both hemispheres, and the acknowledged Standard Piano of the World.
LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

PROTECTION.
Precautionary measures the wisest.
The Best is the Cheapest.
The Germicide Disinfectant Co.
Protects your family from Sewer-Gas.
Glen Flora Mineral Water
Protects you from Stomach and Kidney troubles. The best water in the world for the Kidneys and a palatable drinking water.
Office, 305 Wabash-av.

L. MANASSE, Optician,
88 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.
Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.

Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.
Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain. Four large illustrated Catalogues on application.

IF YOU DESIRE PERFECT-FITTING
SHIRTS
LEAVE MEASURE WITH
WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.
All Patterns preserved. Established 1860.

HATS CHAS. W. BARNES' Celebrated Hats.
Correct styles light Cassimeres and Derbys. Best line Silk Umbrellas. Boys' and Children's Hats.
146 STATE-ST.

[O']NEILL & CO.'S
[Au]ction
[Announ]cements
[...]ding June 30, 1888.
[...]UR, Auctioneer.
[...]e 25, 9:30 a. m.
[...]D GLASSWARE
[...] assortment. We shall
[...]e 26, 9:30 a. m.
[...] SHOES
[...]es to clear. The last
[...]e 27.... 9:30 a. m.
[...]HING.
[...]r out everything [...]
[...]pon our Regular [...]
[...]also sell a SPECIAL
[...]OTHING.
[...]28..... 9:30 a. m.
[...]OODS.
[...]f this sale will be the
[...]ent of
[...] SATINS,
[...]porter. Important In-
[...]ARD.
[...]nd to Others Inter-
[...] above announcements
[...] "Spring Season," and
[...]u our most sincere ac-
[...]our courteous and lib-
[...], we desire to ask your
[...]coming business cam-
[...]eason" now so near at
[...]ou that no effort shall
[...]you abundant satisfac-
[...]of July and probably a
[...]othing sales of each
[...]consolidated with our
[...]h Thursday, conse-
[...]no sales on Wednesday
[...]ed.
[...]nt of our Regular Fall
[...] which will be timely
[...] our Wednesday sales
[...] balance of the year.
[...]f Crockery and Glass
[...]es of Boots and Shoes
[...]es will continue with-
[...]nal.
[...] NO. 2.
[...] the year when all men
[...]out "odds and ends"
[...] etc., etc., preparatory
[...]eason, we desire to say
[...]ntrusted to us will re-
[...] and attention during
[...] Ten per cent on the
[...]over all charges after
[...]ery respectfully,
[...]O'NEILL & CO.,
[...] and 166 Market-st.
[...]NWAY.
[...]ant at every
[...] indorsed by
[...]nent author-
[...]hemispheres,
[...]cknowledged
[...]iano of the
[...]HEALY,
[...]Monroe-sts.
[...]CTION.
[...]sures the wisest.
[...]e Cheapest.
[...]isinfectant Co.
[...]family from
[...]Gas.
[...]neral Water
[...]tomach and Kid-
[...]best water in the
[...]eys and a palat-
[...]Wabash-av.
[...], Optician,
[...]UNE BUILDING.
[...]r Photographic Outfits,
[...]urveyors' Supplies.
[...] as lost sight never re-
[...]at are not suited to your
[...]alers. Superior Lenses
[...]e to give our Spectacles
[...]putation.
[...]nserted without pain.
[...]ogues on application.
[PE]RFECT-FITTING
[SHI]RTS
[...]RE WITH
[...] BROS.,
[...] State-st.
Established 1863.
[...].W. BARNES'
[Cele]brated Hats.

Part Two.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Pages 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1888—SIXTEEN PAGES.

THREE BALLOTS TAKEN.

THE GREAT HALL JAMMED TO ITS UTMOST CAPACITY.

Twelve Thousand People Crowd Every Inch of Space—Senator Hiscock Called to the Chair, Chairman Estee's Voice Having Gone Back on Him—The Three Ballots in Detail Show the Strength of the Candidates.

At 11:07 o'clock a. m. the delegates were nearly all in their seats, and the Chairman rapped for order. In a voice so hoarse that it rose scarcely above a whisper he said: "The convention will come to order." Then with a look of despair he turned to Secretary Clisbee and said, "I don't believe I can speak at all."

A wait was had until 11:19. Then an attempt was made to get a list of the Vice-Presidents in order to find one with sufficient voice to open the proceedings. No list could be found, and various officials were dispatched through the convention hunting for a Vice-President. The Vice-Presidents were scarce, however, and after waiting a minute or two Chairman Estee made another attempt at it. "The convention will come to order," he whispered. "I am going to have a man here in a minute. I took cold last night and can't speak." The audience began to grow impatient and called "Time!" In a short time the Chairman's eye lighted on Senator Hiscock of New York, and in response to an invitation that gentleman came to the platform and took the gavel, which was relinquished with a sigh of relief by Chairman Estee. The time had run along to 11:25 when Mr. Hiscock, acting as Chairman, said: "The first proceeding in the convention will be a prayer by the Rev. J. H. Worcester of this city."

THE OPENING PRAYER.

The Rev. Mr. Worcester advanced to the desk and offered the following prayer:

Let us pray. Lord God of hosts who holdest the destinies of nations in Thine hand; without whose favor we cannot prosper; before whose frown we cannot stand. We praise Thee for Thy signal favor to this Nation through all its history, for the heritage which Thou hast given us, for the way by which Thou hast led us, for the chastisements with which Thou hast disciplined us, for the deliverances which Thou hast granted us, and for the human instruments through whose wisdom, courage, and self-sacrifices those deliverances have come. Today, Lord, our God, be with us, as He was with our Father. Guide Thou the destinies of this Nation in days to come. Still further urge us from iniquity, exalt us in righteousness, and make our trust now and evermore to be only in Thee. Guide Thou the work of this day. May the spirit that rules this hour be not a spirit of narrow partisanship but broad patriotism. May unworthy motives and selfish ambitions have no place here. May there be no doing of evil that good may come. May there be a sense of responsibility to Thee, to whom all must give account, and may the righteousness of the exalted Nation be conspicuously honored in the methods of this convention and in its choice. May it please the Almighty God, who directest the minds of men, to direct the minds of men this day, as they shall propose men for the suffrages of a great people, that those thus set forth may be men after Thine own heart, eminent in wisdom, spotless in character, worthy to be exalted to the high dignity and to bear the great responsibility of the highest office in the gift of this Nation, and may the final outcome of all that is here done be the furtherance of truth, of justice, of freedom, of equal rights, of safety of government, of peace within and without, and above and beyond all greater glory of Thy most holy name, which we ask through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

The Chairman—The regular order of business is the call of the roll of States for the selection of a candidate for President. The Secretary will proceed with the call.

Senator Hoar of Massachusetts—Mr. Chairman, let the rule be read.

The Chairman—It has been suggested by Senator Hoar of Massachusetts that the rule be read. Will the Secretary read Rule 7.

The Secretary read Rule 7, as follows:

In making the nominations for President and Vice-President in no case shall the calling of the roll be dispensed with. When it appears at the close of any roll-call that any candidate has received a majority of all the votes to which the convention is entitled, the President of the convention shall announce the question to be, "Shall the nomination of the candidate be made unanimous?" But if no candidate shall have received such majority the Chair shall direct the vote to be taken again, which shall be repeated until some candidate shall have received a majority of the votes; and when any State has announced its vote it shall so stand, unless in case of numerical error.

The Chairman—Gentlemen of the convention, in all cases where a State is divided in its choice of a candidate, whenever the first announcement has been made of any votes in the delegation for any particular candidate no other candidate will be named from that State until the Secretary has called back the name of the candidate already presented to know that his tally will be right. The Secretary will now proceed with the call.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

Sherman Does Not Exhibit the Strength His Friends Claimed.

The Secretary called the roll with the following result:

States.	Total vote.	Sherman.	Gresham.	Depew.	Alger.	Harrison.	Allison.	Blaine.	Ingalls.	Phelps.	Rusk.	Fitler.	Hawley.	Lincoln.	McKinley.
Alabama	20	12	..	1	6	1									
Arkansas	14	2	1			1			10						
California	16							16							
Colorado	6		3			2	1								
Connecticut	12												12		
Delaware	6					6									
Florida	8	4				1						3			
Georgia	24	19	1			2								1	
Illinois	44		44												
Indiana	30		1			29									
Iowa	26						26								
Kansas	18							1	17						
Kentucky	26	12	5	1	4	4									
Louisiana	16	9	1	1	2	..	3								
Maine	12	1	1	3	3	2	2								
Maryland	16	5	1	1	..	5	2	2							
Mass'chu'sts	28	9	2	1	6	4	2	2						2	
Minnesota	14	..	11	2	1										
Michigan	26				26										
Mississippi	18	14	3	1											
Missouri	32	6	11	2	6	3	3	1							
Nebraska	10	3	1		2		3				1				
Nevada	6				3		3								
N.H'mpsh're	8			4		4									
New Jersey	18									18					
New York	72			71				1							
N. Carolina	22	15	2	1	2	1		1							
Ohio	46	46													
Oregon	6		4			1		1							
Penns'lv'nia	60	29		5	1			2		5		18			
R. Island	8						8								
S. Carolina	18	11	2	1	3				1						
Tennessee	24	7	1	2	9	1	1	3							
Texas	26	7	5	..	2	1	7	1	..	1					2
Vermont	8					8									
Virginia	24	11	1		3	5	3				1				
W. Virginia	12	5	2		1	2		2							
Wisconsin	22										22				
Arizona	2				2										
Dakota	10	1	1	2	1	1	1				1	1	1		
District Col.	2							2							
Idaho	2		1				1								
Montana	2		1				1								
N. Mexico	2	1			1										
Utah	2						2								
Washington	6		3			1	1			1					
Wyoming	2						2								
Total	832	229	109	99	84	85	72	35	28	25	25	22	13	3	2

During the call of the roll, the vote having been announced for the Dakota delegation, there were cries of "No, no; there is a mistake in that vote. Call the roll again." The Secretary having called the roll a second time announced the vote as follows: "Alger, 1; Allison, 1; Depew, 2; Fitler, 1; Gresham, 1; Phelps, 1; Sherman, 1; Rusk, 1. [A voice—"Harrison."]

The Secretary—Harrison, 1. [A voice—"I call for a poll." Voices—"No, no."]

The Chairman—The vote of Dakota will be again announced.

The Clerk again announced the vote.

Mr. Moody of Dakota—The vote is changed from Phelps 1 to Hawley 1.

The Chairman—Is the poll of the State still insisted upon? [Cries—"No, no."]

The inaccuracy of the Secretary in footing up the returns in the first ballot was astonishing. He announced that Gresham had 114 votes, while he had 109; he gave Harrison 79 instead of 84; Fitler, 24 instead of 22; Blaine, 33 instead of 35, and so on through the list. Lincoln and McKinley he managed to give right.

DURING THE ROLL CALL.

When Arkansas was called Powell Clayton arose and stated that Arkansas wished to evidence its appreciation of John J. Ingalls of Kansas and would cast 10 votes for him. This announcement was applauded.

When the State of California was called Creed Haymond arose and stated that California cast her 16 votes for James G. Blaine. The applause that greeted this was terrific. The Chairman several times endeavored to call the meeting to order, but the rap of the gavel was barely heard. However, after several minutes' enthusiastic cheering the clerk was able to make himself heard and resumed the call of States. On motion of Mr. Bayne of Pennsylvania it was ordered that the clerk, after the vote of the different States was announced by the respective Chairmen, that the Secretary of the convention repeat the same from the platform.

The Secretary having announced the vote for Georgia, the Chairman of the delegation said: Mr. Chairman, there are only twenty-three votes in the convention for Georgia. I made a mistake by my State not giving one vote. I will repeat the vote. The vote is: Gresham, 1; Lincoln, 1; Harrison, 2; Sherman, 19. [Voices, "That's all right," and laughter.]

The announcement of Georgia's nineteen votes for Sherman was received with enthusiastic cheers.

When the Chairman of the Illinois delegation made the announcement: "Mr. Chairman, Illinois casts her forty-four votes for Gen. Gresham," the announcement was received with the utmost enthusiasm, attended with the uprising of the inmates of the galleries and waving of flags, handkerchiefs, and hats and other enthusiastic demonstrations.

When the Chairman of the Indiana delegation announced one vote for Gresham there was great applause. In announcing the vote of the State of Kansas the Chairman of the delegation said: "In obedience to the unanimous or almost unanimous wish of the Republican party of Kansas, seventeen of her eighteen delegates cast their vote for the Hon. John J. Ingalls. [Loud applause.] One delegate, who is instructed for Mr. Blaine, desires that I shall so announce his vote." [Great cheering.]

At the conclusion of the announcement of the Kentucky vote the Chairman stated: "The Chair now appeals to the galleries and to the convention, that during the call of any State absolute silence should be maintained. [Applause.] It is necessary that the clerk shall correctly receive the vote of the State and for the convention to understand it."

On the announcement of the Louisiana vote Mr. L. P. Smith, one of the delegation, arose and asked for a poll of the vote of Louisiana. [Cries of "No," "no."]

The Chairman—That is the right of the gentleman from Louisiana and the polling will be proceeded with.

The poll of the vote was as follows:

William Pitt Kellogg....Sherman
P. F. Herwig....Sherman
P. B. S. Pinchback....Sherman
James Lewis....Sherman
H. C. Warmoth....Chauncey Depew
L. P. Smith....Alger
Andrew Hero Jr....Gresham
Thomas W. Wickham....Alger
Henry C. Minor....Allison
C. B. Darrall....Sherman
William Harper....Sherman
A. H. Leonard....Sherman
David Young....Allison
George Geld....Allison
Joseph Breaux....Sherman
Napoleon Lastreps....Sherman

After the vote of Louisiana had been announced Gov. Kellogg of that State addressed the Chair and requested that for the information of the delegation and of the convention the name of the gentleman who asked for the polling of Louisiana's vote be announced.

The Chairman—Well, that depends upon the delegate himself or upon any gentleman who chooses to announce him. The Chair did not understand his name.

Gov. Kellogg announced that the name of the delegate was Louis P. Smith, and asked how the gentleman voted. Mr. Smith responded that he cast his vote for Alger.

The Chairman experienced great difficulty in maintaining order in the galleries during the calling of the roll, the audience persisting, notwithstanding the Chair's repeated requests to refrain from so doing, in expressing their approval of the votes cast for the different candidates by cheering and applauding. A vote for Blaine was always received with applause.

After the vote of Minnesota had been announced, Mr. Steenerson of that State said: "I except to the correctness of the announcement of the vote of Minnesota, and ask that the delegates be called."

The Secretary called the roll of the delegates, with the following result:

Frank S. Davis....Walter Q. Gresham
Joel P. Heatwole....Gresham
G. G. Hartley....Chauncey M. Depew
C. G. Edwards....Gresham
James O'Brien....Gresham
George P. Edgarton....Gresham
M. N. Leland....Judge Gresham
H. J. Miller....Gresham
M. B. Chandler....Chauncey M. Depew
Peter Johnson....Gresham
W. J. Freaney....Gresham
R. B. Langdon....Gen. Alger
C. L. Lewis....Gresham
H. Steenerson....Walter Q. Gresham

The Secretary announced the vote of Minnesota as follows: Alger, 1; Depew, 2; Gresham, 11.

The announcement of fourteen votes for Sherman from Mississippi was greeted with applause. The vote then ran along without interruption until Missouri was called, when Mr. Filley, in announcing the vote, made an error, and announced 2 votes for Blaine. Mr. Hess of that delegation immediately called for a poll of the votes, whereupon Mr. Filley reannounced the vote, and this time correctly. Then Mr. Hess withdrew his motion for a poll of the vote. A similar mistake was made by the Chairman of the North Carolina delegation, but he corrected it immediately, and a poll of the vote which had been asked for was waived.

When Oregon was reached the Chairman announced the following vote in a very weak voice, and the chair somewhat sharply called the attention of the gentleman to the fact that it was impossible to hear him, and asked him to speak louder. The gentleman was somewhat rattled by this, and announced 4 votes for Gresham, 2 for Harrison, and 1 for Blaine. The Chairman then called his attention to the fact that he had announced a surplus of votes, which created great merriment. Finally the gentleman got the vote right, much to his relief.

When the vote of Pennsylvania was announced Mr. Flynn of that State asked for a poll of the votes, which was had.

When the State of Pennsylvania was called M. S. Quay demanded a call of the roll.

The Secretary called the roll of delegates from Pennsylvania with the following result:

M. S. Quay....Phelps
D. H. Hastings....Sherman
Henry W. Oliver....Depew
William R. Leeds....Fitler
H. H. Bingham....Fitler
Edwin S. Stuart....Fitler
David H. Lane....Fitler
Hamilton Disston....Fitler
Henry Clay....Fitler
John Hunter....Fitler
James McManes....Fitler
Charles A. Porter....Fitler
David Martin....Fitler
Thomas W. South....Fitler
Isaac Johnson....Fitler
Louis R. Walters....Fitler
B. F. Gilkeson....Sherman
Joseph Bosler....Sherman
Frank Reeder....Fitler
Thomas C. Walton....Phelps
Franklin H. Hersh....Fitler
Augustus M. High....Sherman
Francis Shroeder....Fitler
S. M. Seldomridge....Fitler
Joseph A. Scranton....Phelps
Edward P. Kingsbury....Phelps
Edwin S. Osborne....Blaine
L. C. Darte....Alger
D. D. Phillips....Phelps
W. J. Whitehouse....Sherman
S. J. M. McCarrell....Sherman
E. M. Woomer....Sherman
William N. Reynolds....Sherman
Thomas Y. Boyd....Sherman
Hugh Young....Fitler
William K. Jones....Sherman
Ellery P. Ingham....Sherman
D. A. Beckley....Depew

J. Merrill Linn was absent and his alternate, Rufus Elder, cast his vote for Sherman.

Samuel S. Woods....Sherman
George S. Schmidt....Sherman
Charles H. Mullin....Depew
William S. Hammond....Blaine
George T. Swank....Sherman
William M. Henry....Depew
M. C. Watson....Sherman
C. L. Magee....Sherman
William Flynn....Sherman
Thomas M. Bayne....Sherman
Peter Walter Jr....Sherman
George M. Von Bonnhorst....Sherman
John P. Moore....Sherman
W. C. Thompson....Sherman
William Kyle....Sherman
William B. Roberts....Sherman
S. A. Davenport....Sherman
H. H. Cummings....Sherman
J. W. Cochran....Sherman
J. H. Haggerty....Depew
Archibald B. Kelly....Sherman

When the vote of South Carolina was announced E. H. Deas asked for the call of the roll. The roll was called, with the following result:

E. M. Brayton....Fitler
W. F. Myers....Sherman
W. N. Taft....Sherman
Robert Smalls....Sherman
E. A. Webster....Depew
J. M. Freeman....Sherman
Fred Nix Jr....Alger
Paris Simpkins....Sherman
J. R. Talbot....Sherman
F. L. Hix....Alger
P. F. Oliver....Ingalls
F. A. Saxon....Sherman
G. G. Levy....Alger
Z. E. Walker....Sherman
E. H. Deas....Sherman
T. J. Tuomey....Fitler
T. B. Johnston....Sherman
G. E. Herriott....Sherman

When the vote of the State of Tennessee was announced by its Chairman, Mr. Taylor asked for a call of the roll. The Secretary called the roll, with the following result:

L. C. Houk....Sherman
Samuel A. McElwee....Alger
George Maney....Alger

The name of A. A. Taylor was then called.

Mr. Taylor—I rise to a question of privilege.

The Chairman—The gentleman will state his question of privilege.

Mr. Taylor—As a delegate from Tennessee I am here under most positive instructions, and in accordance with those instructions, therefore, I cast a vote for James G. Blaine.

A delegate here made the point of order that the gentleman had violated the rules of the convention by rising to a question of privilege when he had no such question to state.

The Chairman—The gentleman did not state a question of privilege and did violate the rules of the convention, and I hope it will not be repeated.

The call of the roll of delegates from Tennessee was continued, with the following result:

R. R. Butler....Allison
Newton Hacker....Blaine
W. W. Woodruff....Blaine
G. W. Hill....Alger
W. N. Hoge....Alger
C. E. Stanley....Alger
C. Beatty....Alger
Eugene S. Priest....Sherman
R. S. Montgomery....Sherman
J. C. Dougherty....Harrison
J. B. Bosley....Sherman
H. L. W. Cheatham....Allison
A. M. Hughes Jr....Sherman
W. H. H. Butler....Sherman
S. M. Williams....Depew
John E. McCall....Sherman
W. J. Lyle....Alger
G. W. Winston....Gresham
Thomas J. Brogan....Alger
Isaac F. Morris....Depew

When the vote of Vermont was announced as 8 for Harrison there was considerable applause.

When the State of Virginia was called Mr. Allen asked that the delegates from Virginia be polled. This was ordered, resulting as follows:

William Mahone....Sherman
John G. Watts....Sherman
S. Brown Allen....Sherman
A. W. Harris....Sherman
O. G. Foster....Sherman
F. B. Lee....Sherman
Harry Libby....Allison
Patrick O'Connor....Harrison
John S. Wise....Sherman
Morgan Treat....Rusk
Charles Gee....Sherman
John H. Langston....Sherman
Winfield Scott....Alger
W. S. Sims....Alger
B. F. Huston....Alger
George W. Jackson....Harrison
H. H. Riddleberger....Allison

When Mr. Riddleberger's name was called he arose and said, I would like to vote for Blaine, if he were in nomination, but under the circumstances I vote for Allison.

John F. Lewis....Allison
O. E. Hine....Gresham
Y. T. Brown....Harrison
J. A. Frayser....Harrison
J. W. C. Bryant....Harrison
O. B. Wood....Sherman
W. A. French....Sherman

THE SECOND BALLOT.

With the Complimentary Votes Out There Is a Little Change.

The Chairman—No candidate having received a majority of the votes the clerk will again call the roll of States.

The clerk then proceeded to call the roll for the second ballot, with the following result:

State.	Total vote.	Sherman.	Gresham.	Depew.	Alger.	Harrison.	Allison.	Blaine.	Ingalls.	Phelps.	Rusk.	Lincoln.	McKinley.
Alabama	20	11	..	1	7	1							
Arkansas	14				14								
California	16							16					
Colorado	6		3			2	1						
Connecticut	12		1	6	1		4						
Delaware	6					6							
Florida	8	4			3	1							
Georgia	24	[illegible]	1			2						1	
Illinois	44		44										
Indiana	30		2			28							
Iowa	26						26						
Kansas	18							1	16				1
Kentucky	26	11	6	1	3	2	..	3					
Louisiana	16	9	1	1	3	..	2						
Maine	12	1	1	3	3	2	2						
Maryland	16	6	1	..	..	6	3						
Massachusetts	28	9	2	1	7	5	1	2					1
Minnesota	14	..	11	2	1								
Michigan	26				26								
Mississippi	18	14	3	1									
Missouri	32	6	9	2	10	3	1	1					
Nebraska	10	3			2		4				1		
Nevada	6				3		3						
New Hampshire	8			4		4							
New Jersey	18									18			
New York	72			71				1					
North Carolina	22	15	..	..	4	2	..	1					
Ohio	46	46											
Oregon	6		4			1		1					
Pennsylvania	60	53	..	1	2	4							
Rhode Island	8						8						
South Carolina	18	9	..	2	7								
Tennessee	24	7	1	1	8	2	3	2					
Texas	26	6	5	..	3	1	8	1					1
Vermont	8					8							
Virginia	24	11	1	..	4	5	3						
West Virginia	12	5	2	..	1	2	..	2					
Wisconsin	22		3								19		
Arizona	2				2								
Dakota	10	1	2	2	..	3	1					1	
Dist. Columbia	2							2					
Idaho	2		1				1						
Montana	2		1				1						
New Mexico	2	1			1								
Utah	2						2						
Washington	6		3		1	1	1						
Wyoming	2	2											
Total	832	249	108	99	116	93	75	33	16	18	20	2	3

DURING THE ROLL-CALL.

When the State of Alabama was called by the Secretary there was a long pause, and before Alabama responded to the call Mr. Smith of Pennsylvania addressed the Chair as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, before the convention enters upon the second ballot I desire to say a single word."

The Chairman—The gentleman can only proceed by the unanimous consent of the convention. [Cries of "Object."]

Mr. Smith of Pennsylvania—I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President. [Cries of "No."]

The Chairman—I understand that the gentleman desires to withdraw from before the convention the name of one of the candidates that have been placed in nomination. I hope there will be no objection.

[Cries of "No objection."]

Mr. Smith of Pennsylvania—Mr. President, Pennsylvania's delegation, grateful for the great honor bestowed on her candidate by the delegations of other States, desires to withdraw the name of Edwin H. Fitler of Pennsylvania, and I now withdraw his name in behalf of the delegation from Pennsylvania.

This announcement was received with liberal applause by the audience.

When the State of Kentucky was reached in the roll-call Mr. E. R. Wilson, Chairman of the delegation from that State, arose and addressed the Chair, saying: "Mr. Chairman, I will ask to have the Kentucky delegation polled. There is a mistake somewhere. There is one vote that we cannot account for."

The Secretary then called the roll of the State of Kentucky, with the following result:

John W. Lewis....Alger
George M. Thomas....Sherman
George Denny....Blaine
William O. Bradley....Alger
W. J. Deboe....Blaine
N. S. Allison....Gresham
George W. Jolly....Harrison
Ed W. Glass....Gresham
E. W. Fordyce....Sherman
W. S. Taylor....Gresham
Andy Thompson....

Mr. Thompson being absent his vote was cast by his alternate, John Sayres, for Alger.

Charles E. Pendleton....Alger
A. E. Wilson....Sherman
W. P. Hampton....Sherman
John M. Wilson....Sherman
John P. Ernst....Sherman
William Cassius Goodloe....Gresham
Louis Lebus....Sherman
John Bennett....Sherman
Ligan McKee....Harrison
W. W. Patterson....Gresham
W. A. Harford....Depew
John W. Langley....Sherman
G. L. Kirkpatrick....Sherman
E. A. Hobson....Sherman
W. W. Jones....Blaine

Alger, 3; Depew, 1; Gresham, 6; Harrison, 2; Sherman, 11; Blaine, 3.

Through the call of the States of Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, and Nebraska the utmost quiet prevailed. No one moved about the aisles and the great audience for perhaps the first time preserved a degree of decorum which commended itself wonderfully to the appreciation of all engaged in the work of the convention. Much of the good order which prevailed in the aisles and on the platform was due to the efforts of Gen. Cheek of Nebraska, who, being in charge of that part of the house, insisted that every one should sit, or kneel, or lie on the floor, whether they were in the execution of their legitimate business or were mere interlopers.

The solitary voter for Blaine in New York received no applause, but he seemed determined to keep on voting for the Maine statesman.

When Pennsylvania was called and the large increase in Sherman's ballot announced, it created great enthusiasm.

When South Carolina was reached, Mr. Deas of South Carolina called for a poll of the delegation, and the delegates voted as follows:

Messrs. Brayton, Nix, Hicks, Oliver, Saxton, Levy, and Herriott voted for Alger. Messrs. Myers, Taft, Smalls, Freeman, Simpkins, Talbott, Walker, Deas, and Johnston voted for Sherman. Messrs. Webster and Tuomey voted for Depew.

When Texas was reached and the Chairman had called the vote, which was repeated by the Secretary, the latter made a ludicrous mistake by calling out "Alger, twenty-six votes," when he should have said "Texas, twenty-six votes." Of course he was applauded vigorously by the Michigan delegation and some others of Gen. Alger's friends, but others of the delegates were thrown into momentary frenzy, which caused the clerk to speedily correct the mistake.

When Virginia was called Mr. Allen of that State called for a poll of the delegation at once, and instead of the Chairman announcing the vote, as is usually done, the clerk proceeded to call the names of the delegates, and the following is the vote:

Messrs. Mahone, Watts, Allen, Harris, Foster, Lee, Wise, Gee, Langston, Wood, and Frank voted for John Sherman. Messrs. O'Connor, Treat, Brown, Fraser, and Williams voted for Harrison. Messrs. Scott, Sims, Houston, and Jackson voted for Alger. Messrs. Libby, Riddleberger, and Lewis voted for Allison. Mr. Hyde voted for Gresham.

Mr. Peddigo, was called by the clerk, but Mr. Wise instantly called attention to the fact that a mistake had been made, as Mr. Peddigo was an alternate.

There were no other breaks in the call of the States.

THE THIRD BALLOT.

Gresham and Alger Gain, Sherman Drops a Little—Adjournment.

The Chairman—No candidate having received a majority of the votes the Secretary will again call the roll.

Whereupon the Secretary preceeded to call the roll for a third ballot, which resulted as follows:

State.	Total vote.	Sherman.	Gresham.	Depew.	Alger.	Harrison.	Allison.	Blaine.	Phelps.	Rusk.	Miller.	Lincoln.	McKinley.
Alabama	20	10	..	1	7	2							
Arkansas	14				14								
California	16							16					
Colorado	6		5				1						
Connecticut	12		6		1		5						
Delaware	6		1			5							
Florida	8	4			3	1							
Georgia	24	[illegible]	2			2						1	
Illinois	44		44										
Indiana	30		2			28							
Iowa	26						26						
Kansas	18	[illegible]	3	..	..	2	4	2			2		1
Kentucky	26	9	4	1	4	4	2	1					1
Louisiana	16	9	1	1	3	..	2						
Maine	12	1	1	3	3	2	2						
Maryland	16	5	1	..	..	6	4						
Massachusetts	28	9	1	1	6	4	3	2				1	1
Minnesota	14	..	11	2	1								
Michigan	26				26								
Mississippi	18	14	3	1									
Missouri	32	4	9	2	11	2	2	2					
Nebraska	10	3	..	..	2	..	5						
Nevada	6				4		2						
New Hampshire	8			4		4							
New Jersey	18	2		1		4	4		4				3
New York	72			71				1					
North Carolina	22	15			5	1			1				
Ohio	46	46											
Oregon	6		4			1		1					
Pennsylvania	60	53		1	1	5							
Rhode Island	8						8						
South Carolina	18	6			11	1							
Tennessee	24	7	1	1	9	..	3	3					
Texas	26	6	5	..	2	1	7	3					1
Vermont	8					8							
Virginia	24	10	2	..	4	5	3						
West Virginia	12	5	2	..	1	1	..	2					1
Wisconsin	22	1	4	..	..	1				16			
Arizona	2				2								
Dakota	10	2	3	1	..	3	1						
Dist. Columbia	2							2					
Idaho	2		1				1						
Montana	2		1				1						
New Mexico	2	1			1								
Utah	2						2						
Washington	6		4		1	1							
Wyoming	2	2											
Total	832	244	123	91	122	94	88	35	5	16	2	2	8

DURING THE ROLL CALL.

During the announcement of the vote of Georgia Mr. Fletcher, one of the delegates from that State, asked that the delegates be polled, which received such disapproval from the floor that he withdrew his request. In the third ballot there were but 23 votes announced from Georgia, there being one vote unannounced, caused by the absence of a delegate and alternate.

When the vote of Kansas was announced Judge Samuel F. Miller received 2 votes, and the introduction of his name, while evidently a surprise, was applauded.

Upon the announcement of the vote of the New Jersey delegation there was considerable applause in the gallery, which was promptly checked by the Chairman.

The vote for Pennsylvania having been announced by the Secretary, Mr. Hensel of Pennsylvania said: "Mr. Chairman, I call for the polling of the Pennsylvania vote." [Cries of "No, no."]

The Chairman—The convention will be in order. The Secretary will call the names.

The Secretary then proceeded to call the names of the Pennsylvania delegation, with the following result:

M. S. Quay....Sherman
D. H. Hastings....Sherman
Henry W. Oliver....Sherman
William R. Leeds....Sherman
H. H. Bingham....Sherman
Edwin S. Stewart....Sherman
David H. Lane....Sherman
Hamilton Disston....Sherman
Henry Clay....Sherman
John Hunter....Sherman
James McManes....Sherman
Charles A. Porter....Sherman
David Martin....Sherman
Thomas W. South....Sherman
Isaac Johnson....Harrison
Louis R. Walters....Harrison
B. F. Gilkeson....Sherman
Joseph Bosler....Sherman
Frank Reeder....Sherman
Thomas C. Walton....Sherman
Franklin H. Hersh....Harrison
Augustus M. High....Sherman
Francis Schroeder....Harrison
S. M. Seldomridge....Harrison
Joseph A. Scranton....Sherman
Edward P. Kingsbury....Sherman
Edwin S. Osborne....Sherman
L. C. Darte....Alger
D. D. Phillips....Sherman
W. J. Whitehouse....Sherman
S. J. M. McCarrell....Sherman
E. M. Woomer....Sherman
William N. Reynolds....Sherman
Thomas Y. Boyd....Sherman
Hugh Young....Depew
William K. Jones....Sherman
Ellery P. Ingham....Sherman
D. A. Beckley....Sherman
J. Merrill Linn....Sherman
Samuel S. Woods....Sherman
George S. Schmidt....Sherman
Charles H. Mullin....John Sherman
William S. Hammond....Sherman
George T. Swank....Sherman
William M. Henry....Sherman
C. M. Watson....Sherman
C. L. Magee....Sherman
William Flynn....Sherman
Thomas M. Bayne....Sherman
Peter Walter Jr....Sherman
George N. Von Bonhurst....Sherman
John T. Moore....Sherman
W. C. Thompson....Sherman
William Kile....Sherman
William B. Roberts....Sherman
S. A. Davenport....Sherman
H. H. Cummings....Sherman
S. W. Cochran....Sherman
J. H. Halgerty....Sherman
Archibald N. Kelly....Sherman

The result of the poll was then announced by the Secretary as follows:

Pennsylvania, 60 votes: Alger 1; Depew, 1; Harrison, 5; Sherman, 53.

On the announcement by the Chairman of the Texas delegation on the vote of that State Mr. Cuney of Texas asked for a poll of the delegation.

The Chairman—Does the gentleman object or challenge the vote on the ground of correctness as rendered or pronounced by the Chairman?

Mr. Cuney—I do not think it is correct.

The Chairman—I ask if it is challenged on the ground of correctness?

Mr. Cuney—Yes.

The roll of the State was then called with the following result:

J. W. Harne....Alger
J. P. Alexander....No answer
A. L. Dodson (alternate)....No answer
C. F. Alterman....Gresham
R. B. Rentfro....McKinley
H. C. Ferguson....Sherman
A. J. Johnson....Allison
M. M. Rogers....Allison
W. F. Crawford....Blaine
W. H. Blunt....Sherman
J. C. De Gress....Gresham
E. H. Terrill....Harrison
R. F. Campbell....Gresham
W. E. Martin....Allison
John S. Rector....Gresham
H. A. Rosenthal....Gresham
N. W. Cuney....Allison
C. R. Ferhusen....Sherman
M. B. Baker....Allison
Joshua Houston....Allison
George W. Burkitt....Blaine
Alexander Asbury....Allison
Webster Flanagan....Sherman
L. B. Fish....Blaine
Samuel Wright....Sherman
John Coffey....Sherman
H. M. Spaulding....Alger

When the State of Virginia was called by the Secretary, Mr. Wise requested that the roll be called immediately.

Mr. Fairchild of Wisconsin—Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order.

The Chairman—The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. Chairman—There can be no polling of the votes under the rule until the vote has been announced by the Chairman and an exception to the count has been taken.

Mr. Wise of Virginia—Mr. Chairman, I quite agree with the propriety of the gentleman's suggestion, and with a view to that it has been our effort to select some gentleman who shall speak for this delegation as Chairman. We have, however, been unable yet to unite upon a man, and to avoid the unpleasantness of contention we call immediately for the poll of the vote. [Laughter.] I ask for unanimous consent that that method shall be pursued as the shortest and most satisfactory.

The Chairman—The gentleman from Virginia asks for unanimous consent for the roll-call of the State of Virginia. I submit to the convention that it will save time if it is done. The Chair hears no objection. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary then called the roll with the following result:

William Mahone....Sherman
John G. Watts....Sherman
S. Brown Allen....Sherman
A. W. Harris....Sherman
O. B. Foster....Sherman
F. D. Lee....Sherman
Harry Libby....Allison
Patrick O'Connor....Harrison
John S. Wise....Gresham

When Mr. Wise's vote was announced it was applauded uproariously, but order was soon restored by the Chair.

Morgan Treat....Harrison
Charles Gee....Sherman
John M. Langston....Sherman
Winfield Scott....Alger

J. H. Pettigo being absent, his alternate, William E. Simms, voted for Alger.

J. F. Houston....Alger
George W. Jackson....Alger
H. H. Riddleberger....Allison
John F. Lewis....Allison
O. E. Hines....Gresham

Y. T. Brown created some considerable merriment by casting his vote for Wm. H. Harrison, but he afterwards corrected it to Benjamin Harrison.

M. B. Wood....Sherman
W. A. French....Sherman
J. A. Frazier....Harrison

H. W. Williams being absent, his alternate, J. W. C. Bryant, cast his vote for Harrison.

Alger, 4; Allison, 3; Gresham, Harrison, 5; Sherman, 10.

Senator Miller of New York—Mr. Chairman, at the request of a large number of delegates with whom I have consulted, I now move that this convention take a recess until 7 o'clock.

The motion was put and carried with few dissenting voices, and the convention, at 2 p. m., adjourned until 7 in the evening.

AN UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

The Latest Plan for Giving Chicago Rapid Transit.

The promoters of the Chicago Tunnel Railway Company think they have struck the solution of the rapid-transit problem. Their purpose is to build an underground railroad on the general plan of the Metropolitan Railway of London, which will connect the down-town portion of the city with the North and West Sides and the suburbs. It is claimed that the expense of traveling would not be so great as that of an elevated road. In the first place the costly question of purchasing the right of way, which is the chief item in an elevated road, does not cut any figure in an underground construction, and the expense of wear and tear is by no means so great. As to the practicability of the scheme, the promoters express themselves confident. It is intended to cut down to bed-rock, say 100 to 150 feet deep, and from a central point tunnel forward in all directions.

The great disadvantage of the London underground railway—its darkness and smoke—will be obviated by using electric motors for the engines and lighting the tunnels by electricity.

Another drawback to the London system, the painful climbing up and down the stairways to and from the stations, will be done away with by using elevators. The scheme of the Chicago railway includes the construction of mammoth passenger elevators capable of holding 50 to 100 passengers at every station on the road.

The engineering difficulties to the proposed subway are not expected to be considerable. The stratum at the depth of 100 feet is soft limestone, which will make the best possible road-bed and offer the least difficulties in the way of boring. Should any quicksand pocket be struck like the one which has so bothered the lake tunnel engineers, the engineers of the road propose to meet and overcome that difficulty by an iron tubular tunnel which will be built in sections and riveted together underground, and as it is completed will be forced through the quicksand bed.

The total cost of the construction is figured at $27,000,000, which is at the rate of $1,000,000 per mile. Articles of incorporation have already been secured by the company, and they do not expect that the matter of raising the capital will delay operations long. The chief promoter of the scheme is George W. Waite of Hyde Park, a pioneer railroad man. Along with him are Wesley R. Crumpton, Frank McMaster, L. H. Clark, T. M. Nelson, and others.

A MYSTERY UNRAVELED.

Thirty Thousand Dollars Lost Long Ago Traced to an Express Agent.

HARRISBURG, Pa. June 22.—About two and half years ago a package containing $30,000 belonging to the Mineral Railroad & Coal Company disappeared, and until yesterday its loss was a mystery. The company had been in the habit of forwarding its money for the payment of its employés in the vicinity of Shamokin in a private safe, and it was supposed the $30,000 indicated had been sent to its destination in this way, but when the safe was opened on reaching Shamokin it contained nothing. The man intrusted with the placing of the money in the safe at Philadelphia was suspected of having stolen the money, but evidence could not be obtained of his guilt. The extravagant expenditure of money in the past few months by Philip Huber, employed by the Adams Express Company at Sunbury, aroused a suspicion that he might have appropriated the lost package, and detectives were put on his track. It was learned that he has lived away beyond his means, and yesterday he was requested to go to Philadelphia and accept a promotion from the Adams Express Company. While on his way to that city Detective Linden and others searched his house, and in a stove-hole above the mantel in the parlor $22,000 of the lost money was found. After the discovery Huber was arrested. It is thought that the package alleged to have been appropriated by Huber was placed in a safe containing three other packages for the payment of persons in different sections of the coal regions. These packages fell right into Huber's hands, and one of the packages, containing $30,000, is supposed to have been taken by the express agent, Huber, who has for many years resided in this city.

Drowned in the Well.

AUBURN, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—This morning about 7 o'clock Miss Eunice Christopher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Neal Christopher, living near Divernon, this county, was found in a well on the farm drowned. She went to bed as usual last night, but when called for breakfast this morning she did not respond, and a search revealed the above fact. It is supposed to be suicide, she having been easily tracked to the well, which is about half a mile from the house. Miss Christopher was a teacher of acknowledged ability and quite popular in the community. She was about 21 years old. No cause is known for the act.

Made a Frog-Pond of His Stomach.

MILLERSBURG, N.Y., June 22.—[Special.]—J. H. Fryer, a farmer, seven weeks ago, while down drinking out of a spring, swallowed something slick. He supposed it to be a tadpole from the peculiar sensation in his stomach. Three weeks ago he was taken very ill, and claimed that there was something alive in his stomach. Wednesday, during a severe coughing spell, he vomited up a small green live frog.

Blackall's best coffee. 3 lbs. for $1.

MR. DEPEW WITHDRAWS.

THE WELL-KNOWN NEW YORKER STEPS DOWN.

He Feared that the Prejudices Against Railroads in Certain Parts of the Country Would Injure the Party Were He Nominated—The Convention on a Vote of 531 Ayes to 287 Noes Adjourns Till 10 O'Clock This Morning.

The hall was full, and the delegates were nearly all in their seats when, at 7:14 o'clock p. m., Chairman Estee, whose voice had somewhat recovered its tone, rapped for order. From this time until 7:24 the time was occupied by patriotic airs, rendered by the band, and general bustle and confusion. At 7:24 Chairman Estee indicated, by the vigorous use of his gavel, that he was ready to proceed, and the convention settled down to business. When things became quiet, Chauncey M. Depew was seen making his way to the stage, and the New York delegation, rising to its feet, enthusiastically cheered him. Several other State delegations, taking the cue, rose to their feet and joined in the cheering. Upon reaching the stage Mr. Depew said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I came here as a delegate-at-large from the State of New York, neither expecting nor desiring to appear in this convention or before it in any other capacity. After my arrival the representatives of New York, by a unanimous vote, presented my name to this convention. It was done for State reasons, in the belief that because it was the only time since the organization of the Republican party when all divisions could be healed and all interests united in the Empire State, it would secure in that Commonwealth the triumph of the ticket.

Under these conditions personal considerations and opinions could have no possible weight. Since then a discussion has arisen which has convinced me that my vocation and association will raise questions in hitherto true Republican States which may enable the enemy to obscure the great issue of the future industrial prosperity of this country [cheers], which, unless it be obscured in some way, will surely win us success this fall. [Applause.] The delegation had voted to continue in this report so long as the ballots were to be taken, but under the circumstances, after a most earnest and prayerful consideration, I came to the conclusion that no personal consideration, no State reasons, could stand for a moment in the way of the general success of the party all over this country [cheers], or could be permitted to threaten the integrity of the party in any Commonwealth which has been hitherto Republican. [Applause.]

In our own State, by wise laws and by a wiser policy in regard to the railway companies, the railway problem has been so completely settled that it has disappeared from our politics; but I believe that there are communities where it is still so acute that there may be error in having it presented directly or indirectly. Under these circumstances, and after your votes this morning, I called upon the delegation of my own State and requested them to release me from further service in this capacity. They have consented, and my only excuse in appearing here is to give the reason for their action and for the appearance of my name, and to express my grateful thanks to the gentlemen from the States and Territories who have honored me with their suffrages. [Tumultuous applause.]

The causes which have led to this action on the part of the State of New York, now that this judgment has been arrived at, will leave no heart-burning among the people of that State. The delegation will go home to a constituency which was unanimous to find it unanimous in the support of whoever may be the nominee of this convention. [Great applause.]

Mr. Wise of Virginia—There was some delay in handing in the names of committeemen owing to the contest in our State. Now the majority of the delegation instruct me as Chairman of the delegation to name John S. Wise; as Secretary, Morgan Treat; as member of the National Committee, James D. White; and on the committee to notify the nominees, the Hon. Harry Libby.

Mr. Hastings of Pennsylvania—I am authorized and directed to make the motion that inasmuch as the central point to be gained as the result of our action is unity and harmony and a cordial agreeing upon the nominee of this convention, which will surely take place, that it will be for the best interests of this convention and for the best interest of the party and the country, and therefore, sir, I do now move that we adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. [Cries of "No."] On that motion I ask that the roll of States be called. [Some cries of "No."]

The Chairman—Are you authorized to make that motion by your State?

Mr. Hastings—I am authorized by the unanimous vote of Pennsylvania to make the motion.

Mr. Green of Nebraska—In behalf of a number of delegates sitting around me heartily indorsing the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, I second the motion.

Mr. Filley of Missouri—In behalf of the majority of the Missouri delegation I second the motion.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa—In behalf of the delegation from the State of Iowa unanimously expressed I second the motion.

Mr. Fuller of North Carolina—In behalf of North Carolina I heartily second the motion to adjourn.

Mr. King of Maryland—On behalf of a majority of the Maryland delegation I cordially second the motion to adjourn.

The Chairman—The requisit number of States having seconded the motion to adjourn, the roll will now be called. Those in favor of adjournment when the State is called will say aye; those opposed no. [Cries of "No."]

The Chairman—Let us have order. The galleries must observe order. The clerk will proceed to call the roll. The roll was then called with the following result:

State.	Aye.	No.	State.	Aye.	No.
Alabama	19	1	New York	10	61
Arkansas	14	..	North Carolina	19	3
California	16	..	Ohio	46	..
Colorado	6	..	Oregon	3	3
Connecticut	4	..	Pennsylvania	50	10
Delaware	..	6	Rhode Island	8	..
Florida	3	8	South Carolina	12	6
Georgia	21	1	Tennessee	15	7
Illinois	30	12	Texas	11	12
Indiana	..	30	Vermont	..	8
Iowa	26	..	Virginia	10	13
Kansas	18	..	West Virginia	7	5
Kentucky	14	10	Wisconsin	..	22
Louisiana	16	..	Arizona	2	..
Maine	12	..	Dakota	..	10
Maryland	8	8	Dist. of Columbia	2	..
Massachusetts	21	7	Idaho	2	..
Michigan	25	1	Montana	2	..
Minnesota	10	4	New Mexico	..	2
Mississippi	18	..	Utah	2	..
Missouri	21	11	Washington	3	3
Nebraska	10	..	Wyoming	2	..
Nevada	6	..			
New Hampshire	..	8	Total	531	287
New Jersey	7	11			

After the call of New York:

Mr. Lawson of New York—Mr. Chairman, I ask that the vote of New York shall be polled.

The Chairman—The clerk will call the roll of the delegates from New York.

The clerk proceeded to call the roll, which was responded to as follows:

Frank Hiscock, no.
Warner Miller, no.
Henry E. Hunting, no.
T. L. Woodruff, aye.
Jesse Johnson, no.
M. J. Dady, by his alternate, Henry E. Townsend, aye.
Stephen B. French, aye.
John B. Lawson, aye.
John J. O'Brien, no.
John R. Nugent, no.
Albert R. Whitney, no.
Sheridan Shook, by his alternate, Robert A. Greacen, no.
John F. Plumber, aye.
Donald McLean, no.
James W. Husted, no.
H. J. Saries, no.
Obed Wheeler, no.
Marvin D. Wheeler, no.
James S. Smart, no.
J. A. Quackenbush, no.
John M. Bailey, aye.
W. W. Grayman, no.
George West, no.
David A. Wells, no.
R. W. Thompson, aye.
L. W. Emerson, no.
George M. Gleason, no.
Joseph Mullin, aye.
S. R. Campbell, no.
Henry A. Phillips, no.
David Wilber, no.
Hobart Krum, no.
Francis Hendricks, no.
Edward Keator, no.
Stephen C. Millard, no.
Chauncey M. Depew, no.
Thomas C. Platt, no.
W. C. Cogswell, no.
G. W. Harmon, no.
W. J. Taylor, aye.
Theodore B. Willis, no.
James E. Johnson, no.
Lewis E. Nicot, no.
George J. Deau, no.
Charles N. Taylor, no.
Arthur E. Bateman, aye.
George Hilliard, no.
Robert R. Hamilton, no.
Fred S. Gibbs, no.
Solon B. Smith, no.
John McClave, no.
W. H. Robertson, no.
Charles St. John Jr., no.
Louis F. Payne, no.
Jacob Lefevre, no.
Cyrus B. Martin, no.
George B. Sloan, no.
John R. Camp, no.
J. S. Fassett, no.
John W. Dwight, no.
Stephen T. Hoyt, no.
J. F. Parkhurst, no.
John B. Hamilton, no.
H. H. Warner, aye.
L. N. Humphrey, no.
H. F. Tarbox, no.
O. G. Warren, no.
John Laughlin, no.
Harvey S. Gaskill, no.
John B. Weber, no.
Frank W. Higgins, no.
Jerome B. Fisher, no.

The Secretary—Ten ayes, 61 noes. [Applause.]

After the call of Texas:

Mr. Davis of Illinois—I rise to a question of order.

The Chair—What is the point of order?

Mr. Davis—The question of order is this: that in the event that the ayes have it Col. Ingersoll be invited to address the assembly. [Applause from all over the house.]

The Chair—The Secretary will proceed with the calling of the roll. Order must be preserved.

At the conclusion of the call:

Mr. King of Maryland—Mr. Chairman, before the vote is announced I desire to state that there is a misapprehension with reference to the vote of Maryland and to ask permission to correct that vote. The vote of Maryland stands 8 ayes and 8 noes.

The correction was accordingly made by the clerk.

Mr. Fessenden of Connecticut—Mr. Chairman, I desire to recall the vote of Connecticut. It is just the opposite—8 votes nay, 4 votes yea.

Mr. Long of Alabama—Mr. Chairman, I wish to correct the vote of Alabama. Alabama votes 19 yeas, 1 nay.

When the Secretary announced the result of the vote—namely: 531 yeas, 287 nays—the audience in the vast hall, as if with one voice, gave a vigorous shout of Ingersoll.

The Chairman declared the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, and the announcement was greeted with vigorous cheering.

A NAMELESS SHIP IN THE CHINA SEA.

Every Man on Board Dead, Yet a Voice Hails the Rescuer.

Boston *Commercial Bulletin*: "You see, messmates," says the old quartermaster, as he seats himself comfortably again, "in a seafaring life we meet with many rough jobs that are out of all ordinary calkilation, and what them as haven't been to sea wouldn't hardly believe. There was that ship we fell in with in the China Sea—that was an odd thing, that was.

"It was only just after daylight in the morning watch as some one sung out 'sail ahead.' But it wasn't much of a sail, for there was only one mast—the foremast—standing, but a big ship agoing steady afore the wind, with her foretopsail set, but not hauled taut, but all flapping like. Well, we see as there was no one aboard, or, if so be there was, they didn't know how to manage her. So when we'd run down a little ahead of her we lowered a boat, and I was one of the boat's crew as went aboard; and as we pulled up to her we could see nobody on deck, but only heered a dog barking; and when we went up the side, sure enough there was a half-starved dog a-sitting upon the body of a man; and when he sees us he sets up a dreadful howling, but still he didn't seem displeased to see us, but threw back his ears, though he looked dreadful melancholy and down in the mouth. But the curious thing was to see the number of rats that was running about the decks, for the ship was water-logged, and the rats was driv up from below and obliged to shift for themselves.

"Well, there were three more dead bodies lying about; and when we come to look at them the rats had eat most of their faces and necks, and ripped open their jackets to get at their flesh elsewhere, but the corpse as the dog was sitting on they hadn't been able to touch; for, you see, the rats, they lived upon the dead bodies, and the dog he lived upon the rats—so we supposed by the carcasses of one on 'em as lying near him. And such rats as they were I never see—a'most as big as half-grown rabbits, and so tame that they didn't make no account of us. You see, they'd been so familiar with the bodies aboard that they looked upon us as so many sheep or cattle, or what not, as was come aboard for their live stock.

"Well, we tried to get into the cabin, but that was full of water, and so was everything below decks; and there was no name upon the starn, or we couldn't make it out where the ship was from, or where bound; and we searched the Captain's pockets, but couldn't find no memorandum nor name, only a love-letter sewed up in a piece of oilskin inside his jacket, and signed 'Sarah.' And when we was thinking what was best to be done, whether to throw the bodies overboard or what, a voice, as seemed close to us, sung out in a curious low tone, more like a female's than a man's, 'Ship ahoy, there! what ship is that?'

"Well, that started us a'most out of our senses; for we couldn't see nothing, and the bodies on deck was dead we knew by reason their faces was eat; and says one of the men, 'It must be the dog,' says he; 'he's been a-thinking over to hisself all he's heered, and he's been and taught hisself to speak'; and says he to the dog, answering his hail like, 'The Zenobia, 600 tons, John Shum master, of and from London, bound for Singapore, with a general cargo.' But the dog made no answer to that; and while we was a wondering what it could be the same kind of a voice sung out again, 'Steward, glass of grog!' Well, now we knew as this couldn't be the dog, because they don't take no grog. Then says another man, 'I'm much deceived if that 'ere voice don't come out of the mainmast'; so we goes to the mainmast—that is, the stump of it—and out of the middle of the ropes and halyards that was hanging about the pins the voice comes out again, and says: 'O, sweet Polly! No higher, keep her rap full.'

"Well, we soon cast off the ropes, and what should we see but a fine gray parrot a-setting in a kind of nest she'd made, and looking as if there wasn't nothing the matter with her!

"Well, we hove over the dead bodies and left the rats to feed upon themselves, but we brought off the parrot and the dog, though he wouldn't leave the body till we'd taken the jacket off and laid it down in the boat for him, and then he came willin' enough; and Capt. Shum took the dog and bird and brought them home to his old woman, and perhaps they're both alive now."

HIS GIRLS WILL BE INDEPENDENT.

A Californian's Plan for Keeping Boys on the Farm.

A San Francisco father writes to the *Alta California*: An editorial paragraph in a recent issue of the *Alta* says: "The best way to keep girls on the farm" is to "keep the boys there, and the girls will stay to keep them company." The pith of this humor is its truth, and the rule will work both ways, for if the girls are kept on the farm the boys will not go far away or be long absent.

If I may be allowed a liberal use of the personal pronoun, and a little space in your paper, I would like to give utterance to some reflections of my own on "the problem of life," in the hope that some one similarly situated may be helped in his thinking.

I am on the shady side of 50, an accountant by occupation, with a large and happy family of boys and girls around me. The boys are the eldest, and are following in their father's footsteps—viz.: earning wages enough to support themselves in what is called respectability; but their future is necessarily an uncertainty. I have not worried about the boys, however; they will hold their own. But the girls! Shall they enter the whirlpool of wage-workers in this big city and pit their strength against so many, where only the fittest survive; or shall they, with their natural right to my assistance, be the founders of their own independence? I am endeavoring to solve this problem in the following fashion:

I have bought a piece of land in Contra Costa County, and put on such improvements as I can afford. My wife—the best half of me—has taken our three girls, aged respectively 11, 13, and 15 years, and our youngest son, aged 17, and has settled on the ranch. I remain in the city at work and visit them every Saturday evening, returning early Monday morning, at a cost of $2 the round trip, and I may say the pleasure of these weekly reunions more than compensates me for the enforced absence. I have planted nine acres in fruit trees and vines, which I reasonably expect will be a source of income at no distant day. Thus far we have a cow, a pig, and a horse; chickens are to be added, and after awhile we shall duplicate the horse, cow, and pig.

The two youngest children attend a good district school, where they can receive an education equivalent to that of our best grammar schools. The two eldest will have the assistance—easily obtained in our older-settled communities—of some competent teacher, say once a week or so, in advanced studies, so that they may keep pace with the intelligence of their times. Already their new life has set its mark upon them in the glow of health and strength of limb; and withal and above all, they have work to do, that greatest of all blessings to humanity. My eldest sons, when they visit the little family, envy them in brotherly fashion their good fortune, and it is only a question of time when the lesson to them will bring forth fruit in due season.

I have written this, thinking perhaps some man out of this cityful, situated as I am, might see his way as I do to independence for the most helpless portion of his family, and also provide a pleasant retreat for his own old age; and if by "keeping the girls on the farm" the "boys should follow," then another problem is solved.

SOME SLAVES OF LIQUOR.

CURIOUS AND INTERESTING CASES IN LONDON.

An Ivory Turner Who Chains Himself Up —An Artist Who Works All Day and Gets Full as a Goat Every Night—An Incurably Drunken Wife—Curious Devices of the Habitual Drunkards to Obtain Liquor.

London *Telegraph:* A gentleman with whom I am acquainted takes a deep interest in the disease known as dipsomania. He is not an uncompromising teetotaler, or one who believes that it is impossible for a man to take an occasional glass of beer without throwing wide open the gates of temptation, through which he may at any time stagger a drunkard, indelibly branded. The phase of the great drink difficulty that especially engages my friend's attention is the desirability of increasing the present number of asylums for incorrigible drunkards, and of amplifying the facilities for placing patients therein. He is of the opinion—and I agree with him that there are to be found in all large towns and cities scores of unfortunate persons who are fully aware of the shamefulness of their infirmity, and who continue in it less for the sake of the pleasure of getting intoxicated than because sober reflection brings with it remorse too maddening to be endured. The gentleman in question is a local missioner of the Church of England, and he tells me that in his particular district alone, which is a poor and populous one, though probably of not more than a half mile square in extent, he can count nearly a score of dipsomaniacs —of men and women who, in their sober moments, are most earnest in deploring the terrible infatuation of which they are victims, but who can no more resist relapsing than one who is parched with thirst can resist drinking when water appears within reach. These are the patients he would have taken in hand for hospital treatment. He offered, if I would accompany him, to introduce me to a few curious cases.

THE DRUNKEN IVORY TURNER.

"The most remarkable of all," he observed, as we started on our tour of investigation, "is one that I cannot show you, because, no doubt, the individual concerned would object; but you may take my word for it that it is absolutely true. It is that of a man, an ivory turner by trade, and a first-class workman, and who, all other expedients failing to keep himself from drink when the yearning seizes him, has actually provided means for chaining himself to the wall of the room he works in. He is a man of middle age, with a wife, a good, industrious woman, and a large family of children, and when he is sober no man can be more kind to them. But when he has given way to drink, his nature is altogether changed, and he is in all respects a terrible fellow. He has been several times sent to prison for brutal assaults on his wife as well as on other people, and in his mad fits he has more than once sold in his state the comfortable articles of furniture he could convey out of the house, and broken up the rest. His last offense, for which he served three months, was breaking his wife's arm while she was endeavoring to shield one of the boys, a child 10 years old, from an attack of his father, who was misusing on him with a pair of tongs. He seems to have sternly resolved on a future amendment during that quarter of a year in jail. He had earned a shilling or two good-conduct money, and on the day of his discharge he bought the chain—a long, light steel one—and a padlock on his way home. When he produced them his poor wife thought that he had become demented through his long incarceration; but as soon convinced her otherwise. 'Susan,' said he, 'I've just left prison, but I mean to be a prisoner still. I mean to be your prisoner, my dear. I have played the madman long enough, and I am not to be trusted to my own keeping—you must be my keeper, and if you will come up into the workshop I will show you how.' There was a strong iron staple in the wall, and to this he firmly attached one end of the chain, which was four or five yards long, and the other end round his body, fastening it with the padlock. 'That's the arrangement,' he remarked coolly. 'I am all right just now, and don't need it; but whenever I feel the mad fit coming on me I mean to fix myself just this way—it won't be pleasant, but with my working, you shall keep the key.' I expect to hear every day that he has snapped his chain and broken loose again; but the arrangement, as he calls it, has lasted now seven weeks and he has all the time been working steadily and cheerfully twelve hours a day."

THE DRUNKEN ARTIST.

Dipsomania, evidently, is not incompatible with a marvelous amount of method. This was amply illustrated in the first case we visited. "An artist lives here," my companion remarked, pausing at a street door in a squalid back street; "a painter in oil colors. I should judge that he is a man who has been differently circumstanced, for he has the education and the manners of a gentleman. I have no idea where he came from, but he has lived in Bermondsey since last winter. He paints small pictures, which he sells at the furniture shops at the rate of a pound the dozen, and himself informs me he executes them so rapidly that even at that slop price he can earn seven shillings or eight shillings a day. He lives alone, without wife or child, and, except for the trifle it costs him for food and fire, the greater part goes in drink and in some sort of stuff he buys at the chemist's, and which quickly sobers him. He is drunk every night of his life dram-drinking from public house to public house until past midnight, until he can scarce speak or stand—and yet such is the potency of his sobering 'dose' that he is able to set to work at 7 or 8 o'clock next morning and sticks to it all day without as much as half a pint of beer, fortified, I suppose, by the prospect of getting thoroughly drunk again at night. Of course, he is killing himself, as I think you will have no doubt when you see him. I will introduce you as a friend of mine who would be pleased to purchase two or three of the little pictures, if he has any on hand."

We found the painter in the top room of the tall old house, and if he could have depicted himself as he appeared when he opened his door and gave us a courteous reception it would be doubtful whether the most striking production ever executed by him. He was not an old man, not more than 50 probably, but he had already outlived his flesh, and seemed little else than skin and bone, and the former was of the complexion of ancient parchment. He was so tall that it was only in the loftier parts of the room with the slanting attic ceiling that he could stand quite upright. His face was completely colorless, including his lips, and his large blue eyes, sunk deep in their orbits, were overhung with shaggy, sandy eyebrows. He wore a ragged old dressing-gown, and his "sobering dose" being probably not so rapidly effective as usual, what looked like a strip torn from a patchwork quilt, saturated with water (there stood the handbasin he had dropped it in), was wisped, turban fashion, round his head. "The one room he occupies serves him as bedchamber, kitchen, parlor, studio, and all," my friend had informed me, and there were the kitchen utensils strewn about the naked hearth—a saucepan, a frying-pan, a gridiron, and a coffee pot; and the sitting-room furniture—a crippled little round table and one chair and a common deal box, which, judging from a pair of dilapidated trousers hanging half in and half out of it, contained his wardrobe. And, lastly, there was his bed, a dreadful-looking old sofa, with a blanket and a tattered gray coat, that, seemingly, had seen army service, bedraggled about it, as though he had overslept himself and risen in a hurry. He was not, however, in the least embarrassed at our intrusion on his privacy. In reply to my friend's explanation as to the object of his visit he politely informed us that at present he had no pictures on hand, but promised that by the time we got there he would have half a dozen ready by noon next day. "You know the figure, of course," he added, laughing, "and you shall have them trade price." His offer being accepted, my companion inquired concerning his health. He replied cheerfully, and without the slightest indication of shame, that he was as well, much better, perhaps, than a drunken vagrabond could reasonably hope or expect to be. "Well, I am not going to preach to you, but it does seem to be a thousand pities—" But at this the urbane artist fired up in an instant. He snatched the wet rag from his short-cropped head and stood glaring. "Take full measure and make it a million parties," he exclaimed, angrily. "Ten million," if you please; but allow me the privilege of giving expression to one pity, and that is that you and all other confounded meddlers can't manage your own affairs and leave me to manage mine. Get out!" There was no good in arguing against such an uncermonious dismissal, and we promptly acted on it. But he was not so incensed as to be forgetful of business. Before we had descended to the second flight of stairs he called over the banisters: "Hi, Mr.——! those pictures will be ready by 12 tomorrow, bear in mind." We visited two or three other curious cases after this, but, though shocking, they were commonplace and uninteresting in comparison; besides which, want of space compels me to pass them over, that I may be able to describe at some length the last.

AN INCURABLY DRUNKEN WIFE.

"Before I introduce you to this case," my friend remarked, as we walked along, "I had best, perhaps, give you some idea of its peculiarities. It is that of an habitual and, I am afraid, incurably drunken wife. The husband is as sober and kind a little man as one could wish to know. It would be better, perhaps, for him and for the wretched creature he is coupled with as well were he less meekly patient and forbearing, and certainly it would be, in a manner of speaking, miles to his advantage if he were a few inches taller. He probably would not have arrived at his present desirable condition had he been a man of ordinary stature. The brief facts as they have been made known to me are as follows: Although Mr.—— is now, and has been as long as I have been acquainted with him, the occupant, with his wife and two children, of two miserably furnished rooms, he was formerly in business somewhere in Oxford street, with a well-appointed shop and several assistants. He is a hairdresser and wigmaker, and it was probably in one of these canacities that he first met the woman he married, and who at that time was in service as a lady's maid. I am assured by her husband that she was then handsome, quite a beauty, in fact, as regards both face and figure, and some seven inches taller than him. You would never suppose, to look at her now, that she could ever have had any pretensions to good looks, but her infatuated partner believes that she still possesses them, and that though they may be somewhat tarnished and obscured by dissipation, if she could but be induced to abstain from drink the cloud would pass away and she would appear fair and bright as the moon again. I am unable to give you the precise particulars of how the ill-assorted match came about; but as I understand it the woman was previously in love with a life guardsman and they were to have been married, but that she was weak enough to intrust the fellow with £30 to £30 she had saved out of her wages. He repudiated borrowing it and a quarrel ensued, and they parted. It appeared that the little hairdresser who used to attend on the mistress at the house had all along nourished a real affection for the lady's maid, and, when he heard of the shabby way in which the soldier had treated her, he plucked up a resolution and offered her his hand and heart. She laughed at him —he told me so himself—and said that rather than wed such a undersized person she would commit suicide. Indeed, she had resolved to marry nobody, but to drink herself to death. She had already begun it, she informed him, and, as brandy caused her to forget her sorrows and shorten her life as well, nothing on earth should ever induce her to forego it. This last confession should have been sufficient to cure him of his foolish infatuation, but it was so deeply implanted that he would take no denial. His business, he told her, was bringing him nearly £00 a year, and he could keep her like a lady and without her being seen in or in connection with the shop, and in the end she consented. Ever since, now some six or seven years ago, the poor fellow has been sinking lower and lower to the depths of poverty. She never ceased her brandy-drinking, it seems, and for some time after they were married she became so violent and abusive in consequence that the trade of the shop was ruined, and there was nothing for the husband but to earn a living by wigmaking, at which he was clever. He works for some good West End houses, and still might have a comfortable home—they have only two children—but for his wife's abominable propensity. I need not say, she does not stick to brandy now. She drinks gin, beer, rum—anything she can get, and, although it is not yet noon, if we find her sober I shall be much surprised. But here we are at the house."

It was an abode of many lodgers, as was the rule in that cruelly overcrowded neighborhood, with no knocker on the door, but a latchstring, a tug at which gave us ingress. We climbed the four flights of rickety stairs, and my friend tapped at the door of the front attic, which was opened by the poor ex-hairdresser and perfumer of Oxford street himself. Had he saved from the wreck of his stock in trade a few of his most odorless essences, a bottle for instant uncorking would have been well worth the purchase money. The room we were invited to enter was of most miserable aspect. There was no furniture in it at all worthy of being so called. Only a large box that, standing in the middle, served as a table, as was shown by the fact that it was still littered with the dirty crockery and the coffee-pot used at breakfast time, and a couple of stools by the fenderless fireplace, on one of which sat a slovenly-looking, half-dressed little girl about 7 years old, stirring something in a small saucepan. The remainder of the household effects consisted of a couple of old rush-bottom chairs and a crazy couch, for a missing leg of which a couple of bricks did service, and a makeshift cradle made out of a starch-box, and in which was a dreadfully dirty baby. The wigmaker's wife was at home. She was reclining on the couch fast asleep, and snoring as unmelodiously as one pig to his sty. She had been out, seemingly, and must have been seized with sudden fatigue on her return, for she still wore her bonnet, all flattened and askew, and her hair, loose and untidy, was strewn about her bloated face. She had no gown on over her skirts, only an old gray ulster, the rents in which showed her stays beneath, and her feet were incased in boots so pearly worn out that her toes were peeping through. The poor wigmaker was at work at his bench in a corner. He was a man of diminutive stature, scarcely five feet high I should think, and painfully lean, but coatless and waistcoatless, and, with his shirtsleeves rolled above his knobby little elbows, as full of work as a six-foot navvy of muscular build. He was evidently glad to see us, and, wiping his hands on his apron, came smilingly towards us.

"You have caught us in rather a muddle," he remarked, addressing me as though, being a stranger, apology was due to me rather than to my companion, with whom he was well acquainted. "What with the work and an ailing wife and two young children, we cannot expect to be always in apple-pie order, but still"—and he glanced with a troubled look at the wretched creature on the couch, and went and covered her feet with his snuffy old pocket handkerchief. "Not much improvement, I'm afraid!" remarked my companion. The unfortunate wigmaker shrugged his shoulders. "Judging from present appearances, there is not. I was in rare good hope this morning, too. It is always my first job to beg and pray of her to try and turn over a new leaf, and I made a start to do so this morning, when she cut me short by saying quite cheerful. 'We will do without the sermon this time, Bob; I've been lying awake and thinking about it these two hours, and I am going for a long walk to fix my good resolutions. You needn't be afraid of anything else,' says she, 'for I haven't got so much as a penny in my purse.' So she dressed herself and went out. And that is the state she came back in two hours afterward." "But how did she get money for the drink?" "Well," answered the little wigmaker, with a sigh, "she had her gown on when she went out, and she hasn't got it now. I suppose that accounts for it." At that moment the woman moved uneasily in her drunken sleep, and with her hand swept her stray tresses from her face, revealing for the full five distinguishing effects of long indulgence in drink. "She does not seem to alter in the least," my friend observed, speaking in a low tone of voice. "Bless you, no," hastily rejoined her husband, quite mistaking his meaning; "that's what makes me think that the drink cannot as yet have taken any hold on her constitution. I don't see that she has altered a bit since we have been married, except, perhaps, that she has got a little fuller in the face. She is a woman, sir, that any man might be proud of if it wasn't for the cursed drink. It is a wicked thing to say," he continued, lowering his voice almost to a whisper, "but I am sometimes almost inclined to wish that her good looks and her fine figure were not so lasting!" "Indeed! and why!" "Because, although she does not talk much about it now, I think it likely that when she looks in the glass she is reminded of that early affair—connected with the Life Guards, you know—and that it keeps alive the secret pining that the drink is taken to drown. I don't say that I feel certain of it. It is merely a suspicion that takes hold of me now and then. But if there is any ground for it, upon my soul and body, now, if you will excuse me swearing to it, I would rather she became quite plain, if it would be the means of bringing her to her sober senses and of allowing me to make a comfortable home for her." He made the avowal with much impressiveness, and as though it were one he seriously meant, difficult though it might be for us to believe it.

"But, meanwhile," my friend remarked, "unfortunately, it is her incurable craving for drink that prevents you being better off. What have you done with the cradle? The baby wasn't in this box the last time I was here." The poor wigmaker shook his head sadly, and by way of reply to my friend's question, raised his hand as though it grasped a gin glass to his mouth, and gulped down an imaginary mouthful of the fiery spirit. "And the clock?" said the visitor, pointing to the naked mantel shelf. "O, I pawned that," replied the ill-used little man. "The day before yesterday I was obliged to make up ten shillings to pay a drunk and disorderly fine for her, and the clock had to go with some more things. It was either that or seven days' and that, of course, was out of the question," "Well, I am not so sure if it was my case that I should take that view of it. She does not seem to care how much misery she inflicts on you, and while she was in prison she would be kept from the drink at all events, and it would be only for seven days." "O! there you are wrong!" and there were tears in his eyes as, with a scared look, he laid a shaking hand on my friend's arm; "it would not be for seven days only, it would be forever. Do you know what she would do," he whispered, "if I served her so cruelly? She would take poison. She is inclined to do it already, and you know what it is when a person gets such ideas fixed in her mind. She has threatened to take laudanum several times lately when I have hidden the money and refused to trust her with it. 'I'll go out in the streets and beg till I get enough to buy it with,' she tells me, 'and I'll take it and die, shrieking out that my husband drove me to do it.' This is bad enough," and the wig-maker, with a quivering lip, glanced around the wretched room and then wiped his eyes with his apron; "but to have her brought home dead—cut off in her prime and beauty before she was 30!" and the foolish fellow became so hysterical that his little daughter (who by this time had prepared food for the baby, and now had the latter on her ragged lap, feeding it) began to cry out in alarm, which roused the disgraced creature on the couch. With her disgraceful bonnet still flattened and all askew she raised her head and glared at us in an insane way, at the same time demanding what we did there in such horrible language that we deemed it prudent to beat a hasty retreat.

A NEW AIRSHIP.

A Bill Asking for Government Aid in Balloon-Building.

Washington Correspondence New York *Sun:* The announcement that the French aeronaut, Jovis, is going to try a voyage across the Atlantic in his airship has given a mild boom to a project of an analogous sort now before Congress. Several months ago an Illinois member introduced a bill into the House granting pecuniary aid to the inventor of Mr. De Bausset for navigating the air. Since such projects have been multitudinous, it was hardly expected that Congress would go into the subject of aeronautics; but the committee having charge of this bill has agreed to report it with a favorable recommendation, and this fact takes it out of the ordinary run of such enterprises. There is also a partial precedent for government interest in the line of balloon for dropping dynamite upon an enemy's ships, forts, or camps which has received commendations from ordnance officers, although this, to be sure, is not equivalent to obtaining an appropriation from Congress.

The pending bill proposes that the contemplated airship shall be constructed at the Washington Navy-Yard at the expense of the Government under the supervision and control of a board of naval engineers. The projectors say that Chief-Engineer Melville, in a letter to De Bausset, wrote that "the principle and theory of your aeroplane are in the main correct," although he added that he had not sufficiently studied the details of construction to give a final judgment upon the enterprise, a characteristic feature of this project is that instead of using for the lifting appliance a long metallic cylinder from which the air has been exhausted. Such a cylinder would have to be thin to diminish weight, yet thick enough and tough enough to resist the pressure of the external air. Framework and braces within the cylinder would have to be supplied to prevent the danger of crushing. The promising part of the scheme is that it deals with calculable products. That is to say, with material of ascertained strength, the dimensions of a cylinder capable of resisting the pressure of the atmosphere when a certain proportion of the air from within it is exhausted, are a matter of mathematical demonstration. The amount of machinery and weight of car and passengers which such a cylinder, with its air exhausted to a certain point, is capable of holding up is also a matter of exact calculation. Hence, if competent men should, after taking all the elements of the proposed airship into account, find that it would have the required floating power, that part of the problem would be solved.

Yet this would not be the most difficult part. It is really only the substitution of one lifting appliance for another, the use of an exhausted receiver instead of a gas balloon. Obtaining a great sustaining power has never been difficult. There is a certain danger of the giving way of the material of which the gas balloon is made, and the consequent escape of gas, and a metallic cylinder of may be more trustworthy. But the great difficulty is that when any appliance of large area is used to hold up the car and machinery it is inevitably at the mercy of strong winds. Of course, any such machine would be supplied with electrical storage batteries for the purpose of steering, since the successful experiments with electrical apparatus by Capt. Renard and Lieut. Krebs, in France, have shown that a satisfactory steering power can be counted upon when there is no wind, or only a light one. But that very series of experiments also demonstrated that whenever the wind was high it carried the whole apparatus along with it in spite of the electrical machinery. Jovis himself does not expect to be able to control the wind in his contemplated ocean voyage. All he will claim is to wait for a strong westerly current, with a promise of steadiness for several successive days, and then start for this side of the water, trusting that it will blow long enough and steadily enough in one direction to take him to Iceland or Norway.

Whether this degree of possible success in aerial navigation will justify Congress in making an appropriation for the enterprise now before it is a matter to be considered. Enlarging upon the size of the car that can be carried, the number of passengers, the quantity of provisions, and so on, has nothing to do with the main problem. It is like the custom of dwelling upon the prodigious explosive power of several hundred pounds of dynamite fastened by a submarine boat to a hostile vessel's keel. The real difficulty is that of first getting a vessel which will be able to go five or ten miles under water without coming to the surface, and when that is accomplished it is time enough to talk of the size of the torpedo. So in planning airships it is immature to talk of the parlor-car accommodations to be afforded until it is once shown how the size of the floating appliance necessary to hold the car up will not make it the prey of any strong wind. Yet for the military purposes which the Government would have in view, only a moderate degree of dirigibility would be required. It would not be necessary that a balloon should be able to tack against an adverse wind like a vessel on the water, provided that enough steering power should be secured to it by its propeller, worked with electrical batteries, for controlling its direction in calms or light winds. Favorable weather could be selected for balloon operations directed against an enemy's forces on sea or land.

To One Rose.

No buds of spring had decked as yet
That garden's blest retreat;
But thou wert there, my rose of love,
And all the air was sweet!

Above the bare brown trees the sky
Was gray with wings of scorn;
But once they breath was on my cheek,
And all the world was warm!

O life! O love! O time that seemed
A pulse's doubling beat!
O clouds!—a shadowing flight of doves,
So softly gray and fleet!

Ah me! no days of June shall bring,
For all their deepening skies,
One half the summer that outshone
From depths of sea-dark eyes!

Some words whose meaning gracious sweet
Their music did confuse—
Like stained oriel's lines half lost
Within its gorgeous hues.

Most generous grace! most royal rose
That opened that wintry hour,
Not all the summers of the world
Can mold one more such flower!

O! my enchanted isle, more dear
Than Eden's blessed plains!
The wild seas swept across the spot—
For bower nor bloom remains!

Yet hold thy treasure, heart of mine,
For while these pulses beat
The memory of that rose shall make
All my soul's desert sweet!

The "Manitou" effervescent soda-water drives away malaria, cures biliousness and dyspepsia, and corrects the stomach generally. C. Jevne & Co., agents.

Blackall's best coffee, 3 lbs. for $1.

FINED A BROTHER JUDGE.

JOHN P. ALTGELD MADE TO PAY $100 FOR CONTEMPT.

Punished for His Language Towards Corporation Counsel Green in the Circuit Court—Denial of a New Trial in the Damage Suit Against the City—A Condemnation of the Practice of Locking Persons Up Without Preferring a Charge.

The unprecedented spectacle of a Judge of a Cook County court fined for contempt of court was witnessed yesterday when Judge Waterman of the Circuit Court imposed a $100 fine on Judge John P. Altgeld of the Superior Court. Judge Altgeld's contempt of Judge Waterman was committed last Monday. That day Corporation Counsel Green made and argued a motion to have a suit by Judge Altgeld against the City of Chicago retried. A trial of the case had been had before Judge Waterman upon a stipulation between Hempstead Washburne, the City Attorney, and Judge Altgeld, who was both plaintiff and attorney. Mr. Green contended that Mr. Washburne had no authority to sign the stipulation, and he spoke of Judge Altgeld's action in such a way that it reflected upon his judicial integrity. Judge Altgeld shook his fist in the Corporation Counsel's face and used the word "liar," and Judge Waterman called him to order and insisted that he should apologize to the court and Mr. Green. This Judge Altgeld did, and it was supposed that the matter was ended. Judge Waterman created a surprise therefore when yesterday morning after rendering a decision denying the motion for a new trial made by Mr. Green he turned to Judge Altgeld and fined him for contempt.

Having given his reasons for refusing to retry the case, he said: "During the arguments on the motion for a new trial there occurred a gross breach of the decorum which should be maintained in a court of justice. A serious and grave contempt of this tribunal was committed, and although an apology was made as directed by the court, yet I do not think it will do to have it understood that so grave an offense can be condoned by mere apology. I feel that in the case it is my duty to enter a fine of $100 against John P. Altgeld for contempt of court. The Clerk will let the record show the action of the court."

Judge Altgeld was not present, his representative being Ernst Prussing. Judge Waterman sent word to Judge Altgeld that he hoped he would appear in person, but Judge Altgeld returned a message that he did not wish to. "I could have done nothing less than make the order I did," said Judge Waterman. "It was an unpleasant duty, but I should have punished a lawyer who did such a thing in my court, and I should not make an exception in favor of a Judge. He appeared before me simply as an attorney, and that is all."

Judge Altgeld reached the Court-House a few minutes after the order was made. He was asked what he thought of the sensation of being fined for contempt of court.

"Judge Waterman did perfectly right," he answered. "I should not have blamed him if he had sent me to jail. I did a thing that was wrong and unwise, but it was only from the following of indignation, and I doubt if any other man would have done otherwise if he had such provocation. I was openly charged by the Corporation Counsel with using my influence as a Judge to secure a speedy trial of a case. The charge was utterly unfounded, unjust, and irritating that I lost control over myself for a moment and branded the statement as a lie. I did not say that anybody was a liar, or a d—d liar, as had been stated. I merely repeated three times that the statement was a lie, and people who know me know that I must have been greatly provoked to go even that far." The Judge paid his fine, which will be turned over to the school fund, as provided by law.

In defending the city's motion to have the Altgeld case retried, Judge Waterman delivered an elaborate opinion. The city claimed a new trial on three grounds: First, that City Attorney Washburne had no authority to sign the stipulation to try the case; second, that if any damage were done to Judge Altgeld's property it occurred before he bought it; and third, that the property was not damaged $26,000. Judge Waterman said that while it was true the city ordinances made the Corporation Counsel the head of the Chicago Law Department, yet it had long been the practice to leave to the City Attorney the duty of trying damage suits, and among the powers which the city conferred was that of permitting him to sign stipulations for it. If the city had any reason to be dissatisfied with Mr. Washburne it should have manifested it before the stipulation was signed and not afterward. No fraud or collusion was charged, and therefore the stipulation must stand.

As to the other points, the court found that no damage to the property of Judge Altgeld had occurred after he came in possession of it, and that the evidence was sufficiently strong to prove that $26,000 was not excessive damages. The Judge thought if the plaintiff in the case had "beat" Michael Murphy or John Smith, and the amount claimed of the city only $800, the City-Attorney's signature of a stipulation would not have been questioned. The court seemed to think from all the evidence that Controller Bailey knew that Mr. Washburne was attending to the case and consulted with him about it, and if the Controller had ordered Mr. Green to take charge of it it was after Mr. Washburne had taken it in hand. Judgment was entered in favor of Judge Altgeld for the amount of the verdict, and the Corporation Counsel took an appeal to the Appellate Court.

Items.

Henry Aveling, an actor, has commenced a suit against the North Chicago Street Railroad Company for $5,000 damages. Aveling alleges that, May 4, while he was crossing Randolph street, one of the cable cars struck, knocked down, and ran over him. In consequence he has been laid up.

Charles F. Burgmardt, the West Side letter-carrier who Wednesday pleaded guilty before Judge Blodgett in the United States District Court to the charge of stealing money from two letters, was yesterday sentenced to eighteen months in the penitentiary. The ex-letter-carrier was composed when the sentence was pronounced and burst into tears.

Suit for $5,000 was begun in the Circuit Court by John Wade, a broker on the Board of Trade, against the Chicago & Alton Railroad on a charge of causing the death of his father, John Wade, Sr. Wade Sr. was the official weighmaster of the Board of Trade and was run over and killed nearly two years ago by a train of the Chicago & Alton Road while he was weighing grain in cars. The son is administrator of his estate.

William alias "Clabby" Burns was before Judge Altgeld yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus and his release from the custody of the police was ordered. "Clabby," who is notorious, came from Canada last Tuesday. The police got him before he had had time to meet his wife, Minnie Daley. Attorney F. A. Mitchell appeared for Burns and said "Clabby" was willing to leave town. "That is bad practice," said Judge Altgeld, "to lock men up without any pretense of making a charge against them. There is no law for it and it is against justice. It is calculated to make desperate men of ordinary criminals, for any man who undertakes to persecute a man all the venom of his nature is fired and he becomes a fearless, fearful lawbreaker." Habeas corpus petitions were also filed for the release of Archie Carroll and Daniel Murphy, who were arrested Wednesday evening. Murphy, however, had been delivered to the Sheriff on a capias from the Criminal Court, as he had been indicted by the grand jury; but Carroll was produced in court and discharged on the same grounds upon which Burns was released. Carroll is a well-known pickpocket.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

20,901—Rufus E. Holmes vs. Jonathan Slade and Lucy A. and Henry Slade. Creditor's bill on judgment for $10,471.81. John W. Lanehart, solr.

Superior Court—New Suits.

116,734—Henry McDade vs. Charles Magnn & Co. Conf. of jdgt., $675.50. E. C. Kelly, attys.

116,735—Francis Norwood et al vs. Sarah E. Remington, Sarah Manning & Assistants, attys.

116,736—W. H. Johnson & Co. vs. The Chicago & Great Western R. R. Co. and the City of Chicago. Cause of action, Sewer & Showalter, attys.

116,737—C. W. Dornbusch vs. Devine. Assit., $2,000. Dent & Smith, attys.

116,738—Anna Lillie vs. Henry Quindel et al. Case. $600. E. H. & N. E. Gary, attys.

116,739—Cogswell & Wallis vs. E. S. and W. S. Fowler. Asst., $5,000. Carlisle & Ledgerwood, attys.

116,740—Nelson Derrick vs. Herbert O. Brust, Lottie D. Brust, and all whom it may concern. Petition for sale of estate. Swift & Campbell, attys.

116,741—Levinus J. Laversee vs. all whom it may concern. Same. Same attys.

116,742—Anna Lillie vs. Seward H. Little. Bill for divorce. Chas. J. Beattie, solr.

116,743—Bill. Suppressed.

116,744—People vs. George M. Hubbard and John Bonfield. Petition for habeas corpus for release of Wm. Burns. F. A. Mitchell, atty.

116,745—Sarah Wilson vs. Joseph Bingham. Asst., $1,000. Smith & Helmer, attys.

116,746—Matthias Helberg vs. Felix McAvoy and John Murphy. Asst., $600. Bornan & McGrath, attys.

116,747—Milo Munger vs. Charles Baltz. Asst., $5,000. E. F. Allen, atty.

116,748—Lambert Radermacher vs. Jacob Smith. Appeal.

116,749—Christian Doberenz vs. John H. Ragatz, William H. Ragatz and Smith Nelson. Bill to foreclose mortgage. J. N. Barker, solr.

116,750—Joseph N. Barker vs. Charles H. Baker. Asst., $500. Atty. etc., vs John Bonfield, George W. Hubbard, and Horace Elliott. Petition for habeas corpus for release of Daniel Murphy. O'Donnell & Eachman, attys.

116,751—Superior Nickel Works vs. Louis Seifert. Asst., $1,048. Hendricks & Robinson, attys.

116,752—Frank Bailey vs. W. S. Chatfield. Asst., $1,000. Hendricks & Robinson, attys.

116,753—Gottfried Brewing Co. vs. Moritz Schwager. Conf. of judgt., $686.05. Harper & Brydance, attys.

116,754—Carolina Bruhns vs John Bruhns. Bill for divorce. M. Salomon, solr.

116,755—Atty. etc., vs John Bonfield, George W. Hubbard and Horace Elliott. Petition for habeas corpus for release of Daniel Murphy. O'Donnell & Eachman, attys.

116,756—Same vs Same. Same for release of Archie Carroll. Same attys.

116,757—Same vs Same. Same for release of Archie Carroll. Same attys.

116,758—Same vs Same. Same for release of Archie Carroll. Same attys.

116,759—Moritz vs Emil Graefen. Appeal. Suppressed Thursday.—116,760—Still suppressed.

116,761—Simon Wolf vs National Storage Co. of Chicago. Replevin, $600. Moses & Newman, attys.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

87,127—William Niehorster vs. Frank Noecker. Conf. of judgt., $264.30. Burke & Hallett, attys.

87,128—John Schmidt vs. Same. Conf. of judgt., $261. Same attys.

87,129—Vincent Decosby vs. Earl Rink. Conf. of judgt., $210.18. Jones & Jones, attys.

87,130—Great Western Telegraph Company, use R. R. Bowen, receiver, vs. J. R. Boies. Asst., $500. T. J. Sutherland, atty.

87,131—Same vs. Isaac L. Ellwood. Asst., $1,000. Same attys.

87,132—J. M. Smith vs. C. L. Griffiths. Asst., $1,000. Weigley, Rulkley & Gray, attys.

87,133—John L. Beveridge et al. vs. A. McLaughlin. Asst., $600. Ball & Rupert, attys.

87,134—H. Hey vs. Abram Lieberman. Asst., $1,000. Kraus, Meyer & Stein, attys.

87,135—Wm. A. Leach vs. John T. Dale. Appeal.

87,136—Peter Ewald vs. Philip Baillargeon. Appeal.

87,137—Vincenzo Scarboro vs. Philip Malken. Appeal.

87,138—Eva Davis vs. Emma La Rue. Appeal.

87,139—Martin Styber vs. Sigmund Oppenheimer & Co. Appeal.

87,140—Great Western Telegraph Co., use R. R. Bowen, receiver, vs. James Milliken and Jerome H. Gorin. Asst., $1,000. T. J. Sutherland, atty.

87,141—Solomon Levy vs. Frederick Miller and Frederick Herzog. Asst., $1,000. Moses & Newman, attys.

87,142—Jacob Wiley, use J. P. Behen et al. vs. Edward Farrell and Cornelius Gahas. Garn., $91.05. H. C. Bennett, atty.

87,143—John Wade Jr., administrator, vs. Chicago & Alton Railroad Company. Case, $5,000. J. B. Lake, atty.

JUDGMENT.

JUDGE WATERMAN—John P. Altgeld vs. City. Judgment on vrd., $26,404.80 and appl., and fine of $100 against Judge John P. Altgeld for contempt of court.

The Call Today.

JUDGE TUTHILL—General business.
JUDGE GARY—(County Court)—Condemnation case on trial.
JUDGE GRESHAM—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.

The Call Monday.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Term Nos. 6,754, 7,412, 6,669, 6,510, 6,434, 6,460, 7,008, 6,294, 7,322, 7,365, 7,726, 7,705, 7,703, 7,700, 1,488, and 6,855.

JUDGE TUTHILL—General call of Nos. 801 to 2,000 inclusive.

JUDGE HORTON—Contested motions. For Tuesday, the first six cases of May calendar.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions. For Tuesday, term No. 1,187, Williams vs. Williams, and calendar Nos. 37, 40, 46, 47, 48, 61, 62, 63, 64, and 54.

JUDGE COLLINS—Contested motions.

JUDGE BAKER—Will take up Judge Waterman's calendar.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—No. 7,215 on trial. Call, No. 5,563, Walloch vs. Rosenblatt and Myer vs. Gurke, and 7,587, A. S. W. L. R. R. Co. vs. Cook.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE GRESHAM—General business.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of criminal docket. George W. Weber for defendant.

APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned to Wednesday next.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 5,122, 70, 6,727, 7,706, 5,966, 7,820, 5,503, 8,156, 6,858, 5,460, 7,547, 8,062, 6,230, 810, 817, 815, 1,500, 5,968, 7,784, 5,788, 6,621, 6,340, 6,136, 6,202, 6,360, 6,361.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Motions and cases from Judge Gary.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 5,628, 5,048, 8,015, 6,697, 5,062, and 8,560.

JUDGE JAMIESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Cases from Judge Gary.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 22.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today rendered judgment in the following cases:

Collins Blackmer, Treasurer, vs. Home Insurance Company of New York. Affirmed.

Collins Blackmer, Treasurer, vs. Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool et al. Affirmed.

Joseph E. Trayer vs. ex rel. Mary E. Nichols. Reversed.

Diedrich Gieseke, administrator, vs. Thomas Johnson. Appellant's conformity.

Winfred Mulcahy vs. James F. Givens. Reversed.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., June 22.—Special.]—Eighteen opinions were handed down by the Supreme Court today. The following were affirmed: Weaver vs. Vanalken, Lafferty vs. Chicago & Michigan Lake-Shore, Ford vs. Daniels; McDowell vs. Kilbe Boom Company, Stone vs. Standard Life and Accident Insurance Company, Ostrom vs. Police.

The following were reversed: Briggs vs. Borden, Sanford vs. Haynes, Platt vs. Newman, Attorney-General vs. City of Detroit, Dale vs. Medjan, Canning vs. Grand River Navigation Company, Attorney-General vs. Real Estate Agency vs. Stephens.

Mandamus granted in Robinson vs. Hoag, Police Justice of Detroit, and Auditor-General vs. County of Sanilac.

WHAT HOUSEHOLD PETS COST.

Canaries, Parrots, Parroquets, and Cockatoos Come Rather High Just Now.

New York *World:* In a small store on Rooseveldt street, near the river front, may be found Donald Burns, dealer in animals and an ex-circus man.

"You wonder why I moved 'way over here," he said to a reporter who went in search of useful information.

"Well, I wanted to get near the river. Most of my trade is with showmen, and I am handy with vessels here."

"What is the fashionable bird at the present time?" asked the reporter.

"People who have plenty of money buy Belgium canaries, but German canaries are in greater demand, as they sell much cheaper. The Belgium birds are advised to me from Antwerp and retail at $25.

"The German canaries are brought from the Hartz Mountains and we sell them for $2.50 each. After being taught to sing they frequently bring fancy prices.

"French canaries are brought here when three or four months old. They sell for $5 each.

"The parrot season is now commencing. The double yellowhead from Mexico will bring $12 before they have learned to talk. After they get their speech they bring from $75 to $350 each. The African gray is a slate-colored bird with red tail and black beak and will sell for $15.

"Brazilian parrots are plentiful just at present, bringing the same price. Here is a pretty rose cockatoo. They sell for $8 and $10 before they are taught, and as they learn easily they only bring $15 and $20 after they are able to talk. They are attractive, and are frequently used in theatres.

"Paroquets come from the Sand Blast, on the South American coast. They are called 'babies,' as they are small. In time they learn to talk and they sell for $3 each.

"There are various species of monkeys. The Italian organ-grinders generally buy the Capuzini species, costing from $15 to $20 each."

Mr Burns showed the reporter some large anacondas and African rock snakes. The latter sell for $50 to $100, according to size, and Brazilian boas from $35 to $100 each. A manager (on screw) is expected to arrive on a South American steamer in a few days.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS, TERMS $50 TO $150 CASH, AND IF YOU CANNOT PAY IT ALL DOWN PAY WHAT YOU CAN NOW AND THE BALANCE AS CONVENIENT UNTIL THE CASH PAYMENT OF $50 TO $150 IS FULLY MADE, AND THE BALANCE IN MONTHLY PAYMENTS OF $5 TO $15 PER MONTH, PAYABLE ON OR BEFORE. FULL ABSTRACT GIVEN WITH EVERY LOT. PUT YOUR SAVINGS INTO A LOT AND YOU WILL SOON HAVE A COMFORTABLE HOME AND CAN SAVE THE MONEY YOU NOW THROW AWAY FOR RENT. LOTS ON

ADAMS-ST., near California-av.	$1,250
KEDZIE-AV., near Fulton (take Lake-st. cars or N. W. R. R. to Sacramento-st. station)	1,200
CONGRESS-ST., near California-av. (take Van Buren-st. cars)	1,100
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., near 65th (take cable cars)	1,000
FULTON-ST., near Kedzie (take Lake-st. cars or C. & N. W. R. R. to Sacramento-st. station)	1,000
WILCOX-AV., west of California	1,000
TWELFTH-ST., just west of Crawford-av. (West 40th-st.)	900
ALBANY-AV., near Fulton-st. (take Lake-st. cars or N. W. R. R. to Sacramento-st. station)	800
CARROLL-AV., near Sacramento-st. (take Lake-st. cars or N. W. R. R. to Sacramento-st. station)	800
LINCOLN-AV., south of 65th, Woodlawn (take I. C. R. R. or cable cars)	750
ELLIS-AV., south of 65th, Woodlawn (take I. C. R. R. or cable cars)	750
DREXEL-AV., south of 65th, Woodlawn (take I. C. R. R. or cable cars)	750
CRAWFORD-AV. (West 40th-st.), near 12th, Crawford-av. station Wis. Central R. R.	600
SIXTY-FIRST-ST., near Morgan, Englewood	500
HOMAN-AV., north of Ogden-av. (Ogden-av. cars)	500
WESTERN-AV., north of 35th	500
SIXTY-FIRST-ST., near Carpenter, Englewood	475
CRAWFORD-AV. (West 40th-st.), south of 12th	450
HARRISON-ST., near West 45th-st.	450
JACKSON-ST., near West 44th-st.	400
ST. LOUIS-AV., north of Ogden-av.	400
OWASCO-ST. (first street south of Jackson), near West 44th-st.	375
CARPENTER-ST., south of 61st, Englewood	375
ABERDEEN-ST., south of 61st, Englewood	350
54TH-ST., west of Western-av.	350
WEST 42D-ST., near 12th, Crawford-av. station	350
WEST 46TH-ST., near Jackson (take Wisconsin Central R. R. to 46th-st. station)	300
WEST 41ST-ST., near 12th, Crawford-av. station (take Wisconsin Central R. R.)	300

Plats and other particulars furnished on application.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.
Open Saturday and Monday nights.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Very handsome new, modern house; one of Cobb & Frost's best designs; two bath-rooms, elegant mantels, expensive gas-fixtures; possession Oct. 1; $32,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house, with lot 51 ft. front and brick barn; $34,000; will sell house and 26 ft. for $24,000 and give purchaser 3 years' option on vacant 25 ft.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Fine modern house; $75,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Magnificent house; $100,000.
NORTH SIDE—Finest 25 ft. house in Chicago, both outside and inside. Elegant elevation, of Connecticut brown stone, location the best on North Side.
KENWOOD.—First class modern house with fine grounds; 75x200 feet, with brick barn.
KENWOOD.—New house on corner, with lot 75x150 ft.
EXPENSIVE MODERN HOUSE, with lot 60 ft. front and brick barn; very fine decorations, cost over $70,000; will sell for $50,000 and take half in other good city property.
CALUMET-AV.—Handsome new modern house, 25 ft. wide, near 32d-st.; a clean-cut bargain; rare chance; immediate possession if wanted.
GROVELAND-AV.—Handsome modern house, with 32 ft.
RHODES-AV.—Brick house, heated by steam, with brick barn and lot 30x164 ft.; $12,500.
CHOICE VACANT LOTS.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50 ft. vacant near 33d-st., east front.
MICHIGAN-AV.—42 ft. vacant near 32d-st., east front; very choice.
MICHIGAN-AV.—40 ft. vacant near 33d-st., east front.
MICHIGAN-AV.—100x174 ft. s. w. cor. 34th-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—25 ft., vacant, near 26th-st., east front.
GROVELAND-AV.—35 ft. s. w. cor. 33d-st.

FOR SALE—INVESTMENTS—
BY MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.
BUSINESS BLOCKS.

Dearborn-st., 25x65	$36,000
Madison-st., 45x190	115,000
Monroe-st., 45x190	115,000
Michigan-av., 25x135	50,000
Van Buren-st., 90x100	150,000
Washington-st., 60x166	172,000

FOR SALE—CAPITAL INVESTMENTS—5 ACRES in city, or will sell part in fine lots; sure to double in short time; ready to build on; active improvements and street-cars; chance seldom offered. Also two houses and lots. Call at 73 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 36X125 FEET; 20-foot alley; barn 35x40; house furnished and heated by steam; stone coping and sidewalks; new pavement; long time and at low interest. $9,000. Q 34, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT SOME CHOICE BARgains in real estate call on LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 161 Washington-st. We do not advertise them.

FOR SALE—10 PER CENT NET INCOME—A FINE new business block of stores and flats (none better) on a prominent South Halsted-st. corner; will make it a bargain; terms to suit.
JAMES E. WOODRUFF,
196 La Salle-st., Room 10.

West Side.

FOR SALE—MERIGOLD'S SUBDIVISION.

CHEAP LOTS.

SOUTHWEST CORNER 12TH AND W. 40TH-STS. (CRAWFORD-AV.)

CRAWFORD-AV. STATION.

70 LOTS SOLD.

HOUSES BEING BUILT ALL OVER IT.

THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL TRAINS,

AFTER LEAVING DEPOT, CORNER 5TH-AV. AND POLK-ST., RUN SOUTH TO AND ALONG 16TH-ST., WEST TO WESTERN-AV., THENCE NORTH TO A POINT BETWEEN TAYLOR AND 12TH-STS., THENCE WEST TO MERIGOLD'S SUBDIVISION (CRAWFORD-AV.), STOPPING AT THEIR STATIONS AT CANAL, HALSTED, THROOP-ST., ASHLAND-AV., ROBEY-ST., WESTERN-AV., AND CALIFORNIA-AV. CRAWFORD-AV.

GET OFF TRAIN AT CRAWFORD-AV. STATION, WALK DIRECTLY SOUTH TO 12TH-ST. ONE BLOCK, AND THERE IS THIS BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY.

IF YOUR WORK IS NEAR THESE STATIONS, JUST THINK HOW CONVENIENT IT WOULD BE TO HAVE A HOME IN THIS SUBDIVISION.

CALL AT OUR OFFICE AT ANY TIME

AND WE WILL TAKE YOU OUT, FREE OF CHARGE, TO SEE THE LOTS IN THIS BEAUTIFUL SUBDIVISION. ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE FROM DOUGLAS PARK.

LOTS FOR SALE.

LOW PRICES.

MONTHLY, QUARTERLY, HALF-YEARLY, OR YEARLY PAYMENTS, TO SUIT YOU.

TREES ARE PLANTED AND SIDEWALKS LAID IN FRONT OF EACH LOT.

ABSTRACT OF TITLE FROM GOVERNMENT TO DATE AND WARRANTY DEED GIVEN WITH EACH LOT.

YOU CAN BUILD

EITHER BRICK OR FRAME HOUSES HERE, ACCORDING TO YOUR MEANS.

OWN YOUR OWN HOME!

BE DEPENDENT ON NO MAN!

THE RENT YOU PAY NOW WILL SOON PAY FOR ONE.

STREETS ALL RUN NORTH AND SOUTH DIRECTLY TO CRAWFORD AVENUE STATION, MAKING IT EQUALLY ACCESSIBLE TO EACH LOT, AND BEFORE A YEAR IS OVER THIS SUBDIVISION WILL BE A THRIVING, POPULOUS TOWN OF ITSELF.

THINK OF IT.

ONLY 18 MINUTES' RIDE IN A NICE WARM CAR FROM CORNER 5TH-AV. AND POLK-ST. INSTEAD OF CROWDED HORSE-CARS.

LOTS WILL BE SOLD AT $300, $350, $400, $450, AND UPWARD. TERMS: $50, $70, $80, OR $100 CASH, ACCORDING TO PRICE OF LOT; BALANCE $5 AND $10 PER MONTH.

APPLY TO W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,

156 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST.

FREE EXCURSION TO THIS SUBDIVISION SUNDAY AT 11:15 A. M. AND 1:30 P. M. CALL FOR FREE TICKETS AT OUR OFFICE. OFFICE OPEN SATURDAY AND MONDAY NIGHT. OUR AGENT IS ON THE GROUND EVERY DAY, INCLUDING SUNDAY.

FOR SALE—THE BIGGEST BARGAINS YET—

The greatest offer in 1888.
Lots on Lake-st., only 400 ft. from Garfield Park.

BUSINESS LOTS.

Extra large lots. Lots over 200 feet deep. Street-cars pass the property, directly in line of the proposed elevated road.

$1,000 ONLY. ONLY $1,000.

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

We will only agree to hold this great offer open a few days. Call at once.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. E. Cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—$10,000 PROFIT ON $20,000 INVESTment! 10 acres of choicest property on West Side; rare chance to secure good bargain; or will divide into five-acre tracts. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 144 La Salle-st., Room 6. Also 253 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE CORNERS, PAYING 10 per cent on price; San Diego property a specialty.
C. L. JENKS, owner,
95 Washington-st.

South Side.

FOR SALE—
Four new dwellings, $12,500 and $16,500 n. w. cor. Lake-av. and 37th-st. The best houses for the money ever offered for sale in Chicago.
JAS. B. GALLOWAY.

FOR SALE—WE CAN SELL NO. 78 12TH-ST., BEtween Wabash-av. and State-st., at a price that will pay the buyer 10 per cent net on the investment.
E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER AT A SPECIAL PRICE 30¾ feet on Michigan-av., 50 feet south of Madison-st.; any one desiring a paying investment should call for particulars on E. C. HULING & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR 33D-ST., MODern 3-story stone front dwelling, 16 rooms, parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; large lot; big discount. VAN VLISSINGEN, 91 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

South Side.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—LOVELY MODERN rockfaced residence of 10 rooms; complete in every respect; No. 161 30th-st.; lot 25x175; price $10,000. Apply on premises. T. F. O'NEIL, Owner.

North Side.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A MODERN HOUSE rock-faced brown-stone front, 14 rooms, on Oak-st., near the Lake-Shore drive; owner leaving the city. Address S 78, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

THIRTY-SIX LOTS SOLD IN THREE (3) WEEKS.

WOODLAWN.

IF YOU ARE IN SEARCH OF A CHARMING LOCALITY FOR A HOME,

FINE, HIGH, DRY, AND COVERED WITH BEAUTIFUL NATURAL TREES,

ACCESSIBLE BY THE FREQUENT TRAINS OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD AND THE COTTAGE GROVE-AV. CABLE CARS,

WHICH CONNECT WITH THE CROSS-TOWN LINES ON 63D, 55TH, 43D, AND 39TH-STS. (ACCOMMODATING THOSE WORKING WEST OF STATE-ST.),

BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE

LOOK AT THE REALLY BEAUTIFUL LOTS WE OFFER IN

WOODLAWN RIDGE SUBDIVISION,

WOODLAWN PARK.

LOTS ON WOODLAWN, MYRTLE, LINCOLN, LEXINGTON, GREENWOOD, ELLIS, DREXEL, MARYLAND, AND COTTAGE GROVE-AVS., AND SIXTY-FIFTH-ST.

MACADAMIZED STREETS.

WATER AND GAS MAINS ALREADY IN.

SURFACE DRAINAGE—ALWAYS DRY.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO START THESE LOTS AT $750 EACH,

$150 CASH, BALANCE ON FIVE YEARLY PAYMENTS, OR WILL ACCEPT MONEY MONTHLY, QUARTERLY, OR HALF-YEARLY, STOPPING INTEREST ON AMOUNT PAID.

THINK OF IT!

ONLY $12.50 PER MONTH.

ANY ONE CAN SAVE THAT AND NOT FEEL IT, AND BEFORE YOU KNOW IT

YOU WILL HAVE PAID FOR THE LOT WITHOUT ANY PERCEPTIBLE DIFFERENCE IN YOUR POCKET-BOOK, AND THEN YOU CAN BORROW THE MONEY TO BUILD, OR WE WILL ADVANCE THE MONEY WHEN THE LOT IS PAID FOR.

OUR AGENT AT OFFICES, CORNER 65TH-ST. AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., AND ON 63D-ST., JUST WEST OF WOODLAWN DEPOT, EVERY DAY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS, AND AT NIGHT, TO SHOW PROPERTY.

APPLY TO

WILLIAM A. MERIGOLD & CO.,

156 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST. (OPEN SATURDAY AND MONDAY EVENINGS).

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS. CHEAP LOTS.

Free excursion to this subdivision Sunday at 11:15 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. Call for free tickets at our office.

300 LOTS SOLD TO BE BUILT UPON.

Why go six or eight miles beyond the city limits and pay $300 or $800 per lot when you can buy them in our new Counselman's Subdivision, within four blocks of the city limits at from $300 to $450 each on your own terms?

BEAUTIFUL LOTS, FRONTING ON

JACKSON, VAN BUREN, CONGRESS, HARRISON

W. 44TH, AND W. 45TH-STS.,

ONLY $300, $350, $400, AND $450,

ACCORDING TO LOCATION.

TERMS, $30 TO $80 CASH, BALANCE $10 TO $15 MONTHLY PAYMENT.

OR WE WILL BUILD YOU AN ARTISTIC COTTAGE

ACCORDING TO YOUR OWN PLANS

AND SELL TO YOU WITH SMALL PAYMENT DOWN, BALANCE MONTHLY PAYMENTS, $20 TO $25 PER MONTH.

LOCATION—These lots lie beautifully; ground high and dry; are only five minutes' walk from terminus of Madison-st. cable line, and just north of the W. 45th-st. Station of the Wisconsin Central Railroad at 45th-st.; fare 5c.; time from Depot at Polk-st. to W. 45th-st., 18 minutes.

SIDEWALKS HAVE ALREADY BEEN BUILT around the property, streets thrown up, trees are planted, and everything done to make this one of the prettiest subdivisions in the market.

To those working or living along or near the line of the Wisconsin Central R. R., which runs on 16th-st. to Wood from Canal, thence to Taylor, and on Taylor to W. 45th-st. (the getting-off place), this property offers special advantages, as you can take the trains in the neighborhood of whatever station you may be at work, as cars run from depot, corner Polk-st. and 5th-av. and stop at 16th and Canal (Meagher-st.), 16th and Halsted, 16th and Ashland-av., 16th and Blue Island-av., 16th and Robey-sts., 16th and Ogden-av., California-av. and Taylor, Crawford-av. and Taylor, and at W. 45th-st.

TAKE THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL CARS TO-day at either of these stations and get off at the Belt Line crossing at W. 45th-st. Walk north to Harrison-st., and there is this beautiful subdivision.

A. H. Kinkaid, our agent, on premises to show property, daily and Sunday included.

WILLIAM A. MERIGOLD & CO.,

156 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST.

Our office open Saturday evenings and Monday to 9:30 o'clock.

FOR SALE—
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON TWELFTH-ST.
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON THIRTEENTH-ST.
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON FOURTEENTH-ST.
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON FIFTEENTH-ST.
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON SIXTEENTH-ST.
ALL ON WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R.
Only five minutes' ride beyond Douglas Park. Get off train at Ridgeland-av. depot or Oak Park-av. depot and walk south three blocks, and there you are. I can sell you one of these beautiful blocks at from $3,600 to $4,600 each, and each block contains 48 lots, so that you will only be paying about $80 a lot. That is what you gain by buying at wholesale. Covered main sewers run through the property; streets all graded and sidewalks laid. Bargains here for somebody. The most delightful location for a home within 8 miles of Court-House.
JOHN WAIN, 123 La Salle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—
KENSINGTON.
I am selling good lots in this prosperous and growing neighborhood, near stations on three lines of railroads and near the improvements of the Pullman Land Company, for the low price of $200 and $250 each. Small amount down and balance in monthly payments. The lots are located between 116th and 118th-sts. and Indiana-av. and Illinois Central Railroad. Over a dozen cottages now finished and for sale cheap. Abstracts of title with each lot. Agent on the ground every afternoon. For plats and particulars inquire of FRANK RIEDLE, 5109 State-st., or
SAMUEL J. GLOVER,
217 La Salle-st., Room 502.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCE—AT A BARgain—The handsome, thoroughly built residence, 5118 Madison-av., is offered for sale, with lot 50x175 feet, with the privilege of purchasing 25 or 50 feet by 175, south and adjoining. Any portion of furniture, carpets, etc., will be sold with the house; terms satisfactory.
BOGUE & HOYT,
182 Dearborn-st.,
Room 1, second floor.

FOR SALE—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILroad (new line, from Freeport to Chicago) has reached Riverside. Acre property, large and small pieces, abutting on this new line of road, Riverside & Chicago, for sale by
G. S. HUBBARD JR., 117 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE TRACTS SOUTHWEST OF city.

18 acres on 47th-st. and Western-av. boulevard	$2,250
10 or 20 acres, Chicago Lawn, Grand Trunk, 67th-st.	750
10 acres at Morgan Park	1,000
4¾ acres, Grand Trunk and 49th-st.	1,300

Also other desirable acre tracts both inside the city limits and adjacent thereto.
B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY HOME, BUT 45 minutes' ride; large lawn, carriage-house and orchard; fine house, summer kitchen, etc., with 30 acres land; price $11,000, $2,500 cash, balance on long time. JAMES H. HILL, Room 1, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—9 ROOM HOUSE AND 100 FEET FINEly located at Winnetka; $2,500; $30 monthly.
J. T. DALE, Room 20 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—LAKE SHORE, SOUTH, 300 FEET choice high wooded property, Bond-av., between 74th and 75th; $25 if taken together; will double in value; bargain. PIERCE & WARE, 151 La Salle.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON WINTER-st., Emerald-av., and Halsted-st., between 56th and 57th-sts.; $500 and upwards; $50 cash, $10 per month; one block to Garfield-blvd. and two blocks to C. & E. I. Railroad; fare 5 cents to city; street-cars on Halsted-st. Agent will be on the ground today.
AUG. TIDHOLM,
6304 Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—LOT 50X148 FEET, with eight-room house; part cash, balance on time. Address S 33, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON EASY PAYments, near 52d-st., 23 minutes from Polk-st. Depot; 28 trains daily; fare 5 cents.
W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-BOULEVARD—
We have for sale some of the choicest property on Drexel-boulevard. The improvements now going on in this boulevard render it certain that property will greatly enhance in value during the coming season.
BOGUE & HOYT,
182 Dearborn-st.,
Room 1, second floor.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

CAIRNDUFF'S ADDITION
CAIRNDUFF'S ADDITION
CAIRNDUFF'S ADDITION
CAIRNDUFF'S ADDITION
TO
TO
TO
TO
EDGEWATER.
EDGEWATER.
EDGEWATER.
EDGEWATER.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE.
FOR SALE.
FOR SALE.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOTS.

VALUABLE BUSINESS LOTS.

ONE-HALF BLOCK FROM EDGEWATER DEPOT.

THREE BLOCKS FROM LAKE MICHIGAN.

The property between it and the lake being that on which are located

THE FAMOUS EDGEWATER
THE FAMOUS EDGEWATER
THE FAMOUS EDGEWATER
IMPROVEMENTS,
IMPROVEMENTS,
IMPROVEMENTS,

Which surpass anything in the United States.

Edgewater is beautifully located on the shore of Lake Michigan, with gentle sloping beach, and is reached in 17 minutes by the elegant trains of the Chicago & Evanston Railroad.

CAIRNDUFF'S ADDITION
TO
EDGEWATER.

Consists of 38 acres, comprising the highest and most accessible property in this charming suburb, being only one-half block from the depot and fronting on Evanston-av. (the only street in Edgewater, 100 feet wide), which is macadamized, and is the proposed extension of the lake-shore drive.

It also fronts on Ridge-av. (which is also macadamized), and on South Fort-av., giving it a frontage on three well known and popular streets.

Evanston-av., already macadamized, is now being covered with boulevard top-dressing to our property, making a continuation of the boulevard drive from Lincoln Park.

We have graded streets, laid walks, and planted large trees of choice variety over the entire property, making a wonderful transformation within the last thirty days.

WE SHALL CONTINUE TO PUSH IMPROVEMENTS by putting sewer pipes and water mains in the streets, and by the immediate construction of ARTISTIC AND COMMODIOUS HOUSES.

PRICES! PRICES! PRICES! PRICES! PRICES!
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LOTS! LOTS! LOTS! LOTS! LOTS! LOTS!
$15—$15—$15—$15—$15—$15—$15—$15—$15.
ONLY $15 AND UPWARD PER FRONT FOOT.
ADJOINING PROPERTY SELLS AT $50 TO $100 PER FOOT.

MONEY LOANED PURCHASERS OF LOTS FOR BUILDING.

LOTS SOLD ON EASY TERMS FOR FUTURE IMPROVEMENT ON INVESTMENT.

We invite inspection of this beautiful property and the advantages it presents to home seekers and investors.

Plats of lots and descriptive circulars, time-tables of trains, etc., etc., free at our office or by mail.

Come in any day 15 minutes before time of departure of any train and we will take you out and back free of expense to you.

OUR BRANCH OFFICE IS IN FRONT OF AND NEAR EDGEWATER DEPOT, AT WHICH OUR AGENT CAN BE FOUND ANY DAY.

We intend to make this a desirable home for those who wish refined surroundings at moderate cost. Purchase now before prices advance.

W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
Room 22 Calumet Building, 187 to 191 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
Don't pay rent, but buy a nice lot near depot, school, and church,

AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD.

High ground, trees, walks, perfect titles.
Plats and free rides at office.
They are really best bargains south of city.

Bunches of 6 to 10 lots acre price during convention.

Must be sold this month or price advanced next month.

Special bargains in choice lots,
HUMBOLDT PARK AND MAPLEWOOD.
Call for plats and free rides.
S. DELAMATER,
56 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS H. HULBERT, 86 LA Salle-st.
LAKE VIEW—The beautiful property bounded by Evanston-av., Graceland-av., and Halsted-st. One block from the lake; very high; the finest vacant land in Lake View.
THE choice lots two blocks west of this on Sheffield-av. A large part of this property has been sold for improvement, and as Sheffield-av. is now being sewered and macadamized these lots are very desirable.
A beautiful home, south front, on Melrose-st., half block from the lake; very cheap.
AUBURN—A few fine lots on 78th-st., immediately adjoining the magnificent improvements east of the Rock Island Railroad.
SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—By far the most desirable lots in this fast growing suburb; very low prices; easy terms; will build to suit.

FOR SALE—FREE. FREE

GIVEN AWAY.

1888 CHICAGO AND SUBURBAN MAP.

ALSO

FREE TICKETS TO AND FROM EDGERTON PARK.

Call in season and get free tickets for our pleasure trip to

EDGINGTON PARK

On Sunday, June 24. A fine band and free refreshments will enliven the occasion.
L. FRANKLIN, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD HOMES—WE HAVE nearly completed a number of modern homes, 7 to 9 rooms, on paved streets in fine neighborhood. Prices, $3,000 to $5,000. Small cash payment. Balance monthly, or to suit. Englewood has unequaled advantages in railroads, cable-cars, cheap fares, best schools, churches, etc., etc., thirty minutes' ride from city.
Apply in Chicago to WM. A. PURCELL, Agent, Room 14 American Express Building, 78 Monroe-st.
Apply at Englewood to the owners,
P. W. GEORGE, 336 Chestnut-st.
J. M. YOUNG, 6550 Yale-st.

FOR SALE—GREENWOOD-AV.—
People looking for building lots in the Kenwood section will do well to examine the property which we have for sale on Greenwood-av., between 46th and 51st-sts.
BOGUE & HOYT,
182 Dearborn-st.,
Room 1, second floor.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 TO $6,000 in best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time.
JOHN A. BARTLETT, 21 Otis Block, 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av. Englewood.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN RESIDENCE AT LA Grange on C., B. & Q. Ry., 30 minutes from city, low fares; frequent trains; house, 2-story frame, stone basement, 9-rooms; 2-story barn, carriage shed, etc.; grounds 200x125, well shaded and cultivated; will sell very cheap or exchange for city property. A. G. WELLINGTON, Room 6, Adams Express Building.

FOR SALE—FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY, TWO DEsirable lots on Cottage Grove-av., just south of 55th-st.; $1,300 each. VAN VLISSINGEN, 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV.—
We are directed to sell the property on this avenue, between 47th and 48th-sts., in large pieces or divided to suit purchasers. Sales can be made at very reasonable prices.
BOGUE & HOYT,
182 Dearborn-st.,
Room 1, second floor.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—5130 WASHINGTON-AV., northeast corner Fifty-second-st., new modern residence, large 2-story frame, with stone foundation; 14 rooms, elegantly finished in hardwood; elegant lot, 75x150 feet; house newly and elegantly furnished and decorated; will sell with or without furniture at a bargain.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV.—
We have some very choice property for sale on this avenue, between 48th and 51st-sts. The improvements on Ellis-av. have all been completed, including sewer, water, gas, paved street, and stone sidewalks.
BOGUE & HOYT,
182 Dearborn-st.,
Room 1, second floor.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—HOUSE, 149 FIFTY-ninth-st., with 40 feet of ground by 125 feet deep; south front, street paved, all improvements in, location good. Investigate. E. C. HULING & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOR HIGHLAND PARK PROPERTY, houses and lots, or acres; also houses to rent. Apply to D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 165 La Salle-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR TERM OF YEARS, 48 FEET ON Michigan-av., near Washington-st., adjoining Montgomery Ward & Co. JAMES H. HILL, 77 Clark.

TO LEASE—CORNER MADISON AND OGDEN—Madison, Homan—Van Buren, Idaho—Van Buren, near Wabash—70 Sherman. See boards on lots.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FREE EXCURSION.

COME!

Sunday, June 24th, 1888,

—to—

EDGINGTON PARK.

Where we will be pleased to show to any one interested in seizing a rare chance of immediate profit

THE BEST LOTS FOR THE LEAST MONEY

Ever offered within an equal distance (6¼ miles) from the Court House.

Nevans' Military Band, the finest in the city, will accompany the excursion. Lemonade with an ample lunch will be supplied FREE, and sufficient shelter will be provided against possible adverse weather.

Our train will leave the Wells-st. depot at 10 a. m. stopping at

GREEN-ST.,

ASHLAND-AV.,

WESTERN-AV.

N. W. R. R. CAR SHOPS,

EDGINGTON PARK.

Although we do not propose to sell lots on this occasion, we wish to become pleasantly acquainted with the people and to convince them that we can be of real service to them in furnishing a

VALUABLE BUILDING LOT

$100 to $125 cheaper than prices actually paid for similar neighboring lots during the last two weeks, or than any prices prevailing in adjacent subdivisions. If any one of our friends in attendance can demonstrate that we are wrong in this we will promptly

PAY TO HIM A DAY'S WAGES.

ALL ARE WELCOME

TO FREE TICKETS

On calling at our office, 152 La Salle-st., Friday, June 22, Saturday, June 23, Sunday morning, June 24, up to 9:30 a. m., or meeting us at Wells-st. Depot not later than 9:45 a. m., or awaiting our train in due season at the several before mentioned stations en route.

ANOTHER FREE EXCURSION

TO

EDGINGTON PARK

Will be made on Saturday, June 30, and

ON SUNDAY, JULY 1,

Will take place our

LAST AND MOST ELABORATE EXCURSION,

Attended with every equipment that goes to make up a thoroughly enjoyable festival, and terminating with a

GRAND AWARD OF VALUABLE PRIZES

To Lot-Buyers, which will be duly announced.

Secure tickets without delay for Sunday, June 24.

L. FRANKLIN.
152 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—1,400 ACRES IMPROVED STOCK AND grain farm, 110 miles from Chicago near county seat; nice, rich, level land, in one of the most productive counties in the State; will sell cheap, part cash, balance on time. Address Lock Box 230, Paxton, Ill.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT SOUTHERN ILLINOIS farm, with stock and implements; $25,000; adjoining town and railroad station; may take Waukegan or other property. WING & McKEY, 159 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FREDERIKSEN & CO., 181 WASHINGton-st., dealers in Western lands and colonizers, offer for sale half a million acres of prairie lands, and also several millions of timber and grazing lands, North and South.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MILWAUKEE PROPERTY—A VALuable parcel of land, containing about 12 acres, located on and having a front on Oakland-av. of about 330 feet next adjoining proposed Park-place, having a depth of about 1,600 feet to the river, on which it has a frontage of about 330 feet; this being all of Lot 9 in Sec. 15, except the right of way granted to the railway company. Terms of sale liberal.
R. A. PEPPER,
Mobile, Ala.

FOR SALE—BY THE SEA, 30 MINUTES FROM New York City Hall, choicest open front on the Atlantic, restricted, surroundings unsurpassed, large and small plots. SILAS CONDICT, Attorney at Law, 22 Court-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—2 TO 3 ACRES NEARLY SQUARE, between Thirty-ninth and Fiftieth sts. and east of State.
JULIUS WAHL,
218 La Salle-sts., Rooms 615 and 616.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A GILT-EDGED 400 ACRE farm now in successful operation and stocked with registered Holstein cattle, about 4 miles from Council Grove, Kas., for a stock of dry-goods, clothing, boots, shoes, or groceries. Address the owners, Lock Box Y, Council Grove, Kas.

TO EXCHANGE—A CHOICE SUBURBAN HOME and large lots, five miles out, for clear farm or grocery store. Call at 73 Byran Block.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE IMPROVED 240-ACRE farm in Rock Island County, Illinois; clear and perfect title; good crops; all under cultivation; also fine brick residence in county-seat; want stock of goods in live town. Box 76, Frankfort, Ind.

WILL GIVE ONE-THIRD CASH AND BALANCE fine real estate for large stock of merchandise. R 39, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A GREAT FORTUNE TELLER—THE YOUNG Madame Carrie L. Lamont, the great astrologist, has traveled through the principal parts of Europe, will remain 30 days; tells past, present, and future in person or by letter; will bring back the parted husband or lover, no matter if they be 10,000 miles away; will tell you whether your lover be false or true; will guarantee to settle family quarrels or money refunded; can also cause speedy marriages; has charms for good luck; breaks evil influence; gives lucky numbers in lottery; can give best of reference in regard to above statement. I was presented with elegant gold medal. Can read the initials of a caller's name by their hand. Ladies in trouble, call. All business confidential. Office hours, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. MADAME C. L. LAMONT, parlor up-stairs, Room 1, 515 Wabash-avenue, cor. Harmon-court, Chicago, Ill.

AT ONCE KNOW THE FUTURE—CONSULT MRS. Franks, 541 Wabash-av., on love, marriage, divorce, lawsuit. Ladies, 50c and $1. Always at home; 5 questions answered by mail, 50c in stamps.

"DR. PAUL," WORLD-RENOWNED ASTROLOger and clairvoyant, 427 West Madison-st., third floor, late of New York; seventh son; 30 years' practice; all affairs; true life horoscope. 50c. Hours, 9 to 9.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM, 488 W. Madison-st., entrance on Loomis, 3d floor.

MME. ROSE, 2004 WABASH-AV., RENOWNED fortune-teller; love or business matters.

MADAME VILLERS, CLAIRVOYANT AND PALM-reader, 50 West Madison-st., Room 4. Call.

445 WEST MADISON-ST., NORTHWEST CORner Throop, now Waverly-place, 3d floor—Mme. Joy, the famous fortune-teller, clairvoyant, and healer, reveals secrets in business, love, marriage, divorce, disease; helps all in trouble; brings the separated together; causes speedy marriages; tells you how to gain riches, etc.; IDDO CHARMS for business, health, love, and success during leap year. Consult Mme. Joy; she will bring you luck. Advice to ladies, 50c. and $1.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; furniture of private residences purchased. Call on or address F. S. W., 83 East Van Buren-st.

CROWN OIL STOVES DO ALL THE COOKING; kitchen always cool; need no coal or kindling. MACLEAN & RETTERER, 83 and 85 Wabash-av., and all first-class dealers. Gasoline and gas stoves.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED furniture, carpets, and household goods without delay; entire furniture of private residences purchased. F, 3235 Calumet-av.

BOOKS.

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3-story and basement stone and brick house, with 2-story barn; all in complete repair; $100 per month.
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One block from cable.
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$50,000—
A coal mining company, operating in an adjoining State, prosperous in every way, wants services of thorough business-man with $50,000, for which the positions of Secretary and Treasurer with commensurate interest would be given.
Company owns 380 acres of fine agricultural land, underlaid with a 5½ feet seam of easily worked, good steam coal; the entire product under contracts covering several years is being supplied to railroads and manufactories at very satisfactory prices.
Whole property, including lands, machinery, miners' houses, stores, merchandise, cars, live and other stock is worth at a low valuation $150,000.
The additional capital will be used in the further development of the property. Circumstances are favorable for a very profitable increase in the tonnage mined and marketed. Call on or address
J. HUMPHRIES,
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THE OLDEST-ESTABLISHED AND LARGEST storage houses in the city, with private rooms; experienced and careful men and with every facility for careful handling and general moving and packing of furniture for storage or shipment are those of
GEORGE PARRY.
W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,579.
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Advances made. Established 1871.

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ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD, 153 Washington-st., near La Salle.

PARTNERS WANTED.

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COAL—SOMERSET COAL, BEST IN CHICAGO for domestic and steam use. Retail, per ton, lump, $5.25; nut, $5. Special contracts for steam trade. Somerset Coal & Coke Co. Telephone 1985.
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Chicago, June 20, 1888.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, May 8th, 1888:
Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Prairie State National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking:
Now, therefore, I, William L. Trenholm, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Prairie State National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Sec. 5,169 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 8th day of May, 1888.
W. L. TRENHOLM,
No. 3,882. Comptroller of the Currency.

THE EXPLORER OF SUSA.

A FRENCHWOMAN IN TROUSERS HAS BEEN MAKING EXPLORATIONS

Mme. Dieulafoy Wears Masculine Clothing with an Air of Sweetness and Light—Her Plucky Work in a Land of Desolation—Rich Trophies from the Excavations at Ancient Shushan—Mme. Carnot's Views of a Woman Who Wears Trousers—The Duke of Naples' Bad Health.

PARIS, June 9.—[Special Correspondence.]—I have just had a long chat with one of the most remarkable and one of the most charming women in France, who is not less charming because she discards the conventional costume of her sex and arrays herself in masculine garb. Mme. Dieulafoy, of whom I am speaking, is known to the world as the explorer of Susa. Really she accomplished her task in conjunction with her husband. But, as he himself says, she was the better man of the two and to her chief credit should be given. Susa, I need not remind you, was the winter home of the ancient Persian Kings, beginning with Darius the Great. It was the place spoken of as Shushan in the Old Testament Book of Esther. Far less has been ascertained concerning it than of Persepolis, the summer Capital, and an idea has been prevalent that in architecture it was inferior to that city. M. and Mme. Dieulafoy, therefore, were digging in new soil, and the results of their excavations are equally interesting and surprising.

You will remember that some weeks ago Mme. Dieulafoy was arrested for wearing men's clothes. She had just returned from Persia, and was comparatively a stranger here. The police arrested her because they did not know who she was and supposed she was masquerading for some improper purpose. It is a common trick in Paris for women to wear men's clothes to aid them in carrying on intrigues undetected. There is many a man whose wife would be furious with jealousy if he had a pretty young woman employed in his private office. But if he has what seems to be a handsome young man, with face innocent of whiskers, why not? It is all right. And if the proper and estimable gentleman takes his confidential clerk to the theatre with him, and now and then goes out of town over night on business and the young man accompanies him, it is still all right. And many a time, too, Madame dons masculine attire and slips out of Monsieur's house and meets her lover; and what cause is there for suspicion if two handsome young fellows are seen here and there on a lark? Well, all this has made a sorry lot of mischief, and you can understand why it is that the police have been instructed to be especially vigilant in arresting all women found in men's clothes. But Mme. Dieulafoy was able instantly to make her case clear, and was instantly set at liberty, with all the apologies and amends of which the Government functionaries were capable. Since then she has worn her masculine costume not only unmolested but with honor, and has been seen in it in the presence of M. and Mme. Carnot themselves.

Nor does the garb give her a coarse or "mannish" air. No gown could give her a more graceful appearance or a more truly womanly aspect. She is rather small, but well built, having the form of a classic statue rather than of a modern belle. Her head is splendidly modeled, and the close-cropped hair shows it to great advantage. The forehead is really massive, and the bright blue eyes are full of vivacity and intelligence. Her mouth is large, but flexible and sweet of expression, and her voice is a clear, high, and musical soprano, though by no means strong. Like all women who don men's clothes she was just a trifle awkward in one respect: she did not seem to know always just what to do with her hands. This called my attention to her hands, and I observed that they were small and white and beautifully formed. Now and then she thrust one of them into her trousers' pocket, but it seemed to be out of place there, and she tried other attitudes. I saw that this embarrassment made her fond of holding something in her hands, which solved the problem what to do with them. She was dressed with exquisit taste. Her coat and waistcoat were of fine black cloth, the coat being of what the English call "Prince Albert" style, closely buttoned. Her trousers were of a dark gray cloth. Her shirt-bosom was of plain white linen, and was surmounted with a standing collar and a neat scarf, the knot of which she had evidently tied herself with consummate skill. She wore a high silk hat, of the "stovepipe" style, and raised it gracefully in salutation, and was careful to remove it and hold it in her hand whenever ladies were present. In fact, her movements were those of a well-mannered gentleman, although, as I have said, she bore an unmistakable air of womanly grace.

I did not hesitate to ask Mme. Dieulafoy under what circumstances she came to adopt manly dress, and she answered without reserve. "It was in the terrible times of 1870 and 1871," she said. "My husband was pressed into the service in Gen. Chanzy's army. I was in despair. Why, we had just been married. Our honeymoon was not yet over. And he had to go to the war; perhaps to be wounded, even killed. What was I to do? It was for the sake of France, and I bade him go and fight valiantly. But I resolved to be near him, to nurse him if wounded, to die with him if he were killed. So, partly for disguise, partly to avoid embarrassment, and partly for the sake of convenience, I put on men's clothes. Thus arrayed I followed the army through the war, and, thank God, we came out of it alive. Well, I had become so used to my new clothes, and so pleased with their immense superiority over women's dresses in point of service and convenience, that I determined to stick to them, and I have done so."

"Did you go to Persia," I asked "to make these explorations on your own account?"

"O, no," said Mme. Dieulafoy, "we had Government patronage. The Government of France gave us 40,000 francs; no, it was 41,000. That was not a great sum, but it was sufficient to accomplish a great deal. And we made it do all it would, I assure you, for I was terribly afraid that people would say we had used it merely to make a pleasant trip for ourselves, and I could not have endured that."

"Was it on the whole a pleasant expedition?"

"The reverse, I assure you. Really, that is the worst country in all the world. I had never dreamed of anything so bad, and when I got there I was in despair. I said to myself, 'This is the end. We escaped the Prussian bullets, but we will lie down here and die together.' But then I thought of the 41,000 francs, and I said, 'No; we must live and do something to show that we came out here in earnest.'"

"What ailed the place, madame?"

"Everything! You know it is a vast plain. Once it was fertile, they say—a garden. In those days it was watered artificially, from canals. But those canals are now choked up, obliterated. What then! There is no drainage. The country is a huge swamp, reeking with miasma. Sometimes it is very hot, and you are in a huge stew-pan. The next hour it is wintry cold, and the chill of death seems to strike you to the heart. Food is scarce, for it is an uninhabited wilderness. Drink is scarce. There is water enough, but it is poisonous and must be purified by distilling before one can use it. Some of the natives make a kind of wine, but to a foreigner in that climate it is deadly stuff. O, I cannot begin to tell you of the horrors of that country or of the discouragements we met with."

"Doubtless your masculine garb was of great convenience in your work?" I ventured to remark.

"I could not have done anything without it," was her reply. "In a woman's dress I should probably have fallen a victim to the horrors of the country and the climate. If not, I should have had to sit by, idly, and watch my husband work. But in these clothes I was able to work with him and do my share. I am not the first woman explorer, you know, who has done this. Other women have assumed men's clothes for purposes of travel and work." For one, I believe Mme. Le Plongeon did so. She and her husband, Dr. Le Plongeon, you know, were the great explorers of Yucatan. She played as important a part in the work as he, and she was able to do so because she put on men's clothes. Now that she has got back to civilization, however, she has resumed her old dress. She lives in New York now, I believe, and is a charming and accomplished little woman, who sings divinely and plays the guitar, and is not at all the person you would imagine dressed in man's clothes and tramping about with a rifle and a pickax among savages and ruins. Mme. Dieulafoy told me that at first they found nothing and were much disheartened. In fact, her husband was for giving it all up as a bad job and going home. But she urged him to keep on, and one day they came across a wall, lined with beautiful glazed tiles colored blue and yellow, and as bright as though they had been made yesterday. Then they found lots of bas-reliefs, splendidly executed. Then came the masterpiece of all, a lion sculptured in bas-relief, which, judged by any standard of art, is as perfect as the best work of modern times. This is one of the pieces which they brought home to France. They also found a great lot of glassware and pottery, well preserved. The glass is all beautifully iridescent. Some scientific men who have examined these specimens think that it was originally made iridescent, instead of having become so by being buried for thousands of years.

All the archæological treasures which M. and Mme. Dieulafoy brought home have been placed in a special room set apart for them in the Louvre and known as the Persian Museum, though it will generally be called, in honor of its founders, the "Salle Dieulafoy." It was formally opened this week, President Carnot, Mme. Carnot, M. Renan, M. Oppert, and numerous other notables being present. M. Dieulafoy showed M. Carnot around and explained everything to him, and Mme. Dieulafoy showed the same attention to Mme. Carnot. The latter afterward remarked that she could scarcely realize that the handsome young man (apparently) by her side was really a charming young woman. But she confessed that there was nothing at all incongruous or unfitting in Mme. Dieulafoy's appearance.

So there is to be another marriage alliance between the Bonapartes and the royal house of Italy. Really, one of these days we may look to see the Italian Government supporting the Napoleonic claims to the imperial crown of France. The present alliance, however, is directly in behalf of the succession to the Italian throne. King Humbert has but one child, and there is no probability of his being blessed with another. That one is Victor Emmanuel, Prince of Naples. He is now 19 years old. From infancy his health has been delicate, and the physicians have now officially intimated to the King that a few years at most is all they can hope to prolong the young Prince's life. He will not live to succeed to the throne, nor will he be able to marry and provide another heir in the next generation. Who, then, is next in succession? King Humbert has two sisters and one brother. The eldest sister is the Princess Clotilde, wife of Prince Napoleon (Plon-Plon). The other sister is Maria-Pia, Queen of Portugal. But the Salic law is in force in Italy, so that neither of these is eligible to the throne. The succession runs, then, to the King's brother, Prince Amadeus, Duc d'Aosta. It will be remembered that in 1870 he became King of Spain on the invitation of the Spanish people through their representatives. A little more than two years later he was glad to abdicate, after an attempt had been made to assassinate him and his charming wife, Maria della Cisterna. His conduct as King had been noble and in every way praiseworthy, and he was able to retire with dignity and honor. But the shock of the attempted assassination was too much for his wife to endure. It completely prostrated her, and she died some three years later. Her death was a terrible blow to Amadeus, for he was ardently attached to her. For a year he shut himself up and indulged in every luxury of wo and mourning. Then he resolved to retire to a monastery for the remainder of his days. He had gone so far as to enter a monastery and take the preliminary vows. But then his father, King Victor Emmanuel, died, and Humbert succeeded to the throne. Humbert's only child was then 9 years old and sickly, and it was apparent that he would not live to succeed his father, and that therefore Amadeus would be wanted to succeed or to provide an heir. So he yielded to the urgent entreaties of his brother, and left the monastery to become Lieutenant-General of the Italian army. Prince Amadeus has three sons, and it is probable that one of them will be the next King of Italy.

However, as Prince Amadeus himself stands next to the King, after the Prince of Naples, it has been thought desirable for him to marry again in order to establish a fitting court for a prospective King. His chosen bride is his niece, Princess Letitia Bonaparte, daughter of Amadeus' sister Clotilde and Prince Napoleon. She is a charming young lady of 22, just half the age of her coming husband. Of course she is well-known here, and, as Prince Amadeus in the days of the Empire was a frequent guest at the Tuileries and a very popular figure in Parisian society, the marriage excites great interest here. The ceremony, it is announced, will be celebrated with great pomp next month at Turin, Cardinal Alimonda officiating. Among the guests will be the King and entire court of Italy and the Duc de Braganza, heir to the throne of Portugal, and his wife, who is a daughter of the Comte de Paris. ADOLF HOUSSAYE.

MRS. BOUCICAULT GETS A DECREE.

The Courts Hold Her Marriage Good and Her Husband Bad.

LONDON, June 22.—The celebrated Boucicault divorce case was decided today in favor of the wife. In the trial of the case Mrs. Agnes Boucicault deposed that she was born in Edinburg in 1833, was educated for the stage, and first appeared at the Princess Theatre, London, which was then under the management of Charles Kean. She was then introduced to Dion Boucicault, who made her an offer of marriage, but, acting under the advice of Mrs. Kean, she eventually declined the offer. In 1852 she was ruined by him and their relations continued between them until August, 1853, when she went to America to follow her profession. She had an engagement in Montreal and while there she received letters from Dion Boucicault, who was in New York. She went there to see him and he objected to living in a hotel, and informed her that if she would consent to become his wife he would consent to become her husband, and that, by the laws of New York, constituted a valid marriage, as in Scotland. Under these circumstances she consented to become his wife. They staid at the hotel for a week or ten days and agreed to live together as man and wife. After that she was generally looked upon as his wife, and on one occasion in Boston, from the stage, he publicly made an announcement to that effect. Subsequently she executed a separation deed, under which she was to have an annuity of £800 per year. This she signed in her maiden name, she being obliged to do that because she was told that she could not have an allowance unless she did. In 1883 she heard he had gone through a ceremony of marriage with a lady in Australia. She commenced a suit for a divorce, but abandoned it at the request of her child. The witness was cross-examined at some length as to the various proceedings she had taken against her husband, and as to the date of her alleged marriage. One of the dates being 1855, his Lordship pointed out that the pleadings appeared to have been amended. No witnesses were called for the defense. The respondent's counsel contended that there was no marriage between them. The Judge came to the conclusion that there was a marriage between the parties and granted Mrs. Boucicault a decree by reason of the bigamy and bad conduct of her husband.

SLOWLY STRANGLED TO DEATH.

William Patterson Expiates the Brutal Murder of Jennie Bowman.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 22.—William Patterson was hanged this morning at 6:20 o'clock in the yard of the Jefferson County Jail. He was a colored man and was convicted with another colored man, Albert Turner, for the murder of Miss Jennie Bowman, April 23, 1887. Miss Bowman was a domestic employed by a family who lived in a fashionable suburb, and the crime was committed about 10 o'clock in the morning. The family were all absent from the house at the time, and no one witnessed the murder. Turner and Patterson were arrested on suspicion, and Turner immediately confessed. Patterson protested his innocence. Turner pleaded guilty, but on the scaffold said Patterson was innocent. He was hanged July 1, 1887. Patterson was tried and convicted, but appealed his case, and the lower court was sustained. The Governor respited him three times, but refused to interfere further. Patterson protested his innocence on the scaffold. He was strangled slowly to death, and four minutes after the drop fell, said: "Curse them," and then, "Lord, save me." His struggles were frightful. Many people believe firmly in his innocence, and there were strong attempts to secure his pardon.

Great Little Men.

Some of the greatest men that ever lived were of small stature and insignificant appearance. The reader will readily recall many instances. Very small are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, but they are far more effective than the huge, old-fashioned pills which are so difficult to swallow and so harsh in their action. The "Pellets" are gentle and never cause constipation. For liver, stomach, and bowel derangements they have no equal.

Lowest prices and best quality of furniture and draperies at Colby's, 217 and 219 State street

IOWA'S NOTABLE WOMEN.

THOSE WHO HAVE WON REPUTATIONS WITH THE PEN.

Octave Thanet of Davenport—Mrs. Pauline Given Swalm of Oskaloosa—Mrs. Gillette, Mrs. Ella Hamilton Durley, Mrs. Mary J. Coggeshall, and Miss Rose B. Ankeny of Des Moines—Miss Allie B. Busby and Her Work—Mrs. Florence Miller, Sue "Harry" Claggett, and Others.

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 23.—[Special Correspondence.]—A lately-risen star in the literary firmament is Octave Thanet.

When Lawrence Barrett a few years ago said, "The future poets are to come out of the West," he might have extended his prophecy and included the story-tellers.

Octave Thanet is Miss Alice French of Davenport. She springs from New England royalty, for Mayflower records bear her mother's family name. Judge French, father of Miss Alice French, left Boston many years ago on account of his health. He settled in Davenport, which has since been his home. His children, however, have all been educated either in his native State or in Europe. Alice was graduated at Abbott Academy, Andover, and began her career as a writer immediately thereafter. She sent an article to *Godey's Lady's Book*, and was so loyal to the appreciation shown her in its acceptance that she conscientiously read for a year all the numbers of that periodical which were sent in payment. After she decided upon her present nom de plume she sent an article so signed to *Lippincott's Magazine*. It was called "Communists and Capitalists," and is now included in the volume recently published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., "Knitters in the Sun," under the title of "A Communist's Wife. After that she wrote steadily. She was keenly interested in political economy and her articles upon this subject began to attract attention. She wrote two papers in *Lippincott*, "English Workingmen" and "Commercial Crises," and two in the *Atlantic* on the "Indoor Pauper." On the strength of these the New York *Nation* solicited editorial work from her. After a period of this class of work in the New York *Post*, *Harper*, and *Nation* she sent a society sketch to the *Century*. Their answer as to its merits determined her choice of future subjects. Perhaps the two stories from her pen which have pleased people most are "The Bishop's Vagabond" and "Whitsun Harp."

OCTAVE THANET. (Miss Alice French.)

She has recently been severely assailed in the Iowa State press for a story in *Scribner*, "The Day of the Cyclone," in which the scene is laid in Grinnell, during the storm that nearly demolished that village. Local pride was deeply stirred over this supposed satire. The papers at once discovered real individuals in the characters of the story, and cried out vigorously at having so clear a mirror held up to nature so near home. They claimed a profane hand had hightened Hawkeye eccentricities, and that the proper halo had not been looped about local mediocrity.

Miss French has recently been spending some months on a plantation in Arkansas character-studying. Her method of work is, in her own words, "simply to tell the truth in as good and simple English as I can pick up."

That Octave Thanet should have been taken for man was no surprise to her friends, who are acquainted with the many-sidedness of her character. While she preserves all the finer feelings and more delicate intuitions to be expected of a lady, she also possesses to a marked degree the scientific spirit that seeks only the truth, regardless of prejudice or sentiment. Her broad mental vision, her calmness and equipoise enable her to deal with complex questions with a fairness and power that are often unjustly supposed an exclusive attribute of masculinity.

Of her charming face the portrait will give some idea, but it cannot show the bright bronzy color of her hair, the fairness of her complexion, nor the deep gray of her expressive eyes. Her voice is soft and pleasant. In conversation she is sparkling and humorous, in manner vivacious and winning, and a more delightful companion it would be hard to find.

In Iowa women are found in some of the foremost places in journalism. One of the most capable of these in all branches of this work is Mrs. Pauline Given Swalm of the Oskaloosa *Herald*. Her husband is one of the owners of that paper, and together they edit and publish it.

While yet a little girl Mrs. Swalm had a great fondness for writing. Her essays at school were upon practical topics, and she had a great longing when she should be "grown up" to do newspaper work, although she did not know then whether women had ever done such work or not. She felt she could, at all events, and was resolved to try. She confided her purpose to Mr. J. Clarkson, then a writer on the Des Moines *Register*, and he encouraged her and said he hoped she would be a newspaper woman. This generous faith in her ability to enter an unknown field confirmed her in her determination.

Several years after this, while she was still in her junior year at the Iowa University, Mr. Clarkson, having become editor and joint owner of the *Register*, offered her the position of associate editor. The temptation was great to leave school and take up her chosen work. But she finally decided to finish her university course, which she did, graduating in 1871. The place she so much coveted had been kept open for her, and she entered at once upon her duties. A brilliant but dissipated city editor was the only other member of the staff, and many and many a night after 8 or 9 o'clock Mr. Clarkson and Miss Given—as she then was—had to work to get out "copy" to fill all the city columns of the paper. She went to all sorts of meetings to report, political, religious, dramatic, literary, and she sometimes did legislative reporting and Associated Press work, paragraphing, itemizing, and all the time as much of the editorial work as was necessary.

MRS. PAULINE GIVEN SWALM.

After she had become acquainted with her entire field of operations, she was left in full editorial charge during Mr. Clarkson's frequent absences, sometimes for weeks, and at such times did all the editorial work, and as much of the city work as the editor of that department left undone.

Her relations to the *Register* were at length terminated by her marriage to Mr. Albert W. Swalm, then the owner and editor of the Jefferson *Bee*. Later they together bought the Fort Dodge *Messenger*, which they jointly managed and edited until Mr. Swalm's failing health compelled his retirement. They then passed some years of travel in Europe. On their return the Oskaloosa *Herald* was purchased, and husband and wife are now associated in its publication.

Outside of Mrs. Swalm's regular profession she has all these years done more or less magazine work and general newspaper writing on political and literary topics, and has prepared and delivered various literary addresses.

Mrs. Gillette, wife of one of the owners of the *Iowa Tribune*, the official organ of the Greenback party in the State, became a newspaper woman by force of circumstances. Her husband and his partner, J. B. Weaver, were away on a political campaign and the editor left in charge of the paper became ill of brain fever. Entirely unacquainted with the work, and indeed so ignorant of business that she did not even know how to draw money at the bank, Mrs. Gillette was obliged to do what she could. What she could do was so well done that she now has entire charge of the paper. She disclaims any credit or importance from the fact, however, and, in making a distinctive place for herself in the profession, has not yielded one jot or tittle of her yet more distinctive place in the social world.

Mrs. Ella Hamilton Durley of the Des Moines *Daily News*, when questioned about her history as a newspaper writer, said: "People often get credit for doing when it would require a far greater heroism not to do." This is true of such a temperament as hers—eager, active, elastic. In her early years discouragements were nothing compared with the value of what she had in view. Her father, who had the education of his children deeply at heart, died before that duty was fairly begun. So it rested upon the daughter to educate herself. This she did by means of such industry and economy as only a buoyant and determined spirit would be able to endure. She imposed such heavy taxes upon her physical strength that before her college course was completed she was warned to abandon it at the risk of permanently broken health. But courageous as she was, she was not brave enough to give up. She persisted in going on and was graduated at the State University in 1878. She taught two years thereafter, and laid by enough money for a year's study in Europe. She went abroad, and took a ten months' course in the German language and literature, studying with private teachers in Berlin and Leipzig. This completed, she traveled in Italy, Switzerland, France, and England. While on this journey she wrote numerous letters to the home papers. These were so well received that she resolved upon doing general literary and newspaper work instead of teaching, as had been her original purpose.

On her return to Iowa she delivered lectures throughout the State descriptive of her travels. But this did not suit her tastes for privacy and retirement. It was Assembly year and she turned her attention to legislative correspondence. From that she became associate editor of the *Saturday Evening Mail*, editor-in-chief of the *Northwestern Journal of Education*, and editorial writer and reporter for the Des Moines *Daily News*. This latter position she now fills, as her husband and brother are joint owners of the paper. She has not altogether abandoned educational work, however, for she has served four years as Secretary of the State Educational Board of Examiners.

Mrs. Mary J. Coggeshall of Des Moines has entire editorial charge of the *Woman's Standard*, a monthly paper published in the interests of suffrage for women. It is the official organ of the State Suffrage Association and has been in existence two years. Mrs. Martha C. Callanan is its business manager. They have an excellent corps of contributors and keep a keen eye upon whatever affects their cause.

Miss Rose B. Ankeny of Des Moines is the latest blossom in the field of Iowa journalism. In 1882 she finished a course in the Des Moines High-School with honors, and in 1883 entered the Iowa State University, graduating from that institution with first honors in 1887. She had a newspaper career in view from the first, and immediately after leaving school she took a position with the Des Moines *Leader*, and has since done regular work for that paper, and special correspondence for the Sioux City *Tribune* and Clinton *Herald*. Last winter she was the Associated Press reporter for the Legislature. The old-time ideal of a "bluestocking" is badly shaken—aye, utterly shattered—by this blooming, buoyant devotee to the pen.

MISS ROSE B. ANKENY.

Miss Allie B. Busby, the daughter of an English officer, Capt. S. L. Busby, was identified with the press of Iowa about three years. She had the entire editorial charge of the Belle Plaine *Independent* in 1883 and 1884. The excellence of her work was widely recognized, and in the latter year she received a gold medal from the Iowa Humane Association for an essay on "The Reflexive Effect of Cruelty to Animals."

About this time the Commissioner of Indian Affairs urged her to go as teacher to the Mus-qua-kies at the Sac and Fox Agency. These Indians have lived thirty years in the midst of civilized Iowa, without education of any kind—indeed, they have a strong aversion to becoming enlightened themselves or to having their children educated. Miss Busby finally succeeded in establishing a school amongst them in which she labored, though with little success, for two years. The result of these efforts she embodied in a book, "Two Summers Among the Mus-quakies."

Once embarked in this work it was hard to give it up, and after leaving the Mus-qua-kies she assumed the charge of a Government industrial boarding-school at Santee Agency, Neb., a noted educational point for the Sioux Indians. From that she went to her present work in a school of the same character at White Rocks, Utah. She still keeps up her newspaper and magazine writing.

Mrs. Florence Miller, editor of the *Iowa W. C. T. U. Messenger*, has been engaged for ten years in newspaper work. She does everything except the typesetting upon her paper, edits, folds, wraps, and mails a circulation of 2,000, and does miscellaneous work in the temperance field besides. When the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution was submitted in 1882 she sent out an edition of 100,000.

Mrs. Sue Claggett Pettengill (nom de plume "Sue Harry Claggett") did her first literary work on her father's paper, the Keokuk *Constitution*. After her father's death she assumed the editorship of his paper, having enlarged her sphere of work by contributions to other journals. She did book reviews for the New York *Nation*, but wrote chiefly on political subjects. She has written several novels, one, "Her Lovers," having been a financial success. She is now a resident of Portland, Ore., but continues her newspaper work, having been at one time on the staff of the Portland *Daily Standard*.

Among other women whose names are well known in connection with newspaper work are Mrs. Billington, for two years on the staff of the Burlington *Hawkeye* but now in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction at Des Moines; Mrs. N. B. Raymond, also of Des Moines, a daughter of Dr. Magoun of Grinnell College, at one time on the staff of the *Register* and well known in Eastern journals under the nom de plume of "Hope Livingstone"; and Mrs. Carrie Ogilvie and Mrs. Maria Orwig of the same city.

Dubuque is quite a centre for newspaper workers. Mrs. Frank Robinson is a keen, critical, womanly writer for Eastern papers; Mrs. Eunice G. Allyn has been connected with papers in Washington and other cities; Mrs. Cymantha Shoup for years conducted the *Iowa Normal*, is a fine proof-reader and general worker; Mrs. J. P. Poor and Mrs. Mary Wilson are locally well known. Mrs. M. A. Latham, a brilliant newspaper writer, managed a department in the Cedar Rapids *Republican* for a long time. Mrs. Boehmler makes a readable society page each week in the Sioux City *Journal*. X.

THE FAN IN HISTORY.

The First Lady to Use Them—Some Novel and Costly Ones of Times Past.

Kan Si was the first lady who carried a fan. She lived in ages which are past and for the most part forgotten, and she was the daughter of a Chinese Mandarin. Whoever saw a Mandarin, even on a tea-chest, without his fan? In China and Japan to this day every one has a fan, and there are fans of all sorts for everybody. The Japanese waves his fan at you when he meets you by the way of greeting, and the beggar who solicits for alms has the exceedingly small coin "made on purpose" for charity presented to him on the tip of the fan. In ancient times, among Greeks and Romans, fans seem to have been enormous; they were generally made of feathers, and carried by slaves over the heads of their masters and mistresses to protect them from the sun, or waved about them to stir the air. Catherine de Medici carried the first folding fan ever seen in France, and in the time of Louis XIV. the fan was a gorgeous thing, often covered with jewels, and worth a small fortune. In England they were the fashion in the time of Henry VIII. A fan set in diamonds was once given to Queen Elizabeth upon New-Year's Day. The Mexican feather fans, which Cortez had from Montezuma, were marvels of beauty, and in Spain a large black fan is the favorit. It is said that the use of a fan is as carefully taught in that country as any other branch of education, and that by a well-known code of signals a Spanish lady can carry on a long conversation with any one, especially an admirer. The Japanese criminal of rank is politely executed by means of a fan. On being sentenced to death he is presented with a fan, which he must receive with a low bow, and, as he bows, presto! the executioner draws his sword and cuts his head off. In fact, there is a fan for every occasion in Japan.

Under the Prohibitory Law.

Fortunate it is that the days of belief in witches are over, else the stories now going the rounds of the Maine papers might make it dangerous for somebody. The latest marvels thus far is a barn door that opens without hands. A Dexter man who drove into a door-yard in Cambridge, after trying the barn door and finding it fast, hitched his horse to the side of the barn. While the man was in the house the horse broke loose and started for home, but becoming frightened by some men at work with a road machine, turned back and rushed for the barn, the doors of which obligingly opened to let him in, closing behind him. When the dozen men who witnessed the affair reached the barn no one was to be seen, and the door stuck so badly that it was opened with difficulty.

Shayne & Co., 193 State street, Palmer House Block, are reliable furriers. Sealskin garments to order a specialty.

CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

R. G. DUN & CO.'S REVIEW OF TRADE FOR THE LAST WEEK.

All Branches Have Reached an Inactivity That Is Almost Midsummer Dullness—Anxiety About Crops Greatly Abated—Politics Begins to Interfere with Business, and Will Continue to Do So Until November—Large Decrease in the Bank Exchanges.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The following is R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade for the week ending June 23:

The country is waiting, and the inaction in trade closely resembles midsummer dullness. Anxiety about crops has in a great measure abated. Financial uncertainties have but little present influence, because the narrowing industrial and commercial demands leave large accumulations unemployed in all financial circles. The political uncertainty engrosses attention and there is little prospect that it will diminish until the ballots have been counted in November.

A volume of business still continues which would have been called large a few years ago, but falls more than 10 per cent below that of last year. The latest reports of exchanges show a decrease of 11 per cent in the aggregate in comparison with last year and a decrease of 7 per cent outside of New York, with twenty-three out of thirty-eight cities reporting a shrinkage. At St. Louis, Kansas City, and New Orleans there are gains, but at Philadelphia a decrease of 19 per cent, at Cincinnati of 16, at Chicago of 7, at Boston of 6, and at New York of 12 per cent.

The shrinkage in volume of business is accompanied by a decline of price of commodities generally, and an advance in prices of securities. Grain goes down and stocks go up with some reason when crop prospects decidedly improved and the favorable weather of late has changed Northwestern expectations materially. Wheat, corn, and oats have each declined about 3¼c during the last week without the heavy trading which would mark the downward tendency as mainly speculative in character. Lard has fallen 30 cents per 100 pounds, with no change in hogs. Oil has declined 3 cents, butter ½ a cent, eggs 1 cent and coffee ¼ a cent; but cotton is 3-16 stronger, the present demand having more influence than the prospective yield. The general average of prices has declined during the week ¾ of 1 per cent.

Representations from inner points are uniformly favorable in tone, for the prospect is considered cheering, though at most points the present transactions are increasing in volume. Money is nowhere in sharp demand, and the complaints of slowness in collections are much less numerous this week. Good crop reports give confidence as to the future even where the inactivity is now most noticeable. In the more important branches of trade no great change is seen.

Cotton goods are in steady but moderate demand; print cloths are strong at 4 cents for 64s; but transactions in men's or women's woolen goods are moderate, with prices ruling below last year's where foreign competition is felt.

The wool market halts because holders offer new wool sparingly at present quotations, having faith in better prices after the fear of a change of tariff has passed. It is thought there is some improvement in the boot and shoe trade, and the movement is fairly good.

Just now the iron business has to be considered in connection with the recent improvement in the demand for securities. The stock market has advanced about $1.25 per share, but with indications that the prevailing speculative influences promise only a temporary advance. More significant is the enlarging demand for investment securities, and partly for bonds for new and promising roads, and yet this demand is apt to appear for a time wherever inactivity checks employment of money in trade or industry.

Rail rates are low and tend lower, the competition of water routes is severe, and the average lake rate for May, 2.1c per bushel, is the lowest on record, except in one year, while the average canal rate, 3.5c, is the lowest on record, and at one time grain was taken for 23.4c, the lowest rate yet known—from Buffalo to New York. The theory that railroad building is to be large this year is met by the stubborn fact that calls for steels rails to June 1 have been only 875,000 tons, against 1,614,545 last year to the same date, and shipments only 448,149 tons, against 747,181 last year. Increasing anxiety to sell pig-iron is noted, the best furnaces have been banked, and the Pennsylvania Steel-Work will stop for repairs in July. In a word, current prices are to many works unremunerative.

The outgo of gold has not been large, and has been more than met by Treasury disbursements in the purchase of bonds and otherwise, which have exceeded receipts by about $5,000,000 for the week. Nevertheless, foreign trade continues in such shape that gold must go abroad largely unless the outward movement of securities continues unchecked. In three weeks exports from New York have fallen 8½ per cent below last year's, while there has been an increase here in imports of 6 per cent. Money everywhere is in abundant supply, and it will doubtless be the policy of the Treasury to prevent any stringency, but unless business becomes much more active little effort to that end will be needed for the next two months.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number for the United States 176 and for Canada 28, or a total of 204, as compared with 232 last week and 235 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 197. The Pacific States, with 40 casualties, and Canada, with 28, furnish one-third of the total number of failures this week.

CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

Its Introduction Proposed as a Matter of Policy.

London *Times*: The *Japan Weekly Mail* in a recent issue summarizes a discussion now being carried on in Japan by several eminent publicists respecting the advisability of the people of that country embracing the Christian religion. "A movement supported by some prominent men is on foot to give an impetus to the spread of Christianity by laying stress on the secondary benefits its acceptance insures." Those connected with the movement say that Christian dogmas are a bitter pill to swallow, but advise that it be swallowed promptly for the sake of the after effects. Mr. Fukuzawa, a well-known writer, urges this course, although he says he takes no personal interest whatever in religion, and knows nothing of the teaching of Christianity; but he sees that it is the creed of the most highly civilized nations. To him religion is only a garment, to be put on or taken off at pleasure, but he thinks it prudent that Japan should wear the same dress as her neighbors, with whom she desires to stand well. Prof. Toyama of the Imperial University has published a work to support this view. He holds that Chinese ethics must be replaced by Christian ethics, and that the benefits to be derived from the introduction of Christianity are (1) the improvement of music; (2) union of sentiment and feeling, leading to harmonious coöperation; and (3) the furnishing a medium of intercourse between men and women. Mr. Kato, the late President of the Imperial University, who says that religion is not needed for the educated, and confesses his dislike to all religions equally, urges the introduction of religious teaching into the Government schools, on the ground that the unlearned in Japan have had their faith in old moral standards shaken, and that there is now a serious lack of moral sentiment among the masses. Among the replies to this is one by a Mr. Sugiura, who is described as "a diligent student of Western philosophy for many years." He speaks of the specially marked lack of religious feeling and sentiment in his countrymen. The Japanese, he says, have no taste for religion whatever, and it is impossible that they should ever become a religious people. The youth of Japan, he argues, being free from the thralldom of creeds, and free to act according to reason, are so far in advance of Europeans, and instead of talking about adopting a foreign religion Japanese should go abroad and preach their religion of reason to foreign countries. Other writers urge the same views. The writer in the Yokohama newspaper says that those who urge the teaching of Christianity represent an influential section of educated Japanese opinion; they are signs of the times. "To Japan, in an emphatically agnostic mood, came Western science with all its marvelous revelations and attractions. At the shrine of that science she is worshiping now."

The clerks and employés of most of the large wholesale houses will be given a half-holiday in time to take the special free trains of the Burlington Road at 12:30 and 2 p. m., to attend the great Auction Sale of E. F. Getchell & Co. at Hinsdale.

"Herbrand" Fifth Wheel for Buggies.

THE SOUTH WATER STREET MARKET.

What the Dealers Have to Offer—The Prices Asked.

With the advent of watermelons and gooseberries the comfortable figure and placid, yet shrewd, face of "Mother Bunch" becomes familiar on South Water street. "Mother Bunch" is one of the rare women who are born housewives and continue faithful to their vocation. Ever since the fire she has kept a few select boarders, who pay her well for being exceedingly well fed; and the secret of the contentment of all the parties to this harmonious arrangement is the solicitude with which "Mother Bunch" watches the vegetable and fruit markets. The singular, yet not inappropriate, appellation here given her is the invention of a dealer in vegetables, and was suggested by a former habit of hers to inquire the price of nearly everything by the "bunch." The invention was a happy one, and seemed so well suited to the short, well-rounded figure of the housewife that she is now known from one end of the street to the other as "Mother Bunch."

Every Friday morning "Mother Bunch" makes it her practice to go over the markets pretty thoroughly in search of novelties with which to surprise her family Sunday. Yesterday she made a clean sweep of the situation, with the following result:

"You haven't got any game now, of course——"

"O, yes," said the poultry man: "these frogs' legs at $1 a dozen for large, and 25 cents for small, and pigeons at $2."

"Never mind them. Send around a dozen spring chickens—they're 20 cents I suppose?"

"Twenty-five for the best."

"What are hens?"

"From 10 to 12 cents, and turkeys about the same."

The vegetable outlook was somewhat more encouraging. The sidewalk was blockaded with barrels of cucumbers and crates of tomatoes.

"How do you sell your cucumbers?"

"New Orleans at 17 to 20 cents a dozen; choice from Cincinnati are 45 cents."

"Tomatoes?"

"We have both the Florida and Mississippi stock. You can have either in boxes containing a third of a bushel for from 40 to 70 cents a box, according to quality."

"Green onions?"

"Fifteen cents a dozen bunches."

"Green peas?"

"Plenty and cheap. You can have them for 60 to 80 cents a bushel or 20 to 25 cents a peck."

"String beans?"

"Beans are slow. You can have a bushel box for 65 cents, or a third of a bushel for 25 cents—the best grade."

"New cabbages; you seem to be overstocked with them; shilling a head?"

"Cabbages are plenty, but 15 cents a head is low. You can have the best Cairo and Wilmington for 80 cents a crate. St. Louis and New Orleans are as high as $2 a crate."

"Any change in garden truck?"

"Asparagus 40 to 50 cents a dozen bunches; new squash plenty and cheap at 60 to 80 cents a bushel for crooknecks. Cauliflower is from 75 to $1.50 per dozen, new turnips 20 cents a peck. New beets are 25 cents a dozen."

"What are new potatoes?"

"From 30 to 40 cents a peck."

"Mother Bunch's" true housewifely instincts bade her beware of giving her family carte blanche as to watermelons at this time of year, and it was with serious misgivings that she yielded to the impulse which few can resist when the cool, green beauties begin to arrive from the South. So she purchased half a dozen of the finest of a large stock at 30 cents each and a dozen cantelopes at $2.25.

She laid in a supply of green apples at 60 cents each for three boxes holding one-third of a bushel, and found some peck baskets of Illinois peaches which she was satisfied to buy at 45 cents each.

"How do you sell your cherries?"

"You can have a case of twenty-four quarts of fine Richmonds for $2.30."

"And berries?"

"Michigan strawberries are the best now, though all kinds are soft and decay quickly. You can have them for $1.50 to $1.70 per sixteen quarts. Black raspberries are $3 per case of twenty-four quarts, but they wilt quickly, so you had better purchase in small quantities at 15 or 20 cents a quart. The best Indiana red raspberries are from $1.75 to $2.25 per case of twenty-four pints. Gooseberries are eight to nine cents a quart for good, and blackberries 16 or 18 cents a quart."

"Mother Bunch" found nothing new in the way of fish, and no change in prices to speak of. At dinner that evening her family enjoyed some Kennebec salmon, nicely broiled, which had been purchased for 40 cents a pound. She thought of taking red snapper at 15 cents or Oregon salmon at 30, but concluded they had become a trifle passé. There was nothing else in the fish market that seemed desirable, though fresh mackerel were selling at 25 cents each, Spanish mackerel at that much per pound, soft-shell crabs at $1.75 per dozen, and clams at $1 a hundred.

CROPS ARE DOING WELL.

Warm Weather and Good Rains Insure Abundant Yields.

GALENA, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—Corn is three weeks late in Jo Daviess County. It will take favorable weather and a late fall to make a fair yield. Oats, barley, and wheat look promising. The chinch-bug has done but little damage to small grain as yet. The hay crop will be large enough this year to supply the demand without importing fodder from other States, as has been the custom for several seasons. The present fine appearance of pastures has greatly improved the condition of stock.

PARIS, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—The warm weather of the last week, accompanied by a general rain throughout this county, has advanced the corn crop of Edgar County. Corn never was in better condition. It is free from weeds. There has been a larger acreage planted than in former years. Wheat will make a better stand than at first predicted. Oats are in good shape to make an average crop. The meadows are in excellent condition, insuring plenty of hay. Potatoes and all vegetable crops are in good condition.

HILLSBORO, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—The present prospects for bountiful crops of corn and oats throughout this rich agricultural section were never better. The acreage of corn is the largest in years. The hay crop will be short owing to drouth last year. The fruit crop promises to be abundant.

TUSCOLA, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—Frequent rains this week have been highly beneficial to the growing crops, and corn is making rapid strides. It is looking splendid as a general rule, and the prospects are flattering at present. Oats will be a heavy crop, while wheat is looking fine, though the acreage is small in Douglas County.

CARTHAGE, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—Heavy rains yesterday and today flattened hundreds of fields of oats in Hancock County, and it is feared the loss will be great. Since a week ago corn has come out wonderfully, and it is now thought the yield will be as large, if not larger, than last year's. Wheat harvest will begin before July 4, and the crop promises to be large. Small fruit and vegetables are bearing largely, and prospects for the apple crop are encouraging.

EUREKA, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—With the thermometer averaging 95° in the shade during the last week all kinds of vegetation are booming. While the season was two weeks ago three weeks behind it is now the other way, and farmers are correspondingly jubilant. The prospect for winter wheat never was better, and it is heading out splendidly. Oats, corn, and meadows are doing well. Rain is, however, needed.

ALEDO, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—All crops in this vicinity are looking well. Warm rains have fallen throughout the county in the last few days and were timely, as corn was beginning to suffer from drouth. Rye is particularly advanced, some of it standing high above the fences. The seventeen-year locusts have made their appearance in some parts of the county.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—The weather the last week has been all that could be desired for crops. Wheat, corn, and oats are coming on well. There will be considerable wheat in this county in spite of all the talk—perhaps an average crop. The meadows never looked better, and a full crop will be harvested. A large acreage of corn was planted, came up well, is clean, and growing finely. The crop of berries has been harvested, and the yield was fully up to local demand. Wheat harvest will begin next week.

OWATONNA, Minn., June 22.—[Special.]—Barley and rye are heading out nicely and promise a good yield. Wheat is looking fairly well, but on dry ground there are swarms of chinch-bugs. What damage they will do cannot be told. Corn and potatoes are not as far advanced as usual, but the warm, wet weather is forcing a rapid growth. Grass is the most plentiful seen for many years, and the hay cut will be good. Flax and buckwheat are being sown where corn was to be planted, but was too late on account of wet weather.

HAMBURG, Ia., June 22.—[Special.]—The crops in this section are all looking well. The corn crop is in good condition and growing nicely. Recent rains and warm weather have helped it.

Famous Women.

It is a significant fact that most of the women who have achieved fame in art, literature, or "affairs," have enjoyed vigorous health. This shows that the mind is never capable of the severe and continued application necessary to creative work, unless the body is at its best. The woman who aspires to fill an exalted place among her associates must be free from nervous debility and female weaknesses. Dr. Pierce's Favorit Prescription will banish these, and it is warranted to restore those functional harmonies which are indispensable to health. As a specific for all those chronic weaknesses and ailments peculiar to women, it is unequaled.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

A WAR ON EAST-BOUND FREIGHT RATES THREATENED.

The Lake Shore Takes a Decided Step—It Causes the Cancellation of the Switching Agreement for This City—Reduction in Grain Rates—The Vanderbilt Lines Announced a Reduced Dressed-Beef Rate—What the Pennsylvania Road Says.

Serious trouble is brewing among the trunk line and Central Traffic Association roads, and the indications are that before the end of next week they will be engaged in a war on freight rates. More or less rate cutting has been going on between the roads east from Chicago, St. Louis, and Peoria, but they covered their tracks so well that charges could not be substantiated. Now open hostilities will be commenced. The initiatory step was taken by the Lake Shore yesterday. It notified the Chicago East-Bound Committee that it had decided to withdraw from the agreement providing uniform switching charges in this city. In explanation of its action it states that competing roads had been abating switching charges for some time, and that in consequence it found itself unable to secure a fair proportion of the east-bound traffic. The announcement was not relished by the other members of the committee, and after a hot discussion it was decided to cancel the present switching tariff. Heretofore a charge of $3 per car was made. As it will no longer be made the rates on grain to the East will be about one cent per 100 pounds less. It is expected that further reductions in grain and provision rates will ensue. The Lake Shore struck still another blow. It discovered that the Chicago & Atlantic was cutting rates from Chicago to Akron and Cleveland, O., and decided to meet their rates. This forces a reduction in all local rates between Chicago, Cleveland, and Akron.

But the most important step taken by the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and New York Central was a notice to Chairman Blanchard that it was their intention to reduce the rates on dressed beef from Chicago to New York and Boston to 46½ cents per 100 pounds, and asking him to promulgate such a tariff. Mr. Blanchard declined, but it is understood that the reduction will be made by the above roads next Monday in spite of Mr. Blanchard's adverse decision. This will compel all other Eastern lines to make correspondingly low rates on that commodity. The dressed-beef shippers evidently knew that such a reduction would be made when they withdrew, a few days ago, the cases pending against the roads before the Inter-State Commission. The present tariff rate on dressed beef to New York and Boston is 65 cents per 100 pounds, but the Grand Trunk and Chicago & Atlantic from Chicago and the Michigan Central from Hammond are allowed to make a differential rate of 55 cents to New York in connection with the Erie, and the Grand Trunk has a differential rate of 45 cents to Boston via Montreal. The new rate of 46½ cents to both New York and Boston which the Vanderbilt lines propose to make is expected to take the business from the differential-rate lines and force it back to the Vanderbilt roads. It is understood, however, that the shippers are pledged to give the Grand Trunk a certain proportion of the business, no matter what rates other lines may make, in consideration of the fight it has made on the behalf of the shippers. They cannot afford to go back on the Grand Trunk now because that would ultimately lead to a new railroad combination on the part of the roads and the reëstablishment of high rates. The action of the New York Central and the other Vanderbilt lines in this matter is said to have been caused by the cutting of rates by the Pennsylvania. The latter, however, denies that it has given offense to the Vanderbilt lines and claims that they have been trying to bring on a war for some time. It points to the fact that it has lost nearly all of its live-stock traffic and claims that the Vanderbilt lines gained it by cutting rates. The Pennsylvania a short time ago demanded authority from the Trunk-Line Association to make differential rates because it had lost its business and was unable to get it back at even rates. But Commissioner Fink refused to allow it, on the ground that a bad example would be set by allowing a first-class line to charge differential rates.

Decision Against a Railroad.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 22.—[Special.]—An important decision was rendered in the District Court before Judge Townes yesterday in the case of the State of Texas vs. the International & Great Western Railway Company for forfeiture of its charter and privileges. The suit was based on an alleged failure of the road to comply with the contract in its charter to keep up a first-class road, and in other particulars. Judge Townes decided that while allegations, as proven, did not warrant the abrogation of the charter, the proof was sufficient to cancel the tax exemption granted the road for twenty-five years, dating from 1876. It is stated in official quarters here that the decision does not affect the land donated, the road over ten years ago by way of a compromise, and amounting to over 3,000,000 acres, which has all been sold.

Items.

The Iowa Railroad Commissioners upon the urgent request of the managers of the Iowa roads have agreed to postpone the promulgation of the new distance tariff from June 28 to July 5. The railroads claimed that they could not possibly make the changes required by the new tariff in the short time allowed by the commission.

Fraudulent billing is again being resorted to on live-stock traffic going through from Kansas City to New York, and a general reduction in rates is threatened if the practice is not stopped at once. The business which is billed to St. Louis and rebilled from there to New York is virtually shipped via Dwight by the Chicago & Atlantic and the Erie. By doing this the weighing of the live stock at Buffalo and Pittsburg is avoided and underbilling cannot be deducted.

New Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation as follows:

The Hermann Kirchhoff Manufacturing Company of Chicago; capital, $8,000; to manufacture and deal in sash, doors, blinds, etc.; incorporators, Hermann Kirchhoff, Jesse Cox, and Gideon F. Lanaghen.

The Manhattan Mining & Reduction Company of Chicago; capital, $5,000,000; to mine gold and silver in Lander County, Nevada; incorporators, John S. McClure, F. A. Soule, and H. H. Thomas.

The Miller Heater & Purifier Company of Chicago; capital, $20,000; to make apparatus for heating, purifying, and softening free water for boilers and other uses: incorporators, Chester S. Davis, Charles Ferriera, and Edward H. Riddell.

The Chicago *Jeweler* Publishing & Mailing Company of Chicago; capital, $12,000; to do a general publishing and mailing business; incorporators, George H. Crawford, Olin L. Deming, and Robert Van Sands.

A certificate was filed recording the dissolution of the Germania Lodge, No. 1115, Knights and Ladies of Honor of Chicago, and surrendering its charter.

To Awaken All Pisa.

Pisa, the sleepiest of cities, has been "frighted from its propriety" in an ingeniously intolerable fashion. It appears that eighteen students, living in different houses in the Via Santa Maria are all going up for an examination, and are laudably anxious to rise with the sun instead of burning the midnight oil. To this end they have presented one of their number with an American alarum, he, again, contracting to awaken the rest by blowing a trumpet. He continues to give voice to the blatant brass until it has been echoed by seventeen toy-trumpets, denoting that Morpheus has been defeated all along the line. Such a performance might well awaken all Pisa, disturb the age-old slumberers in the Campo Santo, and endanger the stability of the Leaning Tower. We cannot wonder that a remonstrance has been sent to the rector of the university.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A Cheap, First-Class, Through-Car California Excursion.

The National Educational Convention Excursion of the Teachers' Association, which leaves Chicago via Chicago & Alton R. R. on a special train at 4 p. m. Thursday, July 5, will be composed of Pullman palace sleeping-cars and tourist sleeping-cars, which will run through from Chicago to San Francisco without change. Those who are contemplating a trip to the Pacific coast should embrace this opportunity of joining a select party at a minimum cost for the round trip, with privilege of stopping at Las Vegas, Hot Springs, Santa Fé, N. M., and Los Angeles, Cal., without additional cost. For further particulars, itinerary of excursion, and for tickets and reservation of berths in Pullman or tourist sleeping-cars call on or address City Passenger and Ticket Agent Chicago & Alton R. R., 39 South Clark street.

SOUTHEY TO S[...]

TWO CENTURIES OF [...] TURE IN O[...]

The Correspondence of [...] Taylor, the Disting[...] and Author—Letters [...] Between 1823 and [...] the Traits of Many [...] ters—Portraits of W[...] and Others—New Bo[...]

Three years ago Sir He[...] his 85th year, gave the [...] graphy. He died about a [...] The story of his life, wi[...] length in THE TRIBUNE [...] one, for it linked two [...] literature in joining su[...] names as those of South[...] What the author wrote o[...] be equally applicable t[...] period of his life: "I su[...] any hero or man of g[...] from Nelson and Crab[...] has not dined at Rogers[...] tell something worth he[...] and can tell it in the m[...] ner."

No man of letters of th[...] more opportunities of [...] leading men of his [...] Taylor. As early as [...] fame as the author [...] drama, "Philip Van Arte[...] to see that fame decre[...] waxed, and to feel [...] tread him down. As [...] the list of his fri[...] the milestones of a h[...] history of English [...] Wordsworth, Coleridg[...] Campbell, Tennyson, [...] Macaulay, Canning, [...] These he chats about fra[...] biography," sharing wi[...] privilege of intimacy wit[...] his correspondence has be[...] as if he stepped aside [...] tinguished company to [...] mated conversation.

The letters in the pres[...] spondence of Henry T[...] Edward Dowden. London [...] & Co.) are scattered over [...] tween 1823 and 1885. In [...] not yet perused them a[...] quality, one must need[...] fragmentary, owing to [...] wealth of materials.

In a letter to Edward [...] Sir Henry refers to the d[...] in Scott's character and [...] ment: "Power of the [...] ceiving and depicting str[...] ty of characters seems [...] with a strong individu[...] the person possessing [...] some simple headstron[...] make a strong characte[...] opinions, and especially [...] one arising generally out [...] edge, the other out of the [...] are compatible enough w[...] conceiving a strong chara[...] that of being it."

Good sense was Taylor's [...] deed, he had so much of [...] that it was out of the ques[...] possess the exquisit sens[...] imagination of a great po[...] are often commonplaces, [...] veal keen perception and [...] His counsel to Southey [...] words should be weighed [...] work lies in controversi[...] am convinced that the re[...] people with effect is by [...] ance, along with a cove[...] phrase; and that the s[...] tone is especially felt [...] in reply to an overt grossn[...] other side." No one was [...] this imperturbable style in [...] late Matthew Arnold; bu[...] of calm superiority devoid [...] he always brought to a d[...] matter of literary acquire[...] ent breeding.

In one of the earlier [...] goes into an exhaustive an[...] character of his hero, Ph[...] In reading it one cannot [...] a boon it would be if one c[...] letter by Shakspeare [...] view of the character [...] would be a much more [...] reading, one is inclined [...] profound disquisitions o[...] which libraries are loade[...] was probably as indiffer[...] Taylor was solicitous ab[...] and the difference betwe[...] in this respect was the [...] the creative and the cri[...] ature.

There are, of course, [...] these letters relating to [...] we get charming glimpses [...] he appeared to his inmate[...] family in the quietude of [...] itable, particularly when [...] composition, and not exe[...] firmities of age, he never [...] affliction of the poetic tem[...] sympathetic understandin[...] were nearest to him. A [...] greatness no ridicule cou[...] linquish, and his vindicati[...] dict of posterity. Henry [...] him in 1835:

He has the simplicity and [...] the child in regard to the [...] life; and whilst he is being [...] with in regard to them he [...] the highest and deepest tho[...] of man can reach in a stream [...] is so oddly broken by the lit[...] terruptions of common life t[...] laugh at him by turns. Eve[...] into his mind comes out—we[...] affections or vanities—so tha[...] tunity was afforded of see[...] through and through we have [...] this "old man eloquent."

The brigands of criticism [...] came in for apt characteri[...] described as "a jovial, f[...] full of fire and talent, big [...] the same time wild and [...] is no mercy for Lord Jeffre[...] less figure in the literature [...] chief distinction was the u[...] having kept the sunshi[...] tage door of a man of [...] after dining with [...] impression to record: "C[...] that he could ever have [...] enough to be a curse to th[...] times; and one only learn[...] which men may do bear[...] their means of doing anyt[...]

The pains that literary [...] century ago to answer the[...] sent them is surprising [...] times of telegraphic abr[...] letter to a young studen[...] advice in reading this coun[...]

I would recommend to you [...] the line of poetry in which yo[...] lie, but not in that line only. [...] with your taste you will get [...] you on, and by reading beyo[...] nally enlarge your bounds. [...] content with appreciating th[...] borne in upon you, but apply [...] cover the merits which othe[...] and which have made a poe[...] they do not strike you at firs[...] your age before I had any [...] merits of Milton and Wordsw[...] ciation of the graver rhythm[...] best poets.

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There is a letter from M[...] ton on the occasion of Tay[...] 1830, which contains a sage [...] moralizing that one does [...] "Do not laugh at me for [...] ters. It is only when [...] fresh and uncommenced d[...] gravely and sadly back at [...] in my own, and I am conv[...] bring more courage to the [...] great than the lesser evils [...] grant more indulgence to [...] faults of our everyday [...] their moods, their habits, [...] wardness, the points whe[...] our own dispositions nor [...] notions of what would suit[...]

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TWO CENTURIES OF ENGLISH LITERATURE IN ONE LIFE.

The Correspondence of the Late Sir Henry Taylor, the Distinguished Englishman and Author—Letters Covering the Period Between 1833 and 1885 and Discussing the Traits of Many Famous Men of Letters—Portraits of Wordsworth, Carlyle, and Others—New Books—Literary Notes.

Three years ago Sir Henry Taylor, then in his 85th year, gave the world his Autobiography. He died about a twelvemonth since. The story of his life, which was reviewed at length in THE TRIBUNE, was an interesting one, for it linked two centuries of English literature in joining such widely-separated names as those of Southey and Swinburne. What the author wrote of Rogers in 1836 would be equally applicable to himself in a later period of his life: "I suppose there is hardly any hero or man of genius of our times, from Nelson and Crabbe downwards, who has not dined at Rogers' table; and he can tell something worth hearing of them all, and can tell it in the most agreeable manner."

No man of letters of this age has enjoyed more opportunities of converse with the leading men of his time than Henry Taylor. As early as 1834 he had won fame as the author of an imposing drama, "Philip Van Arteveide," and he lived to see that fame decrease, even as it had waxed, and to feel new generations tread him down. As one runs down the list of his friends one passes the milestones of a hundred years in the history of English thought—Southey, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Scott, Moore, Campbell, Tennyson, Browning, Hallam, Macaulay, Canning, and Carlyle. These he chats about frankly in his "Autobiography," sharing with his readers the privilege of intimacy with them. Now that his correspondence has been published, it is as if he stepped aside and allowed the distinguished company to engage in an animated conversation.

The letters in the present volume (Correspondence of Henry Taylor. Edited by Eward Dowden. London: Longmans, Green & Co.) are scattered over the years lying between 1833 and 1885. In giving one who has not yet perused them a foretaste of their quality, one must needs be gossipy and fragmentary, owing to the embarrassing wealth of materials.

In a letter to Edward Villiers, dated 1827, Sir Henry refers to the defect of moral force in Scott's character and makes this comment: "Power of the imagination in conceiving and depicting strongly a great variety of characters seems scarcely compatible with a strong individuality of character in the person possessing that power. It is some simple headstrong qualities which make a strong character. Universality of opinions, and especially of sympathies, the one arising generally out of extended knowledge, the other out of the poetic sensibilities, are compatible enough with the power of conceiving a strong character, but not with that of being it."

Good sense was Taylor's characteristic; indeed, he had so much of that common quality that it was out of the question that he should possess the exquisite sensibility or ardent imagination of a great poet. His reflections are often commonplaces, but more often reveal keen perception and sound judgment. His counsel to Southey in the following words should be weighed by writers whose work is in controversial channels: "I am convinced that the real way of abusing people with effect is by a studied forbearance, along with a covert significance of phrase; and that the superiority of this tone is especially felt when it comes in reply to an overt grossness of abuse on the other side." No one was a greater master of this important mode in criticism than the late Matthew Arnold; but, indeed, the tone of calm superiority devoid of egotism which he always brought to a discussion is less a matter of literary acquirement than of inherent breeding.

In one of the earlier letters the author goes into an exhaustive analysis of the ideal character of his hero, Philip Van Artevelde. In reading it one cannot help thinking what a boon it would be if one could come across a letter by Shakspeare defining his own view of the character of Hamlet. It would be a much more simple piece of reading, one is inclined to think, than the profound disquisitions on the subject with which libraries are loaded. But Shakspeare was probably as indifferent to Hamlet as Taylor was solicitous about Van Artevelde. And the difference between the two authors in this respect was the difference between the creative and the critical ages in literature.

There are, of course, many passages in these letters relating to Wordsworth, and we get charming glimpses of the old poet as he appeared to his intimate friends and to his family in the quietude of Mount Rydal. Irritable, particularly when in the throes of composition, and also exempt from other infirmities of age, he never failed (that saddest affliction of the poetic temperament) of the sympathetic understanding of those who were nearest to him. A belief in his own greatness no ridicule could make him relinquish, and his vindication lies in the verdict of posterity. Henry Taylor writes of him in 1835:

> He has the simplicity and helplessness of a little child in regard to the little transactions of life; and whilst he is being directed and dealt with in regard to them he keeps tumbling out of the highest and deepest thoughts that the mind of man can reach in a stream of discourse which is so oddly broken by little litenesses and interruptions of common life that we admire and laugh at him by turns. Everything that comes into his mind comes out—weakness or strength, affections or vanities—so that I never see an opportunity was afforded of seeing a human being through and through we have it in the person of this "old man eloquent."

The brigands of criticism of that early day came in for apt characterization. Wilson is described as "a jovial, fair-haired ruffian, full of fire and talent, big and burly, and at the same time wild and animated." There is no mercy for Lord Jeffrey, the one friendless figure in the literature of his time, whose chief distinction was the unenviable one "of having kept the sunshine from the cottage door of a man of genius." Taylor after dining with him had this impression to record: "One only wonders that he could ever have been considerable enough to be a curse to the literature of his times; and one only learns that the mischief which men may do bears no proportion to their means of doing anything else."

The pains that literary men took half a century ago to answer the letters that were sent them is surprising to us who live in times of telegraphic promptness. From a letter to a young student who asked for advice in reading this counsel is extracted:

> I would recommend to you to read chiefly in the line of poetry in which you find your taste to be, but not in that line only. By reading along with your taste you will get an impulse to carry you on, and by reading beyond it you will gradually enlarge your bounds. You should not be content with appreciating the merits which are borne in upon you, but apply yourself also to discover the merits which others have preserved, and which have made a poet famous, though they do not strike you at first sight. I was past your age before I had any real feeling of the merits of Milton and Wordsworth or any appreciation of the graver rhythmical melodies of our two poets.

In one of the letters dated 1839 one comes across this reference to Gladstone. "His party begin to speak of him as a man who may one day be at their head and at the head of the Government, and certainly no man of his standing has yet appeared who seems likely to stand in his way. Two wants, however, may lie across his political career—robust health and want of flexibility." Sir Henry, could he see Gladstone today engaged in chopping trees, directing his party, and combating Ingersoll, would admit that his apprehensions on the score of health were unfounded; nor could he consult Mr. Joseph Chamberlain he would doubtless receive satisfactory reports of the great leader's flexibility.

There is a letter from Mrs. Caroline Norton on the occasion of Taylor's marriage in 1839, which contains a sage and kindly bit of moralizing that one does not care to pass: "Do not laugh at me for lecturing my betters. It is only when I think of some brain and uncommenced destiny that I look gravely and sadly back at all these mistakes of my own, and I am convinced that as we bring more courage to the endurance of the great than the lesser evils of our lives, so we want more indulgence to real and positive faults of our everyday companions than to their moods, their habits, their small waywardness, the points where they neither fit our own dispositions nor our preconceived notions of what would suit or please us."

There are several communications from Macaulay containing luminous hints of Aristotelic criticism. The great reviewer finds a strong resemblance between the poetry of Taylor and Schiller. He says: "I wish to God you would take that great subject of which he (Schiller) touches only a portion, the greatest subject of modern times, Mary Queen of Scots, and give her life and death in three parts. The first should end with the death of Darnley, and the second with the flight into England." Mr. Swinburne of late years has adopted the suggestion which Sir Henry did not act upon; but it is doubtful if Macaulay would be satisfied with the diffuse but sympathetic dramas which are the result.

Here is a portrait of Carlyle sketched in 1845:

> Carlyle is in great force full of fire and fury against everything that is in existence in the present age. He is interesting as a specimen of a peculiar kind of character, standing out as a contrast as well as an antagonist to his day and generation, and admirable as possessing a peculiar kind of genius, but, with all his fire and force, not conveying any portion of his sentiments into my mind, nor, indeed, any distinct impression of what he would be at. He is full of renunciations, denunciations, disavowals, and contempt of everything that is current in the opinions and proceedings of mankind, but it is difficult to understand what he would wish to substitute.

The temptation is strong to give quotations from the remainder of the book, the excerpts thus far representing only the first half; but too much space would be required to do anything like justice to the varied topics of interest that are dwelt upon. There are letters from Aubrey de Vere, who was a connection of Sir Henry Taylor, and whose fame as a poet is better established in England than in this country. His muse has become a nun-like devotee of dogmatic theology. Alfred Tennyson is often spoken of but seldom represented by a letter. The following, however, is one that is curious as showing that in his work as a laureate in 1859 he was as far from pleasing the popular taste as in 1887. He writes in acknowledging congratulations from Sir Henry on his "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington": "Thanks, thanks! I have just returned from Reading and found your letter. In the all but universal depreciation of my ode by the press, the prompt and hearty approval of it by a man as true as the Duke himself is doubly grateful."

Sir Henry Taylor kept up his correspondence in a measure until the year before his death. What a life it is to contemplate, so much more valuable than the pretentious and rather ponderous dramas that are expected to perpetuate its fame! It strikes one that "Philip Van Artevelde," "Isaac Comnenus," and "Edwy and Edgar" will long have been forgotten when the student will find in the "Autobiography" and "Correspondence" records of literary companionship that will be almost as delightful in their way as Boswell's "Life of Jonuson."

Practical Education.

Van Nostrand has issued a reprint of an English work with the above title, written by the well-known Charles G. Leland. The book treats of the development of the memory, quickening the perceptive faculty, and training the constructive, as essayed during many years by the author. It is, in fact, an exposition of his methods, and is largely devoted to the telling of what he has done in this country and Great Britain. His leading idea is that children while at school can be trained to practical industry, and that without hindering them from learning to read, write, and cipher. At present nineteen boys out of every twenty go into "business" or callings of various kinds without the least previous training; it is not possible at school to give a practical acquaintance with every desired vocation, as the selling of tea and sugar, or the pulling up of prescriptions. But something more than mere arithmetic may be taught as a preparation for the duties of life, and this not so much to enable the pupil to make a living at once on leaving school as to give him an idea of some calling as a whole. The first thing to be done is the teaching of design. After seeing others work, working himself a little, and becoming familiar in a general way with half a dozen arts, the taste of the pupil is cultivated, he realizes that he can turn his hand to some if not many things, and has acquired that confidence in his own ability which goes a great way towards making him sure to succeed in any kind of work. The author has paid much attention to the teaching of decorative art, because convinced that almost every branch of it is ready, and believing that there is room in this direction for a vast addition to our profitable industries. The ordinary girl of 10 or 12 years of age finds it about as easy to model a vase in a studio as to make mud pies in the gutter. The multiplication of cheap copies of art works by machinery threatened a generation ago to extinguish originality, but the recent vast increase in culture has brought cheap duplicates into disfavor. People are beginning to understand that no real work of art can be made by machinery, and when this truth is fully established as a canon there will be a demand for much labor that is now without employment. And the workers welcomed under the new order of things will be precisely of that class which now finds it most difficult to earn its bread. It is not to be expected that the pupil will at once turn out work that is good enough to command a first-class price in the market. Nor can the merits of the effort be fairly judged by looking at the work done, unless it be remembered that it is the production of children who are learning. In fact, the author is inclined to frown upon the exhibition of more results of work either in his schools or in the primary of the public school system. The most valuable exhibition that can be made is of children at work.

The writer also finds fault with the methods in use, alike in schools and universities, for teaching the things which it is desired to teach. In his opinion the memory is so much taxed that it is not cultivated. He says that of all the teachers of his youth "there was not one who did not require lessons which were far too long for the majority of the class to acquire perfectly." And he says truly: "The only reason why we have not more clever scholars is because great account is made of facts, and very little of faculties. A prize fighter in training knows that the object of all his daily sparring and exercise is to become strong; but we teach children as if the exercise in itself was to be the end of all."

The subject treated of is one the interest in which is daily increasing, and it is handled in a way that is at once able and instructive, without being pedagogically dry. It contains a fund of material for thought and action by all who feel it their duty to aid in preparing the rising generation for the duties of life in a far wider sphere of intellectual development, and a vastly greater competition than that which the educated adult of today encountered when he took his place in the surging throng of thinkers and workers.

Brief Notices.

Messrs. Roberts Bros. are reissuing in paper covers for summer reading some of the more popular novels in their long line of more or less readable stories. "The No-Name Series." There have been some well-written things brought out under cover of this series, and some of them have been attributed to famous pens. It is a little difficult to see why "The Colonel's Opera Cloak," which first appeared nearly ten years ago, should have been chosen for republication. Or rather, perhaps, it is not easy to understand why such novels should prove popular enough to warrant reissue. The story is one that drifts as quietly along as the summer morning on which it will be read; a story without incident, and one which does not demand from its readers the energy for an emotion. Its characters are entirely impossible people, rather hastily sketched, and no clew to the mental processes which might have been supposed to guide their mildly remarkable actions calls for the reader's attention. The book contains many good things brightly said, and if all that is wanted by summer readers is something moderately entertaining, which will leave one with no more to be remembered than would a morning nap, "The Colonel's Opera Cloak" is an ideal summer novel. (Paper, 50 cents. Roberts Brothers, Boston.)

Amanda M. Douglas' rather thrilling story called "The Midnight Marriage" comes from A. L. Burt of New York in paper as the first of his "Manhattan Series" of copyright novels by American authors. It is well printed and neatly bound in paper, selling at 25 cents.

The second part of "Old and New Astronomy," by R. A. Proctor, is out. It contains a vast fund of information about subjects which lie at the threshold of the science. Apparently the author has set out to tell as much of his present knowledge as he thinks his readers will bear, and also to impress upon their minds the fact that he has previously been at work in the same field. In truth he may be said to advertise copiously the books written by him in former years, and it can be no disservice to him to aid in the laudable effort of letting the world see what a prolific author he is. On page 86 he refers to his "Geometry of Cycloids," and on 97 to his treatise on Saturn and its system. His Gnomonic Star Atlas receives notice on pages 97 and 111, with the important information that "the maps of this book have served as index plates" for another named issue, which he says "is, in fact, a reduced and simplified edition of the larger work." His Library Star Atlas is told of on pages 99, 109, and 111, with the statement that in the later editions the maps are photographed rather larger than the first, on the scale of a nineteen-inch globe. Pages 90, 109, and 111 also tell of his School Star Atlas. In addition to this, page 99 speaks of "geographical atlases I am preparing" and "My Treatise on the Moon." On page 108 he refers to his "Other Worlds than Ours" and to "My Elementary Physical Geography," the latter phrase occurring not less than three times within a few lines. His "Seasons Pictured" come in for a couple of notices on pages 109 and 122, while page 112 notifies the public that he has constructed "stereographic charts of the earth, especially for the use of seamen." A second glance through the sheets shows that "My Hand-Book of the Stars" on page 100 was omitted from the first count, and it is just possible that one or two other self credits have been overlooked. It may also be noted that the author has not mentioned a few of what is calls, on page 103, "the books I have hitherto published." But he has done well in the sixty-four pages at his command, and will doubtless make the count a full one in subsequent numbers. No one will deny to the illustrious Proctor thoroughness in all that he undertakes; it is a characteristic that stands out boldly even in his liberal use of the parenthesis and dash, the introduction of the phrase "of course," and the plenipotential beginning of his paragraphs with the word "but." The double use of the word "probable" on page 119 is "probably" the result of an oversight. It may easily be pardoned in one who has done so much, and who, even in the opinion of the critical Proctor, has done it so well.

Heath & Co. have just published "Aids to Number, Pupils' Edition," by Anna B. Badlam of the Rice Training School, Boston. About June 30 the second series will be issued. The first series presents the numbers from one to ten in a great variety of exercise for slate-work. The second series gives oral work with numbers from ten to 100, and consists of fifty cards with concise directions for the teacher. The same house have also just published "The Child's Tablet of Number Groups," containing groups of objects for the teaching of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, and intended to awaken the pupils' conception of the early steps in concrete numbers.

That Noah Brooks is a most prolific writer in no wise argues that he is a trifler, that he touches but the surface. His latest book, "Abraham Lincoln: A Biography for the Young," is an excellent work, embodying much that other writers have said in other and more cumbrous tomes and much of personal reminiscence, and giving a study of his subject in words sufficient historical background is brought in to make it intelligible to his young readers and still keeping the man in due prominence. A steel-plate portrait serves as a frontispiece, and there are more than a score of illustrations. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $1.75.)

Joel Prentiss Bishop's address on "Common Law and Codification," delivered last winter before the South Carolina Bar Association, is issued in pamphlet by Flood & Co. of this city. The address is a protest against the move to boil down our common law into a code. He argues forcibly that such a process, in our present lack of great jurists, will amount simply to assassination of the common law.

Alexander Winchell's discussion of the "Speculative Consequences of Evolution" in the University of Michigan "Philosophical Papers" is not particularly clear or satisfactory if regarded as an attempt to add to the stock of human knowledge or thought on the subject, but as a brief exposition of the significance of evolution in science and of its lack of significance in theology or metaphysics, the essay has considerable value. (Andrews & Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.)

Literary Notes.

The *Atlantic* is to publish a new story by Thomas Hardy entitled "Passe Rose."

William R. Downes begins in the July *Atlantic* a series of papers on "Boston Painters and Paintings."

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, the specialist, will write on "Spiritualism and Like Delusions" in the July *American Magazine*.

Rider Haggard will not let Allan Quartermain rest, but is making him perspire and risk his poor life in Africa again. The July *Harper* has the story.

The *American Magazine* for July will have a young writer's first story. It is a war story, entitled "Tother Miss Norie," and the author's name is Marah Ellis.

William Wordsworth, a grandson of the famous William, has a pretty poem in June *Macmillan's*. The verse is delicately correct in form and mildly philosophical.

"A Fortnight of Folly" is the title of a new book by Maurice Thompson, soon to be published by John B. Alden of New York. It is a story conveying a satire upon authors and publishers.

Labouchère of London *Truth* doesn't admire Gladstone's taste in fiction. Of "Robert Ellsmere" Labouchère says: "A more tiresome book I have seldom come across, nor one more thoroughly dull and heavy."

The July *Catholic World* will have an article by Orby Shipley, an Englishman, on British rule in Ireland; a paper on beer-drinking and beer-drugging, by John A. Mooney; and a story called "Alane," by a new writer, Harold Dijon.

The *American Meteorological Journal* offers prizes for the best original essays on tornadoes—$200 for the first essay, $100 for the second best, and $50 to be divided among those worthy of special mention. Essays are to be sent in before July 1, 1889.

The July *Century* will have an article by the Rev. Dr. Buckley on "Mysterious Dreams Analyzed"; a portrait of Pasteur accompanying an article on "Disease Germs and How to Combat Them"; and a paper describing the reunions at Gettysburg.

Lawrence Oliphant is in this country hoping to find a publisher for his new book called "Scientific Religion." He is almost ready to despair, for he says one publisher has said, because the work isn't "orthodox," and another because it is not sensational. He thinks we "are fallen on bad times."

Scribner's Magazine for April is a model number. Its principal articles are "Feats of Railway Engineering," by John Bogart; "Modern Greece," by Thomas D. Seymour; and "An Astronomer's Summer Trip," by Charles A. Young. The illustrations are profuse and of the highest order of merit.

One of the most interesting recent acquisitions made by the trustees of the British Museum is that of an Egyptian papyrus of the "Book of the Dead," exceeding almost any hitherto known alike in beauty of color and freshness of preservation and in the fulness of the text and illustrations. The manuscript was discovered last winter in a tomb at Thebes.

The prizes offered by the *Public Service Review* of New York for short articles on military and naval topics have just been awarded as follows: "Navy," Lieut. S. A. Staunton; "Cavalry," Lieuts. E. Swift and R. C. Robertson; "Infantry," Lieut. H. S. Cole; "Artillery," Lieut. S. M. Foote. The *Review* will appear hereafter as a monthly, commencing July 1.

Epoch, the New York weekly, is proving itself an admirable paper for the literary man and student. In its news of books it is always fresh and trustworthy, and in its discussion of current events it is always able and fair. The last number contains well-written papers on the "Paris Conservatoire of Music," "Nathaniel Hawthorne," and "Southern Securities as Investments."

The June number of *Woman* is breezy and brilliant. Olive Thorne Miller's paper on "Woman's Clubs" in Boston and Milwaukee is of more than local interest. Emma Haddock's discussion of "Women as Land-Owners in the West" is full of practical hints for women with a taste for business. Another good paper is that by Charles Richards Dodge on "Physical Culture for Our Girls."

It seems to be established that the *Harper's* sensational story, "A Strange Manuscript Found in a Copper Cylinder," was written by Prof. James De Mille, and therefore that its composition was not, as the critics have claimed, suggested by Rider Haggard's "She." It is now Haggard's turn to prove that he has not long had surreptitious knowledge of the contents of that "Copper Cylinder."

In the Lincoln history in the July *Century* the authors give renewed evidence of the valuable sources of unpublished information at their disposal. The diary of Col. Hay is drawn upon to elucidate the story of Lincoln and McClellan, and many interesting letters are printed for the first time. There is also an account of an extraordinary discourtesy apparently offered to the President by Gen. McClellan.

"The Yellow Snake" is the rather attractive title of the completed novel in the July number of *Lippincott*. It is by William Henry Bishop, author of "Detmold." "The House of a Merchant Prince," etc. The August number will begin the publication of the best answers by successful competitors to its "One Hundred Prize Questions." A series of answers to these questions will also be begun in *American Notes and Queries* June 30.

Zola makes application of evolution to literature, and concludes that the novel is the highest form of expression yet attained and is destined in time to drive all the others out. "I do not want to suppress poetry," he exclaims, "but at the same time I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that it is in favor of the naturalistic novel that the evolution of the age is evidently working." Between the lines it is written that poetry, too, must grow naturalistic or die. It will die, then, surely.

How critics differ! No fewer than five correspondents have humorously suggested that "Ding-Dong," in our No-Name number, was written by the "Sweet Singer of Michigan." Another insists that it must have been Edmund Leay in one of his most nonsensical moods. A well-known poet, on the other hand, calls it the best piece of poetry he has seen for many years, and some of the newspapers have praised it highly, while others have damned it unsparingly. The poem is in truth by one of the greatest and most unique of American writers, Henry D. Thoreau, and bears unmistakable marks of his style.—*Lippincott's*.

Mrs. Chaplin Ayrton, in "Child Life in Japan," draws a sad picture of the lives of Japanese babies. The children of a house, she says, have to rely upon themselves for amusement: "Nothing in the least resembling cricket or foot-ball, or tennis, or paper-hunts is possible to the Japanese boy; he knows nothing of athletics, of the charms of bird-nesting even he is ignorant, and it may be doubted whether he ever climbed a tree, or cleared a fence, or jumped a ditch for the pleasure of the thing."

The Players' Club of New York is the proud owner of the first pair of socks worn by Lord Byron. They are a queer-looking little pair, flimsy with age, and so small that one immediately expresses a doubt of their authenticity. He is reassured, however, on learning that they were cut down to fit a doll. The lady who gave the socks to the club says that they have been in her family for at least fifty years. They were brought to this country by Lord Byron's nurse or foster-mother, to whom they were given together with all his first clothes.

Books Received.

A PURE SOULED LIAR. Paper, 50 cents. Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago.

POPULAR PHYSICS. By J. Dorman Steele, Ph. D., F. G. S. A. S. Barnes & Co., Chicago.

OLD AND NEW ASTRONOMY. Part II. By Richard A. Proctor. Longmans, Green & Co., New York.

LOOKING BACKWARD, 2000-1887. By Edward Bellamy. Paper, 25 cents. Ticknor & Co., Boston.

CHEMICAL PROBLEMS. By J. P. Grabfield, Ph. D., and P. P. Burns, B. S. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston.

THE MIDNIGHT MARRIAGE. A Novel. By Amanda M. Douglas. 25 cents. A. L. Burt, New York.

MANUAL OF CHRISTIAN EVIDENCES. By George Park Fisher, D. D., LL. D. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. McClurg & Co.

SAGGING AND SINK; or, The Adventures of a Canvas Canoe. By Harry Castlemon. Porter & Coates, Philadelphia. McClurg & Co.

PRIVATE DALZELL. His Autobiography, Poems, and Comic War Papers. Sketch by John Gray, Washington's Last Soldier, etc. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati.

PROBLEMS OF TODAY. A Discussion of Protective Tariff, Taxation, and Monopolies. By Richard T. Ely, Ph. D. $1.25. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York.

EXERCISES IN ENGLISH: ACCIDENCE, SYNTAX AND SYNTHESIS. Carefully Selected and Classified for Criticism or Correction. By H. I. Strong, B. A. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston.

AT HOME AND IN WAR. 1833-1881. Reminiscences and Anecdotes by Alexander Verestchagin. Authorized Translation by Isabel F. Hapgood. T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York.

THE LOCUST PLAGUE IN THE UNITED STATES. Being more particularly a Treatise on the Rocky Mountain Locust, or so called Grasshopper, with practical recommendations for its destruction. By Charles V. Riley, M. A., Ph. D. Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.

THE AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER. A Manual of Photographic Manipulation. Intended especially for beginners and amateurs. With suggestions as to the choice of apparatus and process. By Ellerslie Wallace Jr., M. D. Porter & Coates, Philadelphia. McClurg & Co.

Pamphlets, Brieflets, Etc.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY. Graduate and Advanced Courses. Baltimore, Md.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS. A Romance. Mrs. Ellen E. Dickinson. Hubbard Bros., Philadelphia.

A TRIP TO ENGLAND. By Goldwin Smith. Reprinted from the *Week*. Macmillan & Co., New York.

OUR RACE: or, Age of the White Cross. Comic Campaign for President. By George McCormick. 25 cents. Washington, D. C.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN INDIAN TERRITORY AND CALIFORNIA. A report by Prof. C. C. Painter. 10 cents. Indian Rights Association, Philadelphia.

Periodicals.

Woman. June. New York.
Atlantic Monthly. July. Boston.
The Penfolds. June. New York.
The Bibliographer. June. Buffalo.
Scribner's Magazine. July. New York.
Longman's Magazine. June. New York.
Lippincott's Magazine. July. Philadelphia.

A BEAUTIFUL MOUTH.

Some Suggestions to the Ladies About the Care of Teeth and Lips.

New York *Graphic*: A woman with every other natural charm is not beautiful without a mouth that adds a new suggestiveness to her loveliness. She ceases to be even pretty if, when she speaks, her breath is hot and feverish, or, worse still, is absolutely tainted.

Naturally she does not know this, and it is only proper that somebody belonging to her should tell her. If it comes from her teeth it is something quickly remedied. If it comes from her digestion then it is her doctor's business to get her in good order; but often in this country of invalid women it comes from the use of strong medicines. Physicians advise for this the use of lemons, claiming that they are the most purifying of all fruits, and the aromatic odor produced by lemons rubbed on the teeth, gums, and lips lasts longer than any other. For a feverish breath that results from the stomach a few drops of lime water used as a gargle, or, better still, a half teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda in a little water, will have the desired effect.

Half the badly shaped mouths that are the sorrows of the young women of today result from their being permitted when they were children to suck their fingers; one of the prettiest women in town has coarse, thick lips that came from having been allowed when she was going to sleep to put her thumb in her mouth; while another whose lips protrude in the centre and whose mouth is large blames her mother for allowing her to find consolation in her two forefingers. If persuasion will not break a child of this habit, then stronger means should be resorted to, and if necessary its hands should be tied together. Another unfortunate habit among schoolgirls, and one which results in thickening the lips and making them supersensitive, is the continual biting of the lower lip. The entire shape of the face is spoiled in this way, for when nature molded it there was not the intention that the lower lip should be larger and a coarse look given to the face.

Red lips are the announcement of good health, and good health is the fashion; women who have very determined wills frequently get into the bad habit of drawing their lips together in a way they think expresses determination; the lips are pliable and naturally assume the position which is oftenest given to them, so she who feels on pleasant terms with the world at large, who makes it a point only to say pleasant things, will have about her mouth that something that the French call riants—the look that tells of a laugh without the sound and a smile that is not a smirk. With all his gallantry it took a Frenchman to say this: "To be beautiful a woman must not talk much or she will contract her mouth in an unbecoming manner."

The Story of Grumble Tone.

There was a boy named Grumble Tone, who ran away to sea,
"I'm sick of things on land," he said, "as sick as I can be!
A life upon the bounding wave will suit a lad like me!"

The seething ocean billows failed to stimulate his mirth,
For he did not like the vessel, or the dizzy rolling berth,
And he thought the sea was almost as unpleasant as the earth.

He wandered into foreign lands, he saw each wondrous sight,
But nothing that he heard or saw seemed just exactly right,
And so he journeyed on and on, still seeking for delight.

He talked with kings and ladies fair, he dined in courts, they say,
But always found the people dull, and longed to get away,
To search for that mysterious land where he should like to stay.

He wandered over all the world, his hair grew white as snow,
He reached that final bourne at last, where all of us must go;
But never found the land he sought. The reason would you know?

The reason was that, north or south, where'er his steps were bent,
On land or sea, in court or hall, he found but discontent;
For he took his disposition with him everywhere he went.
—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox.*

The Common Lot.

There is a place no love can reach,
There is a time no voice can teach,
There is a chain no power can break,
There is a sleep no sound can wake.

Sooner or later that time will arrive, that place will wait for your coming, that chain must bind you in helpless death, that sleep must fall on your senses. But thousands every year go untimely to their fate and thousands more lengthen out their days by needful, timely care. For the failing strength, the weakening organs, the wasting blood, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a wonderful restorative and a prolonger of strength and life. It purifies the blood and invigorates the system, thereby fortifying it against disease. Of druggists.

AN INCIDENT OF TRAVEL.

THE WOMAN WHO ATE APPLES AND WHOM NONE OF THE BOYS MASHED.

They Approached Her with Ease but She Had an Antidote for Infatuation in the Form of Iowa Pippins—A Point in Commercial Methods—Lost Baggage Recovered—The Pickwickian Gentleman at Whom the Passengers Laughed.

It was one of those days on which all the passengers wanted to lounge in windows and watch the fleeting landscape. Mile after mile the neon express fairly flew across country in any of which an artist could have found a model for a pretty picture. The highways, of reddish clay or white pebbles, loomed through the alternating fields or woodland, cool beneath the spring foliage of trees or bright in the sunshine of meadowlands. Verdure was springing up, it seemed, from everywhere, and burdened with balm were the soft south winds. The farmer's plow was at rest in the furrow, his cattle reposing on rich lawns, his farm-yard quiet as that desertion which attends noon hour. The fragrance of spring filled the cars of the fleeing train with rich aroma from budding wild flowers; and all the passengers were dreamy—half intoxicated with the delights of traveling.

A small, harsh-faced woman, whose voice was cold and cruel, rose in the forward end of the car, and, stepping into the aisle, pulled an apple from her pocket. She polished it off with her bare hand till its rind was glossy, and then, reaching into another pocket, she drew forth a big, yellow-handle jackknife, whose large blade apparently had the dimensions of an ordinary heel-horn.

Something in her appearance commanded attention. She had passed the turning point in life and was coming down to the home stake. Her course upward had doubtless been harassed with moss and seaweed, some of which stuck to her. Her face looked like one that was encouraged to harshness. Her eye was a cold gray, embossed in wrinkles which anger had evidently established. Her nose was small and thin; her mouth little and drawn; her tongue snappy. She was dressed in a suit of some material woven in large yellow and black stripes, and so cut that the stripes ran crosswise of her figure. Her bonnet was a florist's symposium, a dozen varieties of artificial buds, twigs, and flowers crowding one another hard for space.

A Pickwickian old gentleman, with a great many small parcels, was buying some apples of the train-boy, when the woman came up, paring the one she had drawn from her pocket.

"How much d'ye say they wus, young man?" she asked, breaking into the conversation.

The fat old man adjusted his eye-glasses and looked up.

"Three for a dime," the boy replied.

"Lordy! them's high," the woman answered, and then, turning to the old gentleman, she proceeded: "I'll bet the farmer that growed them apples never got three for a dime for 'em, nur nuthin' like it. 'Pears like everybody else makes more off'n the farms un the farmer himself does. Think uv peddling apples three fur a dime! Ef ye'll come out to our house next summer ye can go out in the orchard an' fill yourself, an' 'twont cost a cent—big as ye are."

The fat old man blushed, and, turning round, looked back into the faces of the passengers.

Yes, they were all grinning at him.

He cleared his throat hastily and in quick succession, flounced about in his seat, but was unable to say anything.

"We live out in I'way," the woman added, between munches on a piece of pippin that made her cheek bulge out like a case of goitre.

The old man looked at her and smiled, but said nothing. He was a lamb-like traveler.

"We live in Wasaington County."

The old man heard her, but was silent.

"Ye'ver been out there?"

"No, no," the old man stammered.

"Well, it's a fine country. Ye're getting old now an' orter see it 'fore ye die."

By this time the woman's apple was almost gone, while those on the old man's seat—three for a dime—were still untouched.

"Wonder what fer a flavor them apples ye bought's got," she remarked as she fastened her gaze on the largest one.

"You might try one and——"

"That's what I was athinking. Much 'bleeged tu ye. Ye'll be sure'n come out this summer an' try some o' ourn," she added.

The big apple was soon denuded, and began to go the way of all its denuded kind. There was something in the old man's demeanor that impressed the woman.

Was he simply modest, or was the character of her conversation such that it did not interest him? She would ascertain by appealing to his sympathies.

"This is the Monon train, ain't it?" she asked.

"Yes," drawled the old gentleman, in evident astonishment as to why a question like that should be asked after the passengers' tickets had been taken up.

"Well, I 'lowed it was, but I wasn't certain. Kinder beside myself today an' didn't know but what it wasn't."

The old man turned round again to see that the passengers were still smiling.

"Lost my trunk this morning."

"Ah! that is too bad."

"No taint. The baggageman told me it would come along all right. They jist furgot to put it on the train. The baggageman told me they'd keep my address and have it forwarded."

"Yes, they can do it."

"Really think so? I thought mebbe he was lyin', just to put me off."

The pale conductor, who had fallen into the epidemic of interest, took a seat where he could hear.

"You're a purty smart looking man an'——"

The old man blushed.

"An' if ye're honest I'll——"

Ever, body in the car laughed, while the old gentleman rubbed his handkerchief across his brow.

"An' if ye're honest I'll show ye my check."

It was an ordinary brass check, and the old man took it with evident trepitude.

"I guess this is good for a trunk somewhere," he ventured, "if you can prove it is your check."

"Is that necessary?" the woman asked.

"Yes. You'd have to show that you came by the check properly."

"Properly! me!" There was a flash of fury in her eye at this reflection on her conduct.

"Yes—that is suppo—ah, supposen, I should take this from you or——"

"Well, I'd just like to see you try it."

The conductor came up while the passengers roared and explained to the woman that her trunk would be cared for. Trunks were often lost and the baggageman sometimes forwarded them to the addresses of their owners by express. Railroads were careful not to lose baggage. It hurt their business. There was no incentive to steal it because what was in a trunk was generally of little value to any one else than the owner.

Meantime the fat old gentleman escaped to the smoking-car.

"What do you think about it?" appealed the woman to a handsome traveling-man whose iron-gray

BANKING:

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FARMERS TRUST CO.,
111 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	June 23.	June 15.
New York	$ 94,558,868	$ 92,900,058
Boston	11,882,388	12,402,934
Chicago	9,047,000	10,642,000
Philadelphia	8,196,700	8,282,708
St. Louis	2,408,721	2,779,508
Baltimore	1,855,076	4,156,721
New Orleans	752,075	

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, par; Boston, 5c discount.

Some further engagements of loans were made yesterday for July at 5 per cent on grain receipts, and the bankers say that is the lowest figure at which they are willing to lend. It does not seem that the borrowers have yet made much headway in their attempts to get a lower quotation. The mercantile demand is about as on the preceding days of the week, and the market has a rather languid appearance. The quotations for time loans are unchanged at 6@7 per cent. New York exchange was in quite large supply for so narrow a market. It was offered at par, and a few sales were made at that rate, but any considerable amounts pressed on the market would have carried down the price 25 or 50c. The offerings of sterling bills were moderate, and the requirements equally so. There was no change in prices.

The Gaslight & Coke 5s were steadier. Sales were made on the Stock Exchange of $13,000 at 78½ and of $15,000 on the street at the same price. There was inquiry for several thousand more at 78½, and some bids of 78¾ were made for small lots. There were sales on the exchange of $25,000 West Division Railway 5s at 101¼, $5,000 North Chicago City Railway 6s at 98¼, 35 shares of North Chicago Street Railroad at 119¾, 10 at 119¾, and 10 at 120 seller 60 days. Five shares of the street-railroad stock sold over the counter at 120 and $4,500 West Division Railway 5s at 101⅜. The buying of the Gas 5s seems to be based on the principle that there has been a considerable decline in the bonds, and ought to be a rally if the bonds have any merit. None of those large lots, which have heretofore been such a menace to the market, have been offered at the lowest prices.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price was asked without a bid:

American Nat'l	125	†C. & C. C. & Dock Co	284
Atlas National	194	City Railway	207
Chicago National	176	Gas Trust Co	32
Commercial Nat'l	270	Chicago St. R. R.	119¾
Continental Nat'l	115	Un. Stk Y'ds & Tran.	110
First National	1,950	City Railway 5s	98¼
Fourth National	140	City Railway Co. 5s	98
Home National	101	Board of Trade 5s	102¾
Illinois Trust & Sav'g	260	Gas L. & Coke 5s	78¾
Merchants' L. & T.	300	Gas Trust 5s	98
Metropolitan Nat'l	197¼	N. C. City R. 1st M. 6s	112
Nat. Bank America	103	Do 2-3d 6s	101
Nat. Bank Republic	240	Do 5s	101
Park National	197	W. Div. R'y 5s	101¼
Union National	170	West Park 5s	102½
Union Trust Co	300	West Towns 5s	100
Allen Paper Car-Wh.	119		

As for the New York stock market, Chicago operators did little but Rock on. There was, however, some activity in Rock Island, and it is even stated that important orders for Pullman at the present high prices were sent down. Confidence in the trunk lines is weakened somewhat by the threatened war on cressed-beef rates.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 22.—[Special.]—All stocks were higher through the forenoon and firm during the afternoon, closing a little below the best prices, at advances of long. stalk. and Union Pacific, but more active and the general tone stronger than on any previous day this week. Lower rates for money, the belief in the probability of good demand for railroad bonds, [illegible]

The opening this morning was quiet and firm, with the leading active stocks a small fraction higher. In the first hour there was some endeavor to get the market down by Northern Pacific, Rock Island, St. Paul, but without effect. These seven stocks furnished 63 per cent of the whole forenoon business, and were in a few instances a shade lower at the close. The market in that they were all higher at 12 o'clock than they closed last night, except Lake Shore, which had an advance of 1. Expansion and sustained tone to [illegible] The Granger stocks were all strong and higher, the largest advance being in those which were depressed the most on Thursday, namely, Rock Island, St. Paul, and Northwest. Iowa State Commissioners a few days ago—viz.: Burlington and Rock Island, the former being now three years in default, the latter a week ago and the latter at the same price as a week ago.

In the hour to 2 o'clock the market became dull, but remained firm. Buying for St. Paul and Reading, there was little done in the stocks after the afternoon. These seven stocks were heavily purchased and made rapid advances in price. The rest of the market, although trading was narrow, maintained great activeness, with only small concessions in price from the best figures of the day. The interest of the street was entirely absorbed in the balloting at the Chicago Convention, and little attention was paid to the market.

Important net advances over opening prices were: Kansas & Texas, ¾; Lackawanna, ¾; Louisville & Nashville, ¼; Michigan Central, ¾; Rock Island, ¾; St. Paul, ¾.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Ju. 22	Ju. 21
Am. Cot. Sd. T	2,810	36¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Atchison, com	300	41	40½	40½	40½
Alton & T. H	20	41	40½	40½	40½
Canada Southern	1,100	52¾	51¾	52	52
C. C. C. & I	210	71¾	71	71¾	71¾
C., C. C. & I., pf	300	96	95	95	.....
Col. Coal & I	300	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
C. St. L. & P. pfd	100	70	70	70	70
C., L. St. L. & C	100	76	76	76	.....
D., L. & W	9,060	125¾	123¾	125	125¾
Del. & Hud	1,000	94	93¾	93¾	93¾
Erie	6,000	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Do pfd	100	55¾	55¾	55¾	.....
Do scrip	100	55¾	55¾	55¾	.....
E. T. & G. 2d pfd	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	21
Hocking Val	300	19¾	19¾	19¾	.....
I. B. & W. pfd	100	39	39	39	.....
Illinois Central	245	117	117	117	116¾
Jersey Central	300	93¾	93¾	93¾	.....
L. & N. Terminal	100	27	27	27	.....
Lake Shore	5,325	101¾	99¾	101	101
Louis. & Nash	1,770	54¼	53¾	54¼	54¼
Mich. Central	1,400	84¾	84¼	84¾	84¾
Mo. Pacific	4,100	73¾	73¾	73	73¾
Manhattan Con	400	83	82	82	82
Manhattan Con. pfd	400	97	97	97	.....
Mem. & Chas	400	52	52	52	.....
Northwestern	6,100	104¾	103¾	104¾	104¾
N. J. C. & R. R.	10,610	40	39¾	39¾	39¾
Nor. Pac	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	.....
Nor. Pac. pfd	5,700	54¾	53¾	54¼	54¼
Nor. & W. pfd	1,250	47	47	47¼	47¼
N. Y. Central	300	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
N. Y. S. & W. pfd	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	.....
Ogn. Improvement	300	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Ogn. Trans. Co	2,700	24¾	24	24	24¾
Ont. & W	200	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Ohio & Miss	100	34	34	34	34
Pacific Mail	500	49¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
P., P. C. & St. L	1,100	104¾	104	104	104¾
Peoria, D. & E	400	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Reading	13,500	39¾	38¾	39¾	39¾
R. & W. T	2,350	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
St. Paul	100	107¾	107¾	107	106¾
St. Paul, com	21,000	65¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
St. Paul pfd	500	110¾	110	110¾	110
St. Paul & Duluth	100	57	57	57	57
St. Paul & Omaha	13,000	39¾	39	39¾	39¾
St. P., M. & M	400	110¾	110¾	110¾	110
St. L. & S. F. pfd	1,050	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
St. L. & S. F. 1st pfd	100	93	93	93	.....
Texas Pacific	1,350	21¼	21	21¼	21¼
Term. Coal	200	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Union Pacific	5,600	57¾	57¼	57¾	57¾
W. & L. E	300	51¼	51¼	51¼	52¼
Wabash	300	13¾	13	13	13
Wab. pfd	1,000	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Western Union	4,025	76¾	76	76¾	76¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	140	Fargo	135
American	107½	United States	71¾

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	127	M., K. & T. gen. 6s	67¾
U. S. 4s, coup	125	M., K. & T. gen. 5s	55¾
U. S. 4½s, reg	107½	Mutual Union 6s	92
U. S. 4½s, coup	107½	N. J. Cent. 1st, cert	103½
Pacific 6s of '95	119	Northern Pac. 1sts	118½
Louisiana stamped 4s	93¾	Northern Pac. 2ds	108¾
Missouri 6s	100½	Northwestern cons	141
Tenn. new set. 6s	105	Northwestern deb. 5s	109
Tenn. new set. 5s	102¾	Oregon & Trans. 6s	107
Tenn. new set. 3s	75¼	St. L. & Iron M. gen. 5s	91
Canada So. 2ds	103¾	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	117¾
Cen. Pacific 1sts	110¾	St. Paul consols	129¾
Den. & R. G. 1sts	117	St. P. Cent. P. 1sts	107
Den. & R. G. 4s	77	Tex. P. L. G. T. 1sts	104¾
Erie 1sts	104	Union Pac. 1sts	113¾
Erie 2ds	103	West Shore	103½

BOND TRANSACTIONS.
10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000 UR. 6s	102½	5000 H&TCen—W D 2d	112¾
10000 Flint & P. M. 6s	105	2000 Ill. 1st cp.	118
10000 A&P 1st	97¾	2000 Ill. 1st cp.	118
5000 C&A 7s	130	10000 Ill. 1st reg	118
5000 C&A 7s	130	10000 L&NAD 1st 6s	102
5000 C&A 7s	130	10000 M&StP—La C.D.	130¾
5000 C&A 7s	130	5000 Mut of NJ 1st	118
5000 CB&Q—Neb Ex	97¾		
10000 CB&Q deb 5s	102¾		
5000 CB&Q con 7s	127¾	25000 NYL&W n 2d 6s	104
5000 DM&O 1st	93	5000 NT&W 1s reg	102
27000 D&GRG 5s	65¾	5000 NC&StL con	96¾
10000 D&RG West. 4s	87¾	10000 O&L 5s	97
5000 ET con gld 5s	102½	5000 R&W 1st trs	102½
5000 GT 2d 7s	101	10000 R&W 1st trs	102½
2000 HW&D 1st	104½	5000 TexPa 1st 5s	94¾
2000 GCA&SF gld 6s	104½	55000 TexPa 2d inc	50¾
17000 CA&SF 1st 6s	104½	5000 TPRA&G 1st 6s	104½
5000 HendBridge 1st	110½	10000 WStL&P—Chi Div	97¾
4000 HTCI—Milne 2ds	97¾	trst	97¾

12 TO 2 P. M.

12000 Tenn Set 3s	75¾	5000 MAO 2 m	97¾
3000 ACAF 1st	103½	10000 MANist 1900—M'L	100½
2000 CRIAP 1st	107¾	20000 NYL&W n 1 cns	107¾
25000 CB&Q—Neb Ex 4s	97¾	5000 NPa Trm 1st	109¾
17000 CRIAP 5s cp	107¾	5000 NPa Trm 1st	109¾
5000 DR&GW 1st sst	69¾	2000 NJC g m 5s	105¾
5000 DesM&Ex 5s	87	10000 NJC g m 5s	105¾
5000 Erie 2d ext gld 4s	104½	5000 R&WP tr 6s	99¾
10000 ETen gld 5s	105¾	5000 R&WP tr 6s	99¾
5000 GCA&SF 1st	104½	5000 SLA&T 1st 5s	104½
21000 H&TCis—W D 1st	113¾	5000 TexP 1st inc	50¾
17000 L&N tr bd 6s	83¾	10000 TPa inc 1 gr ass	50¾
5000 L&N 7s W 1st	120¾	10000 UP reg 5s	102¾
10000 MK&T gn 6s	67¾		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

4000 BCR&N 1st	98	5000 OgnImp 1st	101
5000 CB&Q—Neb Ex 4s	97¾	5000 RA&Ist 2d inc	57
17000 C&KIII gn 5s	93¾	5000 SLK.C&NRRA&Fis	113¾
5000 Des M. & Ft. 6s	90	10000 So Pa of Cal 1st	91¾
5000 DM&M 1 f	34	2000 TPa 1st 5s	94¾
11000 Ill Cen 4s	100½	1000 TPa 1st—E Div 6s	110
		10000 TPa inc	50¾
2000 NYL&W 1st	103½	10000 T&W con cony 6	84¾
11000 NPa 1st cp	113¾	15000 WStL&P—Chi D	97¾
5000 NPa 1st cp	113¾	trst	97¾
3000 do	90¾		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 22.—Consols closed 99 9-16 for both money and the account. U. S. 4s, 129; do 4½s, 109¾; Atlantic & Great Western 1sts, 30¾; Canadian Pacific, 85½; Erie, 25¾; do seconds, 99¾; Mexican ordinary, 87¾; St. Paul common, 66; New York Central, 107¾; Pennsylvania, 54; Reading, 14¾.

The Bank of England gained £10,000 bullion on balance today.

PARIS, June 22.—Three per cent rentes, 82f 10c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Mining shares closed: Amador, $2.00; Bodie, $2.00; California, $10.00; Deadwood, $1.50; Eureka, $8.12½; Gould & Curry, $1.05; Hale & Norcross, $1.50; Mexican, $5.50; Plymouth, $7.50; Proprietor, $1.30; Savage, $4.00; Sierra Nevada, $3.65; Standard, $1.40; Sutro, 17c.

BOSTON, Mass., June 23.—Mining stocks closed as follows: Allouez Mining Co (new), 75c; Calumet & Hecla, 325; Franklin, $12.87½; Huron, $4.25; Osceola, $19.50; Quincy, $71.00.

MARKETS.

Yesterday was another season of great weakness in grain. The hot weather took the confidence out of buyers and holders, and the bear party pitched in to help a decline already severe. There was not much trading on outside orders, and less of a pressure of attendance from outside. Speculators in waiting seemed to be in fear of a big rush of selling after the convention is over, and the scalpers rushed in to get ahead of the anticipated general movement. The shipping demand was of the usual figure.

Yesterday's weakness in wheat was said to be chiefly due to the printed report of the Washington crop estimates for the beginning of this month. The figures were supposed to indicate a crop of fully 414,000,000 bu, which is a little in excess of most previous estimates, though nearly 10 per cent less than the officially reported yield of last year.

It was whispered early in the day that there was an July wheat for sale in this market, and that nearly 1,500,000 bu is yet undelivered on June contracts. On this was built up a theory that July wheat would soon rise to a premium over August, and that a corner may be developed in wheat for this or next month before long. But the theory did not hold water long. It proved to be a hard day for July longs and the near futures as well as on those more remote.

Heavy rains in Missouri and Southern Illinois did not interpose much of a barrier to the decline in wheat.

Some foreign bids for wheat were in hand here, but at low prices, and at least one of them was insincere. It ordered the purchase of 50,000 bu for September at 80. The reply that the order had been filled brought the response: "Eighty cents includes charges," and the wheat was sold again. It is remarked that freight rates are now so low as to make it possible to export wheat at the same figure as when the market was last at 75c and at 85 per bu less than when the market was last at 70c last year.

The selling of long corn, by the firms supposed to represent the country men who tried to control the market, has now been in progress just a week. It began last Saturday, and has been kept up with scarcely an intermission ever since. An outside observer might think the bucket is about emptied. Judging by the quantities that have already come in, on board cars and otherwise, it is literally a cornucopia—a horn of plenty. It is expected they will deliver out the cash corn on their July sales.

Geddes filled an export order for a small cargo of corn to go via the Lawrence route.

General liquidation on grain yesterday, on exhausted margins, and most of it for outside parties. But it was said Bloom's wheat came out through Corn Exchange.

There is some talk about sour corn, but the only sourness is in the inferior grades. The No. 2 is all right, the lower grades are not expected to keep during trying weather.

Hutchinson was on the buying side of the grain markets. It looked as if the selling started in a raid by the bears with intent to squeeze out certain parties on the long side.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was dull, yet one sale was made for export, probably at a shaded price.

Wheat was depressed by dull cables, though the later ones were steadier. The cooler weather in the Northwest was regarded as favorable for the growing crop, and the reading of the Government report in cold print was supposed to furnish an additional bear argument, which brought out a few more. It was not large. Shorts had been purchased about the middle of the week at figures which were then thought to be the bottom. The news from other domestic markets favored weakness, and they depressed began here with selling against exhausted margins for outside longs. July opened 1c lower at 80¼c and improved to 81c on buying by Hutchinson and Ream, declined to 78¾c, reacted to 79¾c, and closed at 79¼c asked. Of August 1 lot changed hands at 80¼c, and December at 81@83½c premium over July. Cash No. 2 in store sold early at 80c for spring and 81¾c for red winter, but both closed nominally much lower.

Corn was the heaviest article on the floor. It was sold early by Foss-Strong and Culver. The news of this with the fact of fine weather for the crop and more talk about big receipts for next week set others to selling, and the movement soon developed into a rush which even good buying by Hutchinson, Boyden, and Geddes failed to check. It was simply a general letting go of long corn with the belief that "the Grain-Buyer's Association" had been forced to sell out. July opened unchanged, at 49c, fell off 48c, improved to 49c bid, declined to 46¾c, and closed at 47½c asked, with August at a wider premium of about 1c than yesterday. September sold at 48¾@49c, or 1½c premium. Cash sold at 47½@48½c for No. 2 and 45½@46½c for No. 3.

Oats sold off nearly 1c on cash and the near futures, while futures were fairly steady on comparatively steady, with not much pressure to sell. July opened 34c lower, at 33¾c, sold at 33c, declined to 32c, and closed at 32¾c, with June at about the same and August closing firm at 1¾c, after having sold up 35c to 36¾c and down to 32c. September was only about 34c below August. Average qualities free on board sold at 35@35½c for No. 2 white, 33¾@34¾c for No. 3 white, and 31½c for No. 2 mixed.

Rye was dull and quotably weak, with little actual business passing. No. 2 in store sold at 56c, with seller at that at the close, and light trading by sample at 55@56c. Options were neglected, with September nominally 55c. Barley for future delivery was of no interest and September was purely nominal at 61c. The cash market was inactive, with buyers making an occasional inquiry for a car of choice barley, which was quotably unchanged.

Provisions averaged firmer, with English houses buying a little lard, and domestic country buyers here, while the shipping demand for meats showed a decided improvement. Pork for July opened 5c higher at $15.35, improved 10c, then sold to and advanced to $15.50 at the close, with August at nearly 10c premium, and September at 17½c premium. Lard opened 2c higher, at $8.30 for July, sold off 7½c, and closed at $8.32 asked, after a free changing over from July to September at 7½c difference. Ribs closed unchanged at $7.45@7.60 for July, after having sold at $7.40@7.45, with August at 7½c premium.

A feeling of easiness apparent. For No. 1 cash $1.30 was bid; but less than car lots were only offered at a discount. Futures were in moderate request, and September sold and current at $1.30¼. Car delivery sold at $1.04, and August and September at $1.01@1.01½. Timothy seed was inactive. Some inquiry existed for future delivery, but buyers and sellers were apart. August was quotable at $2.10; September at $2.08, and December at $2.15@2.20 for prime. Clover seed was lifeless at $4.40@4.50 for prime. Cash was $4.35@4.40.

Less activity than is usual to a Friday was displayed in the markets for farm produce, and many transactions were at low figures. Receipts of perishable stuff were large and certain lines of berries were so soft and inferior that receivers experienced difficulty in securing prices sufficiently high to pay transportation and handling charges, to say nothing about profit to the country shippers. Few strawberries came in aside from those from Michigan. Peaches and peaches were in large supply and dairy products in much the same condition as earlier in the week, with poultry steady.

In general merchandise some improvement was noted, as many country merchants had taken advantage of the existing low rates to lay in their fall or personal attendance on the markets, making selections of goods. Drug jobbers were actively engaged in filling orders. Caffein and turpentine were steady, and refined cottonseeds higher. With few exceptions dried fruits were dull and weak, coffees were easy, and sugars showed little change, but steady in fancy groceries. A fair business was transacted in lumber, salt was quiet, and coal about steady.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices for grain and provisions:

WHEAT.

	Closed Thursday.	Range Yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
June	82¾	77 @ 80¾	77
July	80¾	78½@81	79¾
August	83	79¾@83¾	80¾
December	86¾	82½@86¾	83¾

CORN.

June	49¾	46¾@49¾	47¾
July	49	46½@49	47¾
August	49¾	47¾@49¾	48¾
September	50¾	48¾@50¾	49

OATS.

June	32¾	.....	32¾
July	32¾	32 @ 34	32¾
August	35¾	33¾@36¾	35¾

MESS PORK.

June	$15.40	$	$	$15.55
July	15.40	15.30	$15.40	15.37½
August	15.47½	15.37½@15.47½		15.47½

LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.

June	$ 8.25	$ 8.25	$ 8.15
July	8.32½	8.32½@8.35	8.27½
August	8.37½	8.37½@8.40	8.32½

RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

June	7.37½	7.37½	7.30
July	7.45	7.42½@7.45	7.37½
August	7.47½	7.47½	7.42½

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	June.	July.	August.
No. 2 spring	79¾	79¾	80¾
No. 2 corn	39¾	39¾	37¾
No. 2 oats	28¾	28¾	28¾
Mess pork	12.25	12.30	12.40
Lard	6.85	6.85	6.87½

PRODUCE MOVEMENT.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in the city during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1888.	RECEIPTS. 1887.	SHIPMENTS. 1888.	SHIPMENTS. 1887.
Flour, brls	9,166	10,049	10,247	11,238
Wheat, bu	14,756	54,114	12,330	29,000
Corn, bu	160,321	40,061	180,117	267,460
Oats, bu	153,574	65,384	182,637	99,344
Rye, bu	1,000		4,224	4,000
Barley, bu	2,510	1,000		
Grass seed, lbs	28,720	4,310	21,878	13,510
Flaxseed, bu	1,944	1,668	4,000	4,000
Broom corn, lbs	61,900	34,900	69,855	19,500
Cured meats, lbs	894,543	773,440	2,542,655	2,727,193
Canned meats, cases			1,000	1,000
Dressed beef, lbs	332,570	2,440	2,501,676	660,035
Beef, tcs				14
Beef, brls			256	65
Pork, brls		100	885	600
Lard, lbs	130,420	265,420	1,528,725	622,113
Cheese, lbs	160,000	30,000	341,850	67,480
Butter, lbs	606,321	661,900	495,300	613,500
Live hogs, No	30,468	19,175	6,154	5,549
Cattle, No	10,459	10,115	1,578	3,549
Sheep, No	6,945	5,661	2,126	244
Hides, lbs	320,329	227,363	407,766	347,000
Tallow, lbs	170,171	91,000	344,749	229,165
Coal, tons	15,020	11,932	2,262	850
Lumber, M	3,188	3,574	1,000	1,000
Shingles, M	1,477	1,000	451	497
Salt, brls	1,404	3,701	4,971	4,743
Hay, tons	831	143	16	.....

The following grain was inspected as received in this city during Thursday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	5	1	4	10
Spring wheat	7	13	7	26
Corn	140	112	99	351
Oats	54	15	7	151
Rye	4			4
Barley		4	6	10
Total	210	208	96	514

Inspected out: 3,737 bu wheat, 121,067 bu corn, 106,949 bu oats, and 528 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include about 35 cars wheat, 300 cars corn, 18 cars oats, and 10,000 hogs.

The Cincinnati Price Current gives the following as the packing of the West to date:

	1888.	1887.
Chicago	840,000	975,000
Kansas City	400,000	447,000
Omaha, Neb	331,000	370,000
St. Louis	196,000	160,000
Indianapolis	126,000	100,000
Cincinnati	72,500	76,000
Milwaukee	80,000	90,000
Cedar Rapids	65,000	45,000
Cleveland	60,000	74,105
Nebraska City, Neb	30,000	29,000

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. June 22.	RECEIPTS, BU. June 21.	SHIPMENTS, BU. June 22.	SHIPMENTS, BU. June 21.
Western.				
Chicago	14,105	16,775	12,326	9,614
Milwaukee	18,975	24,000	3,000	3,000
Duluth	51,102	34,000	3,000	2,000
Toledo	68,175	400	2,050	15,000
Detroit	4,380	9,120		13,861
Kansas City		1,000		3,000
Peoria		1,000		3,000
Minneapolis	47,600	97,000		35,000
Duluth	48,354	43,338	118,000	47,092
Total	254,556	269,750	177,376	136,145
Eastern.				
New York	22,950	97,000	74,926	170,000
Philadelphia	1,474	8,700		9,000
Baltimore	1,304	1,000		20,000
Total	25,728	94,356	78,697	199,551
Grand total	280,284	267,386	256,103	335,537
Same days 1887	638,537	561,122	824,364	819,619

Lake freights were steady, with only a moderate inquiry for tonnage. Rates remained at 1½c on corn to Buffalo, 2c to Kingston, and 1¾c to Buffalo. Charters were made for 120,000 bu oats and 150,000 bu corn.

CASH SALES ON 'CHANGE.

PROVISIONS—Sales were: 200 tcs lard at 8.17½, 500 brls pork at $15.60, 25,000 green hams, 50 boxes long-cut hams, 400 boxes long clears and 75 tcs sweet-pickled shoulders, all for shipment; 575 tcs sweet-pickled hams, partly at 10¾c for 16 lbs average; 250,000 lbs short ribs, partly at 7.42½@7.45, and 25,000 lbs short clears at 7.37½.

FLOUR—Sales were: 600 sacks, partly at $1.75 for low grades.

SPRING WHEAT—In store: 2 cars No. 2 at 82c. Free on board: 27 cars at 81¼@81¾c for No. 2, with 76c for No. 3 hard, 69@76c for No. 4, and 69@70c for No. 3.

Winter wheat—In store: 1 car No. 2 red at 81¼c. Free on board: 7 cars at 82c for No. 2 red, 78@79c for No. 3 red, and 69@70c for No. 4 red.

Corn in store and to go there: 171 cars and 20,700 bu, at 47¾@48¾c for No. 2 yellow, 47¾@47¾c for No. 3 yellow, 47¾@48¾c for No. 2, and 45@46½c for No. 3 white, with 40@41c for No. 4.

Free on board: 47 cars at 48¾@49c for No. 2 white, 47¾c for choice No. 3, 47¾@48c for No. 3, and 46@47c for No. 4, and 38@39c for no grade.

OATS—In store and to go there: 11 cars No. 2 white at 33½@34c, with 33c bid; 2 cars No. 3 white at 32½c, with 32c bid; 1 car No. 2 white, 35½@36c for No. 3 white, 31½@32c for No. 2 mixed, and 30@31c for No. 3 mixed, with 35½c for No. 2 white and 32

CINCINNATI CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

JULY 4 to OCT. 27. OF THE OHIO VALLEY

GRAND JUBILEE. 100 DAYS AND NIGHTS

CELEBRATING THE

100th ANNIVERSARY OF THE SETTLEMENT OF CINCINNATI,

The OHIO VALLEY AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

ART—SCIENCE—INDUSTRY.

MONSTER NEW BUILDINGS, in the heart of the city, within ten minutes' ride of all hotels and stations.

COVERNMENT EXHIBIT of Treasures from the War, Navy and other Departments, the Smithsonian Institute, National Museum and Fish Commission.

All Buildings brilliantly illuminated by innumerable Electrical and Gas Jets.

Wonderful display of **ELECTRIC LIGHTING.**

AN ART DEPARTMENT of the finest collection of Paintings and Sculpture ever made in America, valued at $1,000,000.

Horticultural Hall of unequalled beauty.

PIONEER RELICS from all parts of the Northwest. The great

MUSIC HALL, devoted to Music, Spectacles and Performances.

MACHINERY HALL, 1,500 Feet in Length, through which will ply gondolas from Venice.

EDUCATIONAL, and numerous other Departments perfectly arranged.

UNSURPASSED DISPLAY IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

EXCURSION RATES from all POINTS

STATE LINE.

To Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, & Liverpool from New York every Thursday.

Cabin passage $35 to $50, according to location of state room. Excursion, $65 to $90. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates.

JOHN ELEGEN, Gen'l Western Agent, 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents, 53 Broadway, New York.

Reduced Cabin Rates to Glasgow Exhibition.

FRENCH LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

Finest Line to the Continent. In New York service five new ocean greyhounds, unexcelled in dimension, speed and elegance, leave New York every Saturday, and arrive at Havre the following Saturday, where passengers are transferred direct from ship to company's own special train to Paris and nine continental cities.

MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Our new program of Routes and Rates via Lake, Rail and Mail now ready.

Special Grand Excursion

For Yellowstone Park, British Columbia, all expenses and cost of ticket, will leave Chicago June 30th, July 21 and Aug. 25.

TO EUROPE.

Individual tickets via all lines of Steamers at all rates. Special Excursion to London and Paris July 7 & 8. Rivers.

THOS. COOK & SON, 202 South Clark-st., Chicago.

GRAHAM & MORTON TRANS. CO.

DAILY STEAMER AT 11:30 P. M.

For St. Joseph, Benton Harbor, Niles, Elkhart, Goshen, Warsaw, Wanesa, Marion, Anderson, and Muncie; also for Peoria, Watervliet, Hartford, Bangor, Holland and Grand Rapids.

The Palace Steamer Puritan will make an excursion to Benton Harbor and St. Joseph every Sunday during warm weather, commencing June 24, leaving her dock at 10 a. m., returning at 10 p. m.

EXCURSION RATES—ROUND TRIP, $1.

The Steamers Lora and Puritan both leave Saturday nights. Dock at River-st., foot of Wabash-av.

Lake Michigan & Lake Superior Trans. Co.

THE GREAT LAKE ROUTE

To the Summer Resorts of Northern Michigan. Cool Nights and Days. Magnificent Scenery. No Malaria!

LEAVE CHICAGO.

For Mackinaw: Tuesdays and Fridays..... 8:30 pm; Wednesdays..... 9:00 pm; Saturdays..... 9:00 pm

For Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Duluth, and Ashland: Tuesdays and Fridays..... 8:30 pm

For Manistee, Frankfort, (Mondays..... 1:00 pm

For Ludington, Charlevoix, etc. (Thursdays..... 11:00 pm

Ticket Office and Dock: Rush and N. Water-sts., Chicago, Ill.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

TIME TABLE.

Trips daily for Racine and Milwaukee ..... *8 a. m., *8 p. m.

Daily for Ludington and Manistee s.. ..... *9 a. m.

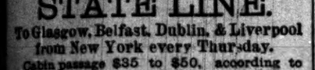
Daily for Muskegon and Manitowoc st..... 9 p. m.

Daily for Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc.* 7 p. m.

Daily for Lowanne, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba and Bay ports on Mon. Wed. & Fri..8 p. m.

For Green Bay, Manistique, etc., Tuesday at..... 7 p. m.

*Except Sunday. Office and docks foot Michigan-av.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—*Saturday excepted. †Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ‖Daily.

WESTERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs and Omaha	†12.30 m	† 2.15 pm
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, Sioux City, San Francisco, and Des Moines	† 7.30 pm	† 8.00 am
	‖12.00 m	‖ 9.15 pm
Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, and Marshalltown	† 7.30 pm	† 8.00 am
	†10.30 pm	† 8.30 am
Pelican, Black Hills and Wyoming	† 7.30 pm	† 8.00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	† 5.30 pm	† 9.30 am
	†10.35 pm	† 7.05 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	† 9.00 am	† 6.35 am
	† 9.00 am	† 4.00 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	‖ 8.30 am	‖*11.40 am
	*11.30 am	*† 1.50 pm
	† 3.00 pm	† 7.00 pm
	† 5.00 pm	† 9.30 pm
	† 7.30 pm	† 6.30 pm
	† 9.25 pm	† 6.30 am
Madison and Waukesha via Milwaukee	† 9.00 am	†10.35 am
	*11.30 am	* 7.00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	† 9.00 am	† 6.30 pm
	*11.30 am	* 6.30 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	† 5.00 pm	† 9.00 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	† 9.00 pm	† 6.30 am
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton	*11.30 am	* 6.30 am
	† 9.00 pm	† 6.30 am
Ashland, Duluth, Bessemer, Ironwood, Appleton, and Wausau	† 5.00 pm	† 1.50 pm
	† 9.00 pm	† 6.30 am
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	‖10.30 pm	‖ 6.30 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	† 9.30 am	† 4.30 pm
	† 4.40 pm	† 9.30 am
	*10.15 am	* 2.40 pm
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	† 4.15 pm	†10.30 am
	*11.30 pm	*†11.30 pm
Rockford and Elgin	† 7.15 am	† 5.50 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	† 9.00 am	† 6.30 pm
Dixon, Sterling, & Clinton	† 9.00 am	† 6.30 pm
Dixon & Sterling	† 3.45 pm	*11.00 am
	† 7.15 am	* 5.50 pm
	† 9.00 am	† 6.30 pm
Lake Geneva	† 5.00 pm	† 9.30 am
	† 4.15 pm	*10.30 am
	*11.30 pm	*† 1.50 pm

‖Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Wisconsin Central Line.

Depot corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue. City ticket offices, 105 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis	d 7.30 pm	10.10 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	d10.30 pm	7.00 am
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	d 7.30 pm	10.10 am
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	d10.30 pm	7.00 am
Waukesha Short Line	d11.00 am	7.10 pm
Waukesha Short Line	d 4.00 pm	7.10 pm
Waukesha Short Line	d 5.00 pm	9.50 am
Waukesha Short Line	d 9.30 pm	9.25 am
Waukesha Short Line	d 7.30 pm	10.10 am
Waukesha Short Line	d 9.00 pm	1.45 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	d 5.00 pm	10.10 am
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	d10.30 pm	7.00 am
Ashland, Duluth & Lake Superior	d 3.40 pm	1.45 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	d 7.30 pm	1.45 pm

dDaily. ‡Except Sunday.

Wabash Railway.

John McNulta, Receiver.

Trains arrive at and depart from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Offices 10 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	9.00 pm	7.10 am
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	9.00 pm	7.10 am
Kansas City, Hannibal, Jacksonville, Springfield & Peoria Express	2.45 pm	2.00 pm
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumwa Express	8.35 am	6.30 pm
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Exp	9.00 pm	7.10 am
Oaster Park & Essex Accom	4.30 pm	9.35 am

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway.

(Minnesota & Northwestern.)

The popular short line between Chicago and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dubuque, and Des Moines. The only line in the West running Mann boudoir cars. Elegant new dining cars. Palace sleeping cars. Combination smoking-cars on all trains. Depot, Fifth-av. and Polk-st. City ticket offices, 109 Clark-st. (Opera-House Block), Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis Lim. Ex.*	5.10 pm	7.00 am
Waterloo and Des Moines Lim. Ex.*	5.10 pm	7.00 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex	*10.45 pm	*10.35 am
Sioux City & Sanborn Local	*10.45 pm	*10.35 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	* 5.45 pm	* 9.45 am

*Daily.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 54 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8.00 am	* 6.40 pm
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	* 8.00 pm	* 6.40 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	4.15pm	†10.50 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	4.15 pm	† 7.05 am
Mommoth Passenger	5.15 pm	† 9.15 am

Chicago & Alton.

West Side Union Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts., and Twenty-third-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M. & Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex.	7.00 pm	6.05 am
Kansas City & Colorado Fast Ex.	11.30 pm	6.05 am
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	9.00 am	4.30 pm
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	11.30 pm	6.30 am
Joliet, Dwight & Streator accom'n.	4.00 pm	9.30 am

*Sunday excepted. ‡Daily.

The Santa Fé Route

Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts.:

Galesburg and Fort Madison Exp..... † 8.40 a. m.

Vestibule Express to K. C..... *12.05 noon

Streator and Joliet Accom..... † 5.30 p. m.

Kansas City Express..... *10.30 p. m.

Trains arrive at *7.00 a. m., †10.35 a. m., ‡2.00 p. m. and *5.00 p. m.

‡Daily. †Except Sunday.

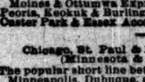
Office, 213 Clark-st., corner Adams.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirtieth-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st. Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8.40 am	* 7.20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	* 8.30 pm	† 7.20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8.40 am	† 7.20 am
New Orleans Fast Express	* 8.30 pm	† 7.20 am
Riverview Express	* 4.00 pm	* 9.15 am
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass	* 2.00 pm	* 9.10 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8.40 am	* 7.20 pm
Gilman Passenger	* 4.30 pm	* 9.45 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9.00 am	† 7.40 pm
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	†10.00 pm	c 6.35 am

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday. Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‖Daily. *Daily except Sunday.



Depots, foot of Lake St., foot of 22d and 39th Sts. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph St., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	* 9.15 am	† 6.30 pm
Do. Night Express	* 9.15 pm	† 6.50 am

EASTERN.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at Wabash Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 158 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Limited	3.00 pm	10.15 pm
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Express	9.05 pm	7.10 am

All trains daily.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—*Saturday excepted. †Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ‖Daily.

EASTERN.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central and Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart and arrive as follows: Chicago—Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7.30 am	* 6.45 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex	* 8.30 am	* 6.45 pm
New York & Boston Limited Ex	* 2.00 pm	* 1.00 am
Vestibule Limited	* 5.30 pm	* 9.50 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	* 9.00 pm	† 7.50 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	* 9.00 pm	† 7.50 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accom'dation	* 4.05 pm	*†11.00 am

‖Daily. †Sunday excepted.

Baggage checked from residence in Chicago to depot or residence in Eastern cities.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

Trains arrive and depart as follows: Chicago—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 9.00 am	* 6.10 pm
New York & Boston Day Express	† 9.00 am	† 6.40 pm
New York & Boston Limited	† 2.00 pm	† 1.00 am
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4.40 pm	†10.30 am
Atlantic Express	† 5.30 pm	† 7.45 am
Night Express	* 9.30 pm	* 7.00 am

Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.

Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9.00 am	† 6.10 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Exp	† 4.40 pm	† 1.55 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Express	*10.30 pm	† 6.40 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of Lake. All trains daily except Sunday.

Leave Chicago 1.00 a. m. Central Standard Time.

Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time.

For rates or information call or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 101 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 9 Clark-st., Chicago.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket Offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston Express	x8.10 pm	x8.00 am
New York & Boston Limited	x3.30 pm	x9.45 pm
Philadelphia Express	x3.30 pm	x8.00 am
Ima, Marion & Columbus	c9.45 am	c7.10 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x5.35 pm	x8.50 am
Hammond Accommodation	c6.40 am	c7.45 am
Jamestown & Buffalo	x5.30 pm	x9.45 pm

xDaily. cExcept Sunday.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices, No. 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9.05 am	*12.40 pm
Limited & Fast Express	* 2.00 pm	* 6.35 pm
Atlantic & Pacific Express	* 5.10 pm	* 8.10 am
Valparaiso Accommodation	4.25 pm	† 9.45 am
Mail & Chicago Express	†11.30 pm	† 3.35 pm
Hope Express, Chicago Lawn Accommodation Trains	† 5.30 pm	† 6.40 pm
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	* 9.05 am	* 1.00 pm
Detroit & Saginaw Express	* 5.10 pm	* 8.10 am

‖Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 95 Clark-st., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg Express	* 8.10 am	* 4.50 pm
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5.45 pm	* 6.30 am
Wash'ton, Balt. & Phil'a Limited	* 3.20 pm	*10.40 am
Wheeling Express	* 5.45 pm	* 6.30 am
Baltim're & Philadelp'a Express	*10.20 pm	* 5.30 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4.10 pm	* 9.30 am

‖Daily.

All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. Limited trains. The 10.20 p. m. train has through sleepers to Columbus via Pomoria.

Pennsylvania Lines.

C., St. L. & P. R. R.—P., Ft. W. & C.

Ticket Offices at Union Passenger Station, cor. Canal and Madison-sts., at 56 Clark-st., at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and at the Palmer House, Chicago.

Via "Pan-Handle Route"	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express (except Sundays)	10.00 am	6.00 pm
Night Express (daily)	3.30 pm	6.50 am
Pennsylvania Special (daily)	10.00 am	9.10 pm
Via "Fort Wayne Route"		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8.00 am	6.05 pm
Fast Line (daily)	3.15 pm	9.15 pm
Limited Express (daily)	9.00 pm	9.00 am
Atlantic Express (daily)	11.30 pm	7.00 am

Receiver's Sale.

Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois. Wm. D. Adams vs. Albert L. Smith.

Notice is hereby given, that, by virtue of an order entered in the above entitled cause on the 18th day of June, 1888, the undersigned Receiver will receive sealed proposals until the 25th day of June, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purchase for cash of all the uncollected accounts and claims due the firm of Adams, Smith, Sherwin & Co., specified in Exhibit "A" to the petition of the Receiver, filed in said cause on the 18th day of June 1888, the following order: First—For the purchase of all the accounts claimed to be collectible, specified in said order. Second—All the remaining accounts and claims specified in Exhibit "A" to Receiver's petition. Third—The entire list of said accounts and claims specified in said Exhibit "A." Accounts will be sold to the highest and best bidder on said 25th day of June, 1888, unless otherwise ordered by the court. Lists of said accounts and claims, can be examined at the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and also at the office of the Receiver, No. 122 La Salle-st., in Chicago. Dated June 19, 1888. THOMAS PARKER, JR., Receiver.

LIBERTY BELL CIGAR.

GENUINE HAVANA. 5c Only.

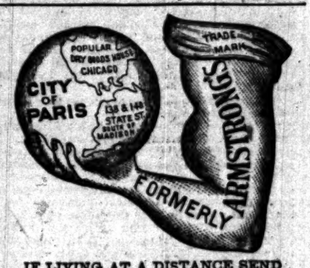
GENUINE HAVANA. 5c Only.

We offer $1,000 forfeit if we cannot prove that our Celebrated Liberty Bell Cigars are made exclusively of Genuine Imported Long Havana Filler, imported Sumatra Wrapper, and absolutely WITHOUT ARTIFICIAL FLAVOR. BOSSLAIS BROS., Mfrs., 182 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Dr. Owen's Portable Battery FOR MAN AND WOMAN.

Contains 10 degrees of strength. Current can be increased, decreased, reversed or detached at will and applied to any part of body or limbs by whole family. Cures Chronic Nervousness and Chronic Diseases. Is light, simple and superior. Guaranteed for only $5.00. Send for Illustrated PAMPHLET sent free.

Price $6 and up. Dr. Owen Batt Co., 191 State St., Chicago.



IF LIVING AT A DISTANCE SEND POSTAL FOR OUR

NEW CATALOGUE, FURNISHED FREE.

Contains a Handsome Portrait of GEN. P. H. SHERIDAN.

CITY OF PARIS, Now 138 & 140 State-st., Formerly Armstrong's Store.

LOUISE ET CIE, Court Milliners, London, Paris, New York, Chicago, CONTINUE TO RECEIVE THEIR REGULAR IMPORTATIONS OF Parisian AND English Millinery, And request the honor of a visit.

48 Monroe-st., Palmer House.

EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION —TO— DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

Will be held on Monday and Tuesday, June 25 and 26, in the Hyde Park High School Building, Corner of 55th-st. and Monroe-av. Building may be reached by Illinois Central Railroad Suburban Trains, or College Grove Avenue Cable Cars. The examination will begin at 10 a. m. Monday and continue through Tuesday. For further information address W. H. RAY, 57th-st. and Monroe-av.

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY,

Under the direction of the Servite Sisters. S. W. Cor. W. Van Buren-st. and Albany-av., Chicago, Ill. One of the largest and most thoroughly equipped and successful institutions for young ladies in the United States. Our musical department is unsurpassed; our new method of teaching music meets with universal commendation by all music-loving people. The instruments taught are Piano, Organ, Harp, Banjo, and Guitar. Our literary instruction includes all the branches usually taught in the leading schools of the country. A full corps of competent teachers. Send for prospectus. All communications should be addressed to the MOTHER SUPERIOR.

University of Michigan.

An examination of candidates for admission to the Literary Department of the University of Michigan will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, on June 26 and 27, beginning at 9 o'clock of each day. Candidates should give the requirements may be had by addressing JAMES H. WADE, Ann Arbor, Mich.

The Examination for Admission to the Chicago Manual Training-School

Will be held Saturday, June 23, at 9 a. m., at the school building, Michigan-av. and Twelfth-st. Candidates must be 14 years old, of good moral character, and will be examined in arithmetic, English composition, geography, spelling, and writing. H. H. BELFIELD, Director.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

Examinations for admission to the Freshman Class in Yale College and the Sheffield Scientific School will be held in the Rooms of Bryant's Commercial College, N. E. corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 28, 29, and 30, beginning on Thursday at 9:30 a. m.

BELOIT COLLEGE.

EXAMINATION

For entrance today, June 23, at parlor O, Palmer House, 8:30 a. m.

OBERLIN COLLEGE.

Entrance examination conducted by a member of the Faculty at the Palmer House, Chicago, A. M. and P. M. of Saturday, June 30. For catalogues, &c., address G. W. SHURTLEFF, Oberlin, O.

THE PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY.

Peekskill-on-Hudson, N. Y. Send for catalogue.

JOHN N. TILDEN, M. D., M. A., Principal.

The Misses Anable's Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 26, at 62 Bayard-st., New Brunswick, N. J.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCESTER, Mass. Opens Sept. 19, 1888. Classical, Scientific, Business, Primary Departments. JOSEPH ALDEN SHAW, A. M., Head Master.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW YORK. For particulars address Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

BIG G. Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. 50 cents by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark.

BIG G prescribed and fully endorsed. Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

DRESS Making of the highest order executed with promptness and precision; exclusive styles and trimmings; direct importations constantly arriving. Est. 1872. Measure blanks sent any part of America. Fit guaranteed. MME. ANGELY, 115 Wabash-av., Chicago. Paris—29 Rue St. Honore

Doctors Disagree.

In the Treatment of the Same Patient.

Allopathic and Homœopathic.

The Difference in the Diagnosis of Prominent Physicians—The Successful Practitioner—His Methodical and Scientific Course of Treating Patients.

"I was working in the blacksmith shop and came home one evening and was taken with a nervous spell, and suddenly I found my breath was failing me so that I could scarcely breathe at all."

The speaker, Mr. Louis Krown, then began to tell the reporter of his siege of sickness. The conversation took place at Mr. Krown's residence, No. 5410 Atlantic av. Continuing, he said:

"During the night my throat became so dry that I could not swallow and I was afraid I would smother, so I got up and went to see a doctor. He gave me medicine, which I took as he directed me to do, but I got no relief. I endured the suffering until morning, when I went down to the city and consulted another professor of medicine.

DOCTOR NO. 2.

"He told me that I had liver trouble, and that he would cure me in three weeks. I paid him what he asked me, took his prescription, and took the medicine faithfully for the three weeks, and at the end of that time I found myself far worse than when I went to him.

DOCTOR NO. 3.

"I then went to a doctor who advertised himself as a lung specialist, because I thought perhaps my lungs might be affected, as I had some cough and would spit up considerable phlegm, which was very hard to raise. I also had a continual pain in my chest. I treated with him for a month and he done me no good.

DOCTOR NO. 4.

"Not meeting with any success with the doctors I had already consulted I made up my mind to try the homeopathic system of treating, so to the office of a homeopath I went. He, like the rest, made light of my ailment and said he would cure me. But the pills and powders he gave me would have done me as much good if I had thrown them to the wind. I then went to

DOCTOR NO. 5,

who used so many medical names for my disease that I could not understand what he did think was the matter with me and came to the conclusion after taking his medicine for a time that he didn't know what he was giving me medicine for, unless it was to get my money.

"I found I was continually growing worse; my head ached me all the time; I was nervous and easily excited; had no appetite; could not sleep at night; my eyes pained me and they were always watery. My nose was stopped up. I would hawk and spit nearly all day long. Had a constant dropping from the back part of my nose into my throat, which, to clear in the morning, would make me gag and frequently vomit. Had a roaring and buzzing noise in my ears, was restless at night, and would often awake with a start, as though some one was standing over me trying to choke me to death. I made up my mind that if there was to be any help for me I would leave nothing undone to secure it, so I visited

DOCTER NO. 6,

"I was fast becoming discouraged, and at times would be low-spirited and despondent; in fact, didn't care if I lived or not. It was about three months ago that I consulted the only doctor who seemed to thoroughly understand my case. Reading in the daily papers of Drs. McCoy and Wildman's success here in the city it was to them I went. After a careful examination they did not say they would cure me, but did say they would help me. So I began the use of their medicine and treatment and went away from the office

GREATLY ENCOURAGED

and feeling better. The change for the better continued. The improvement in my physical condition progressed steadily until today I am just as well and strong and hearty as I ever was. I did not go to work in the blacksmith-shop again, but got a position as switchman for the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, and am feeling excellent. Dr. Wildman, the gentleman who examined me, told me I was suffering from catarrh of the nose, throat, and stomach. My stomach—I forgot to mention it—was also the cause of great annoyance to me, as nothing that I ate seemed to agree with me; would belch up wind and always had a distressed feeling after eating. That doesn't bother me now. I am entirely well, and you can say so in black and white, if you wish."

Mr. Krown resides at 5410 Atlantic avenue, and will verify the above if called upon to do so.

TREATING BY MAIL.

One of the Many Testimonials from Patients Treated Through the Mails.

APPLETON, Wis., June 14, 1888.—*Drs. McCoy and Wildman, Chicago, Ill.*—GENTLEMEN: I think it my duty to write you a few lines to return my grateful thanks for the good you have done my wife. Before I took her to your office last April I had her under the care of three (3) doctors all winter. They did not do her any good. She was fast approaching the grave. When she began to use your medicine and treatment, which was about April 21, she was as helpless as a child. She could not put on her clothes alone, nor even take them off. Now, thanks to your skill, she is able to do her own housework and is getting stronger and gaining in flesh every day. So, thanking you kindly for the good work you have done, I remain yours truly,

JOHN DODD, No. 1087 Spencer street, Appleton, Wis.

THE TRUE FACTS.

Evidence of a Disease Not to Be Trifled With.

Catarrh stands next to and undoubtedly leads to consumption, which is classed among the incurable diseases. It, therefore, should behoove those afflicted with this terrible disease to make it the object of their lives to rid themselves of it. Catarrh is the outcome of a slight but neglected cold, which is sure to cause years of misery and suffering. Frequently patent preparations are put on sale which are concocted and prepared by ignorant pretenders of medical knowledge for the express purpose of making money. In many cases the doses or snuff, as the case may be, contain no medical properties whatever, and have a tendency to cause more serious trouble than the colds themselves would do if left alone. It is just such preparations, with their "guarantee-cure" label on, that have weakened the confidence of the great majority of sufferers from this loathsome trouble of having their disease skillfully treated by physicians who have made a lifelong study of diseases of that character. They become resigned to a life of misery rather than be treated by such well-known and eminent specialists as Drs. McCoy and Wildman. These gentlemen are thorough graduates of medicine, have been located in this city for a long time, and their names have become a public byword, owing to the numerous cures they have perfected and announced through the public press. They treat successfully every stage of catarrh, from the simplest cold in the head to the most loathsome and destructive case. In the treatment of catarrh the disease must be met and combatted with scientifically and methodically. In many cases the disease has assumed dangerous symptoms before the sufferer is aware of the nature of the trouble. Frequently the membranes of the nose, throat, and ears, also the eyes, are affected. Sometimes the sense of taste and smell becomes almost or entirely gone. The throat becomes dry and irritated, so much so as to produce a dry and hacking cough, which soon becomes constant and distressing. After a time the bronchial tubes succumb to the irritation, and soon after the lungs are involved and pulmonary phthisis is the result, and then it is the sufferer regrets the lost opportunity; bordering on despair they linger on until relieved by death.

DOCTORS McCOY & WILDMAN, LATE OF Bellevue Hospital, New York.

Offices: 348 MICHIGAN-AV., Above 12th Street. 224 STATE STREET, Corner of Quincy. Chicago

Where all curable cases are treated with success.

SPECIALTIES—ALL CHRONIC DISEASES, including Throat and Lung Diseases, Consumption, Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys. DISEASES PECULIAR TO THE SEXES a specialty.

Catarrh Cured.

Consultation at office or by mail, $1.

Office hours—9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.; 7 to 9 p. m. Sundays only from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Correspondence will receive prompt attention. No letters answered unless accompanied by 4 cents in stamps. Address all mail to Drs. McCoy and Wildman, 348 Michigan avenue, Chicago.

Wanamaker's

Trade, More Trade.

We're Ready. Our new and commodious store is for service, above all else: everybody in it, all the goods in it. Generous service sits at every doorway to save you money.

Headquarters for the Best. So much it is needful to say. We're surest of the crowd on Saturday. So much the more must we make you sure what you'll get.

$10 to $25. $25 to $40. Men's Suits. A rock of confidence to you in the fact that we manufacture the Suits we sell. Expect no better, though you got them from a custom-tailor shop. We pave our way to everybody's pocket by selling better goods than expected for so little.

Young Men's Suits, very stylish.

$5 to $15. The beautiful styles of our Boys' Clothing are neither copied nor common. No matter what money you spend you'll like our Kilt Suits the best, although ours are so much under usual prices.

What else Wanamaker's have. Hats, fashionable in colors and styles. Easy, comfortable kinds to the head and pockets.

Shoes: about a dollar under the prices of the stores. Hand-made Calf and Kangaroo: $4.00 to $5.00 a pair. Congress, Lace, and Patent Leather, $5.00. Comfortable Shoes a dollar less than if we had a large enough trade to satisfy us.

Neckwear. The daintiest in the city: and costs less. Wanamaker White Dress Shirts that fit.

It's no accident that's bringing us so much business. We're making you comfortable and sparing you money.

Wanamaker & Brown, State and Adams Streets.

"MANITOU"

(Natural Mineral Table Water.)

C. JEVNE & CO..... ...Sole Agents for Chicago.

It is bottled just as it flows from the "Manitou" Soda Spring lying at the foot of Pike's Peak, Colorado.
It is a natural effervescent soda water; contains Lithia and Magnesia, the Soda predominating.
It drives away Malaria, cures Biliousness and Dyspepsia, and corrects the stomach generally. It does all these.
It can be used continuously and with increasing good results. It is safe.
It is the finest natural mineral table water known. Naturally effervescent.
It is particularly adapted to use in the reduction of wines, liquors, cordials, etc. A perfect dilutent.
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WIDER FIELD FOR WOMEN.

THEIR SPHERE OF EMPLOYMENT IS STEADILY ENLARGING.

Gaps in the Higher Occupations Which Might Well Be Filled by Women—The Future May Have in Store as Many Changes in Woman's Work as the Immediate Past Has Seen—As She Earns Money More Ably, with More Judgment Will She Spend It.

The number of employments open to woman is steadily increasing, writes Col. Higginson in *Harper's Bazar*, and it is impossible to say that the future may not see as great changes as the immediate past has seen. The tendency of modern society is, in Napoleon Bonaparte's phrase, "to convert all trades into arts," and just so fast as this process goes on rude strength becomes less essential and fineness of touch more needed. Among the higher occupations there are some gaps which will soon be filled. The tenth census of the United States gives 2,432 women as physicians and surgeons, and only forty-eight as "chemists, assayers, and metallurgists," whereas the latter vocation would seem to follow easily on the former. It gives only seventeen women as architects, whereas domestic architecture would seem employment peculiarly fitted, at least in its indoor aspects, to that sex. It certainly seems absurd that they should forever go on calling in male advisers to tell them how many shelves to have in a pantry, or where to set the washtubs in the laundry. But it is needless to give details of employment; just as far as the demand for an intelligent self-support exists, so far the opportunities will be equalized between the sexes, and more and more places will be found "higher up" for women. The great thing to secure is a feeling of genuine self-respect among women who earn their own living; to convert the class to be found even among those laboriously industrious who sincerely hold that no woman who earns her daily bread can be a lady. This will be outgrown; and with a greater ability to earn money will come better judgment in the use of it, so that it shall no longer be true, as the delightful old yeoman says in Hardy's "Under the Greenwood Tree," when the bride announces that she shall save her bonnet on in five minutes, that "'tis a talent of the female race that low numbers should stand for high, more especially in matters of waiting, matters of age, and matters of money."

Maternal Pointers.

Never tickle a child. It is dangerous, and reduces vitality. Any unnatural emotion must be avoided. The more quiet and free from excitement a little child is kept the better for the child's health, strength, and mental vigor.

If there is much sickness about the neighborhood, boil the water which is used in baby's food, for boiling kills all the animalculæ contained in the water. Cool it before using.

For headache, or any form of indigestion, drink hot water, half a pint at a time if possible.

Give children oranges before breakfast in the spring-time. It is better than sulphur doses or any spring medicines.

Use cream, with hot water and sugar, in place of condensed or natural milk, as it is more easily digested than milk. If hot water is added then it will not require any warming process, whereby it may come in contact with metal. Warm the food by placing the bottle or cup in water to heat it with the water. Be careful to have the mouthpiece of the bottle perfectly clean—first scalded and then rinsed with cold water.

In the spring let the child take his outdoor walks in the afternoon; in autumn let him go out in the forenoon. The spring morning partakes of the preceding season; the afternoon of the coming season. In autumn the morning is more like summer; the afternoon like winter.

The whole bath is to be preferred to the partial bath. Ninety-eight degrees Fahrenheit must be the degree of heat; to be reduced as the child grows older.

If the child does not sleep well give him a bath before going to bed. It is an excellent sedative.—*Woman.*

A Woman's Laudable Project.

Miss M. A. Fisher of No. 71 Java street, Brooklyn, lives with an invalid father in a large house in the eastern district of that city. She conceived the idea of using her spare rooms as a refuge for authors in temporary distress, allowing them to live there at cost price, or, if they were totally without means, rent free. From this grew the plan of the Authors' Home and Authors' Fund. She hopes to raise a fund which will be placed in responsible hands and which will afford relief to needy authors, small annuities to the aged writers who have no support, and to give temporary aid to sick writers. The home, it is hoped, will have endowed rooms, in the manner that beds are endowed in hospitals, and no such tragedy as the double suicide of the old literary man and his aged wife in Harlem last year, through dread of being taken to the poorhouse, will again be possible. Such well-known names in the church as the Rev. Drs. Dix, Morgan, Taylor, Ramsford, and Eaton are on the list of the patrons of the scheme; such celebrated literary women as Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Dr. Willis, Mrs. Vincenzo Botta, Miss Mary L. Booth, Mrs. Fanny Barron, Marquise de Lanza, Miss Kate Sanborn, and Mrs. Anna Bowman Dodd have indorsed it, and the society women whose interest has been enlisted include Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. George William Bolton, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Courtlandt Palmer, Mrs. Jeannette M. Thurber, Mrs. John Sherwood, Mrs. John Bigelow, and many others equally well known. The fund has already reached the sum of several hundred dollars, and increase is hoped for not only through direct subscription but by means of authors' readings next winter, similar to those given for the fund of the international copyright and to resemble in aim the benefits yearly given by the actors for the replenishment of their charitable treasury.—*New York World.*

Five Thousand Schoolma'ams.

New York City has in round numbers 3,100 women teaching in its public schools. Brooklyn has 1,600 women teachers. Here is a colony of 4,700 schoolma'ams training the young ideas of the two cities. Add a second colony almost if not quite as large for teachers in private schools, kindergartens, academies, and institutes of all sorts not connected with the public system, and for teachers in convents, orphanages, asylums, etc., and you have the making of a thriving city which might be founded with the women engaged in this one calling. Male teachers are so far as numbers go, in an insignificant minority. New York has 222 and Brooklyn has sixty-six men employed in the public schools. Ninety-three per cent of New York teachers and 96 per cent of those across the bridge are women.—*New York Letter.*

A Bridal Chamber.

The most beautiful bridal chamber ever seen was one recently fitted up by an English Duke for his bride. Her favorite flower is the daffodil, and it predominates in the decorations. The ceiling and the walls are of a pale grayish green and gold. The fringe and dado are of dull-gold canvas silk, hand-embroidered in white daffodils and narcissi. The chandeliers have for globes opaline glass on the same flower designs. The velvet carpet is gray-green, sprinkled with golden flowers. The furniture is of heavy English oak, carved with winged Loves' heads, and the draperies and window hangings are of Spanish lace, in conventional designs of daffodils.—*New York World.*

A Sparrow's Queer Death.

Among the strange things which have found their way into the rooms of the Natural History Society is a sparrow which was hanged by a woman's hair. It was discovered by T. A. Lamson of No. 24 Florence street. Near his home is a large number of pine trees, and he saw at the end of a limb on one of these trees a sparrow suspended from a branch. He could see nothing by which the bird was hung, and it was a very curious sight. His son, who was called, went up into the tree and carefully sawed off a small portion of the limb. The whole secret was then revealed. On the twig was a neatly-built nest, in which were three speckled eggs. When examined they were found to be cold, which showed the home had been broken up for some time. The male sparrow was hung by a woman's hair, which was placed around his neck just as neatly as though it had been done by human hands. The other end was fastened to the nest, being a part of it. The eggs were on one side of the nest, while on the other side was a hole just large enough for the bird to go through. It may be perhaps that he had been attacked by an enemy and took this way of escaping, only to meet his death. In going through the nest the hair might have caught around the "chipper's" neck, and thus caused the bird to choke to death.—*Worcester Spy.*

A Wedding with No Gifts.

Guests invited to one of the prettiest weddings of the week were surprised to read in one corner of the dainty wedding cards, "No gifts," engraved in a quaint arabesque scroll, which perforce attracted attention. It required some independence of character and some self-denial to go counter to established custom in such a matter, but the dimpled little bride, who looks more like a sweet plump, pink and white, grown-up baby than a person of strong-minded proclivities, announced to her friends when they questioned her decision: "I won't make my marriage to Archie a donation party where all the parish bring in this, that, and the other to patch up the salary. We have a circle of 300 or 400 friends, and everybody knows that a great many of them would buy presents for us, not at all because they love us, but because it is the proper thing, and even if they can't afford the outlay they mustn't be outdone by rich Mrs. A. or Mrs. B."

Society people have indeed pushed the gift business hard within a few seasons, until there are dozens and scores of young married couples who pinch themselves during Lent and dread the coming of June because of the draft the Easter and early summer weddings make on their incomes. It matters go on as they are doing now there may some time be a spring exodus from New York into the country and to Europe comparable to the flight of the May tax-dodgers from Boston, to escape paying the debts of honor accumulated in the shape of 200 or 300 wedding gifts, to be returned at the marriage of the givers.—*New York Mail.*

Scarfs of Snake Skin.

These are times in which our daintiest women seem ready to go to almost any length in the pursuit of novelty. They not only tolerate but seem to get enjoyment out of glaring ugliness and grewsome eccentricity, so long as the attribute of originality is present in the device. It was to this demand for unique adornment that we owed the imitation of reptiles in jewelry, and now we are positively threatened with scarfs made of the skin of snakes. The idea seems preposterous at first, but have we not been carrying in our hands wallets made of alligator skins and worn shoes of similar material on our feet? Surely a nice, smooth snake.—*New York Letter.*

Dress and Morals.

The editor of the London *Truth*, says a contributor to the Atlanta *Constitution*, asserts that our grandmothers, in their stiff stays and powdered hair, didn't have a chance to be indecorous. Hasn't Mr. Labouchère lived long enough to know that the moral or physical stiffness of a person's environment tends toward a desire to break bounds? Mme. Pompadour wore the stiffest stays, the highest-heeled shoes, and the greatest quantity of powdered hair of any woman in history, and yet how long will it take humanity to learn that dress and manners are entirely apart and that human nature is the same in mother hubbards or paniers? There are about an equal number of good and bad people in each generation, regardless of fashions or surroundings.

The cry against low evening gowns rages regularly every winter. We see it written that our grandmothers never wore frocks as shockingly low as the women of today. There's a book, published many years ago, called "The Republican Court," it contains copies of the portraits of all the famous and beautiful women in the time of George Washington. The dresses of more than half the women are shockingly low—the lowest of the lot being that of Mrs. James Madison.

The age makes no difference. There are always styles that can be abused and made common if the wearer chooses.

The Timorous Bride.

More than once have I referred to the timidity of a bride as something rarely beautiful. I find, however, by personal observation, timidity in a bride is beautifully rare. Of course I found an exception or two, but I can truthfully say that most of the brides I have seen recently did not show any lack of assurance. They seemed to be able to take a calm view of the situation, and coming down from the altar in several cases I have observed that the brides were apparently taking careful note of the impression they were making. Their voices, when I could hear them, seemed to be void of that tremulous quality traditionally ascribed to them on such occasions.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Law of Colors.

There can be no law laid down for colors. There was a time when blue was dedicated to blondes, and all the red and yellow shades to brunets. Nowadays we know that yellow, that glory of the heavens, is quite as becoming to a blonde as to her darker sister. It is the color of the sunshine, and surely should suit every woman. Ellen Terry, with blonde hair, a bad complexion, eyes that were witching only because of their expression and not because of their beauty of shape or color, looked a veritable vision of loveliness in her yellow silk gown as Portia. Mrs. Langtry, with her immaculate skin, her glossy brown hair, and her deep eyes, became a delight in a yellow tulle gown garlanded with red poppies. Sarah Bernhardt, with her blonde hair, her steelly blue eyes, her dead pale complexion, looked her best in a yellow crêpe costume that clothed Theodora. Now here are three distinct types. Each found the sunshiny shade suited to her.

Do not be too certain of the becomingness of black. It is always good form, but it is not always becoming. Black velvet by its softness, by its almost feather-like surface, is universally suited to womankind. But black satin makes the stout woman appear twice her size; black silk makes the dark woman look sallow, and black cashmere, if made up with severity, makes angles where there should be curves on the slender figure. The dark browns are probably the most becoming colors and best realize the kind of a costume that the French woman appreciates "pour tout aller."—*Philadelphia Times.*

The Gum-Chewer's Fate.

At a meeting of the Albany Woman's Christian Temperance Union last week resolutions deploring the increasing use of chewing gum were adopted. It was about time action on this evil was taken. When a young girl begins the habit she says "I can chew, or let it alone," and before she is aware of her danger she is on the downward path to a gum-chewer's grave; and when a youth calls at a house where there are three or four inveterate young lady gum-chewers, and takes a seat on a chair, he feels, when he attempts to rise, as if he had an abnormal attachment for that particular piece of furniture, which sticketh closer than a brother, and his hat on the piano attracts two or three half-chewed quids, and his young life is blighted for a short period. O, girls! shun the saccharine and sticky chewing-gum as you would a viper, or you may bring the gray hairs of your parents to the cemetery lot, and spoil the new suit of clothes on your best young man. Let there be anti-chewing-gum clubs organized in every county and State in the Union before it is everlastingly too late to save our girls from a fate worse than matrimony.—*Norristown Herald.*

Gambling in Tulips.

"Do you know that speculation in tulips was once as much of a mania as gambling in oil?" asked a venerable gardener of a reporter.

"Many a fortune has been made and sunk in tulips," he said. "Talk about your bucket-shop gambling. It isn't a marker to the way the tulip market once influenced the commercial world.

"The tulip," he continued, "originally an Oriental flower, was exported from Persia to Italy in 1577, and soon became popular throughout Europe. In 1634 the tulip mania broke out in Holland, and records are kept in some of the old families where their ancestors paid fabulous sums for rare species. One bulb known as the 'Semper Augustus' is said to have been purchased, after a great deal of wire-pulling, for $3,000 and a carriage and team of valuable horses. Another cost its purchaser $4,800; another $2,500, and so on. One wealthy speculator was bankrupted by his operations in the tulip market by the sudden discovery that a rival dealer had already secured duplicates of certain rare bulbs, for which he had paid a fabulous sum. In the old Dutch Town of Haarlem speculation ran so high that the income from it is said to have reached $10,000,000 sterling in three years. Finally the Government interfered and put a stop to tulip gambling, which resulted in a business panic and a wholesale bankruptcy among the speculators.

"The early Dutch settlers brought the tulip craze to New York and the flower has always been more or less popular here."—*New York Telegram.*

ANYTHING MAN CAN DO.

THE ADVANTAGES OF PHYSICAL CULTURE FOR WOMEN.

There Is No Reason Why the Girls Should Not Indulge In Nearly All the Sports and Games in Which Men Are Adepts, Provided They Do It with Moderation—Begin in the Gymnasium, but Soon Take to the Open Air—The Benefits of Walking and Cycling—How to Dress.

Charles Richards Dodge in *Woman:* I never so fully appreciated the benefit of physical training for girls as upon an occasion last summer at a New England seashore resort.

Two young ladies were playing tennis. Each had been brought up in a large city, and both were slender, for they had evidently grown rapidly. One was awkward in all her movements; the other graced itself. The graceful girl was straight as an arrow, moved with head erect and shoulders well thrown back, and was as lithe as a willow; while her companion, who was somewhat round-shouldered, was slow and uncertain in her movements, and naturally was the poorer player. Later I learned that the graceful one had for years practiced light gymnastics, under proper instructions, and besides was fond of out-door life and all forms of athletic recreation. The other had no physical training whatever, and but little opportunity for out-door pastimes of any kind.

The graceful young lady invited me one day to go out rowing with her, and I soon discovered that, in addition to other accomplishments, she was an expert oarswoman. And when, a few days after, I returned the compliment by inviting her to take the front seat on my tandem tricycle for a short spin, she still further won my admiration by accomplishing a distance of over eight miles with so little fatigue, she was sorry, on the return, that we had not made a longer run.

What is the best form of exercise? is a question frequently asked. And there can be but one reply: "Such exercise as will develop alike all portions of the body." If one has a hollow chest and round shoulders the chest must be expanded and the lungs increased in size. If the arms and back are weak, these muscles must be strengthened; and if the muscles of the lower limbs are in such condition that one must always rely upon carriage or street-car—unless there is organic trouble—they must be brought under the hardening process.

Thus it is seen that there is no one "best form of exercise." To attempt to train a girl's mind by forcing her to follow a single line of study, as Latin or mathematics, for example, would be no greater folly than to try to develop her physically by the practice of a single form of exercise, as walking or swinging Indian clubs. For one who has never taken exercise systematically the gymnasium is the best place to make a beginning, and in many of our large cities now there are gymnasiums either specially fitted for women's use or where ladies can practice and receive instruction during certain hours. Where there are no such places I would advise that a dozen or more ladies in a community form a woman's athletic club, fit up a room for gymnastics, and employ a competent instructor for a few hours each day; and my word for it, the small outlay will prove a far better investment in a few months than if put into Western mining stock or a seal-skin cloak.

But here is an important point to note at the very outset. One cannot indulge in any form of physical exercise in tightly-fitting garments or stays and receive benefit from it. If you do not believe it put an animal into stays and see with how much grace it will walk—until it falls or lies down.

The first thing to ascertain is the capacity of the lungs. How often do you draw a full breath? Can you, when standing with the arms and hands extended before you, and after taking a full inspiration, touch the knuckles behind the back without the tendency to cough? Can you touch the backs of the hands at all in this position or even make the elbows meet without assistance? Try it, reader, not once, but often; if you cannot accomplish it at first keep at it, and it is accomplished, and you will be surprised, in time, to find you are not quite so round-shouldered. Keep the head erect and the shoulders thrown back, filling the lungs as fully as possible at each breath: make a practice of doing so, and before long the chest will begin to expand, the lungs will demand more air, and with the blood better oxygenated the eye will grow brighter, the cheeks more ruddy, and the brain clearer.

Do you have sick headaches or suffer from lassitude and weariness? Try walking. Not the kind of walking you do when you go shopping and the mind is absorbed in the monstrous little things of life, but a brisk walk for health, with a genial companion, and with your thoughts upon pleasant matters, the while you breathe as much as possible, and there will be exhilaration as well as exercise. Dress for it; wear common-sense shoes; walk with head and shoulders erect and let the arms swing naturally, nor burden them with holding up a trailing skirt or in any other manner. Walk a couple of miles at first, if it is a new experience, gradually increasing the distance, and soon a day's walk of ten or twelve miles—the usual limit of some of my athletic lady friends—will be accomplished easily.

Would you walk gracefully, with an elastic step, practice at home, in slippers, this movement: first stand squarely upon the soles of the feet; then alternately raise and lower the body upon the ball of the foot and the toes, making the movements deliberately and regularly, for several minutes. Or better, if one has access to the gymnasium, try a somewhat similar movement upon the spring-board.

The advantages of physical culture by out-door recreations, where they may be employed, over gymnasium work, are two-fold: one is sure of pure air and plenty of it, and the mind is more agreeably occupied. In fact, I think the mind has quite as much to do with the beneficial results which usually follow out-door exercise as the pure air.

I know a lady who weighs less than 100 pounds, who could almost stand under my arm, who is a semi-invalid and unable to take exercise on foot—walking; but she has ridden twenty miles in a day upon a "single" tricycle, and twice that distance upon the "tandem" or 'cycle made for two persons; and her physician says it has been of great benefit to her. There are many like her to whom the tricycle is a precious boon as affording the only means available to them of taking exercise in the open air. In such cases as the above the occupation of the mind with the interesting things in nature—the pleasant sights and sounds of the country, as the rider saunters leisurely along—with comparatively little muscular effort, while drinking in the pure health-giving air—goes far in effecting release from pain and suffering. And for the woman in ordinary health, but who is worn with household cares and the vexations that come into a busy life, there is no better means of elevating the spirits, filling the lungs with oxygen, and making healthy muscle than a reasonable use of the tricycle.

In the indulgence of this kind of physical culture there is the advantage of perfect support to the body, in a restful position, while the limbs are free for the work put upon them. The muscles of many parts of the human machine are brought into healthy play, and the exhilaration from gliding through space by one's own exertion is a most inspiring kind, which must be experienced to be fully appreciated. There are now so many good makes of wheels for ladies' use, and so many ladies are riding, that a general interest in the sport is inevitable.

To conclude: There are few forms of exercise practiced by men at the present day that women may not indulge in, if she practices them judiciously. The main thing is to get up an interest in the subject; ascertain the kind of exercise that is most desirable, and after making a beginning let it become as much a part of the daily routine as the bath or one's breakfast. Exercise out of doors regularly, keeping the indoor air as fresh and pure as possible; and, above all things, let recreation be for the mind as well as the body. Then will one grow handsome, graceful, and strong.

Brave Words of Brave Men.

Omaha dame—How many chaplains are there in the United States army?

Army man—Thirty-four.

"The army is very small, I suppose?"

"There are about 25,000 soldiers."

"What? Only thirty-four chaplains for 25,000 soldiers? That's terrible!"

"Madam, a soldier's first duty is to accept things as he finds them. We have all learned discipline, and we would not rebel against the Government even if we did not hear a sermon once in three months—no indeed, madam."—*Omaha World.*

A Difference.

A twining lock of woman's hair
The lover's heart sets in a flutter;
But when he's wed, it makes him swear
To find a sample in the butter.
—*Somerville Journal.*

ICE-CREAM AND FRUIT IN SEASON.

An Old Doctor's Advice That Is Worth Bearing in Mind.

Pittsburg *Commercial:* "There is no more prolific cause of hot, fetid breath than ice-cream," said a popular physician the other day.

"How so?"

"Well, it has been shown to a certainty that a dish of ice-cream taken after a meal or lunch will retard digestion at least two hours, and where the digestive organs are not in first-rate order it may do even worse than this. We know well that digestion does not take place in a temperature of less than 100°; or, in other words, whatever is taken into the stomach must become heated up to 100° Fahrenheit before it begins to be digested. Whenever the temperature falls below this digestion is at once suspended, and fermentation takes place."

"Why do physicians prescribe it for some dyspeptics?"

"Because it suits some of them. Where there is a feverish condition of the stomach a small plate of ice-cream will not only prove refreshing but relieve that disagreeable gnawing sensation that accompanies this form of dyspepsia. It must not be taken immediately before or after a meal, but when the stomach is entirely free of food, and no cake or other solids should be eaten with it."

"How about ice-cream and strawberries?"

"They form a strong combination, too strong for delicate stomachs. The berries alone are about all in the way of an acid that the average stomach can bear, so that it is putting it rather strong to add milk and cornstarch. Some persons cannot eat strawberries at all without suffering from irritability of the stomach afterwards. The acid which they contain is the same as that in sorrel and other wild growths that make their appearance early in the spring, which seems to be a provision of Nature for cleaning the system of the accretions of the winter. You notice that the strawberry season is quite short, although much longer than before the fruit became profitable. It is followed by other fruits, all more or less tart, but growing sweeter as the weather grows hotter, winding up with sweet pears, which are especially rich in sugar."

"Are we to infer from this that lemons and other acid fruits should not be used except in countries where they naturally belong?"

"Some good authorities say that fruits should only be eaten in season and in the latitudes where they grow. For my part I do not know whether there is danger of bad results from a judicious use of fruits out of season; however, I am inclined to think that Nature's schedule is the best, and that we will at least be as well off, and probably better, if we are governed by it.

"You knew Dr. Le Moyne of Washington! Well, he never allowed his folks to preserve fruits or anything that had to be sealed up, or boiled in sugar to preserve it. He said such things were designed to be eaten at a certain time, and if they were suitable for other times they would keep without having to suspend the laws of Nature to prevent decay. Potatoes, apples, turnips, and the like were, in his opinion, suitable for all seasons, because they could be kept all the year round."

"Then you would advise people to go slow on ice-cream?"

"Yes. Of course each individual must judge for himself as to the general effect. If headaches follow with clearness, your taste, or a feeling as if the mouth had been scalded, it will be better to leave the strawberries out, and if any of these symptoms continue, then drop the ice-cream. What was said about its effect on the digestion of food applies to all classes. The delicate will experience the bad effects sooner than those who are strong, but even the strongest will feel it in time. In my judgment no other cause has been more prolific of disordered digestion than this, and I know of no other confection that will produce sallow complexion, yellow teeth, dark rings around the eyes, headaches, foul breath, and loss of appetite more promptly and more certainly than just this same delicious ice-cream."

"Is there no way in which it may be eaten with safety?"

"Yes; you can take the antidote with the poison. If I were to prescribe or suggest ice-cream to either well or sick I would insist on them drinking a portion of a cup of hot coffee or tea before beginning the cream, and the remainder at intervals, and finish with at least a half-cup as hot as it could be drunk. In this way the ill-effects of the cold substance would be counteracted."

"But it is the cooling effects that we are most anxious to get."

"That is merely a sensation in the mouth and upper portion of the throat, extending no farther than the nerves of taste. Besides that, instead of cooling the body it increases the heat. Nature has to raise that cold mass of stuff to the average temperature of the body as quickly as possible in order to prevent a painful state of affairs, and to that end she calls large quantities of blood to the endangered organ. This disturbs the whole machine, so that it soon gets into a perfect furor. During this period a chill, exposure, or a shock would probably end in a spell of sickness."

"What about ice-water as a cooling beverage?"

"It is a snare and a delusion. A glassful of it is just as bad as a plate of ice-cream taken after a meal, because the digestive process has to be suspended until the temperature of the stomach has been raised to the proper pitch. Cool water is always more effective in allaying thirst than ice-cold water. The latter may increase the thirst, and it does increase the heat of the body. Cool water may be indulged in without fear of bad results, but the ice-cold article is always dangerous."

"The quickest and surest way to cool the body is to take a glass of hot lemonade or hot water. It is instantly absorbed, and in a few minutes it is being evaporated from the surface of the body. Evaporation you know produces coolness. The hot draughts also act as tonics to the stomach and remove the sense of thirst."

"Would you advocate the erection of hot-water fountains with a view to keeping the public cool?"

"No, I would not, because the sudden cooling of the body by these means might bring about as serious ills as any other sudden change. I would advocate the use of cool water, and I would not have the ice come in contact with it, but remain outside of the vessel containing the water.

"Ice-cream, ice-water, and ice-drinks kill more people than cholera. You needn't laugh; it's right. The cholera may knock them out faster just while it is at it, but the others are getting their work in the year round."

Gossip for the Ladies.

Jennie Jenkins of Oslando, Fla., is 105 and still chews tobacco.

Ouida has become extremely religious and will stop writing lurid love stories.

Elizabeth Mallet established in London in 1702 the first daily newspaper printed in the world.

Dr. Annie Pomberger of Philadelphia is the first woman in America to be granted the degree of D. D. S.

Queen Elizabeth of Roumania was educated by Mlle. Lavater, the niece of the celebrated physiognomist.

Vassar College has conferred the degree of LL. D. on Mrs. Catherine L. Franklin, a fellow of Johns Hopkins University.

Mlle. Helene Laroche, a Paris ballet girl, recently drew 40,000 francs in a lottery and donated it to an orphan asylum.

Mrs. Sarah Ann Bullock, who died wealthy in Indiana at the age of 79, was, with her mother, made a captive among the Indians when she was 6 years old. She was rescued by her father, but her mother had already committed suicide.

A clever girl in Baton Rouge, Miss., whose name is Miss Mattie McGrath, has taken up the business of practical job printing. She has the confidence of the people, and her printing establishment is said to be conducted with ability and success.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood, who has been nominated for the Presidency on the ticket of the Equal Rights party, is, according to official report, 58 years of age. She began school teaching when she was 14, and studied law and was admitted to the bar when she was 43.

Miss Artie Cody, Buffalo Bill's daughter, sets the styles at North Platte, Neb., now that she has returned from her trip to Europe. She had the disappointment of not being presented at court, but was the recipient of many other social honors, which are said not to be the least to have turned her head.

Mrs. John Oakey, a medical student, and wife of a Brooklyn lawyer, is the owner of the first lady's bicycle that has appeared in Prospect Park. Mrs. Oakey belongs to a tricycle club, but she prefers the bicycle, which she says is as easy to run as a sewing-machine and much more healthful.

Miss Florence Anderried, daughter of the late Col. Anderried of Gen. Sherman's staff, writes from Marseilles to a friend in Washington that before leaving Rome she had an audience with the Pope, who, she writes, "as I knelt before him, smoothed my hair and face, held my hands, and talked to me in a low, sweet voice." As she arose to go he again smoothed her rosy cheek and gave her a beautiful silver medal to wear for his sake. "He is a dear old man," she adds, "but very feeble."

Blackall's best coffee, 5 lbs. for $1.

SHUTTING UP THE HOUSE.

THINGS A HOUSEWIFE MUST DO BEFORE HER VACATION.

The Difficult Task of Arranging the House So That Burglars, Moths, Bugs, and Poisonous Gases Cannot Find Entrance During Your Absence in the Country—Certain Precautions Which Will Give You Peace of Mind Abroad and a Comfortable Home on Your Return.

Harper's Bazar: June with its rich roses and warm sunny days is here, and the weary housekeeper sighs with relief and satisfaction as she surveys the stacks of completed garments with which her fingers have long been busied, and her eyes shine with gratification at the bright new look her house wears since it has undergone its usual spring cleaning. But the children look worn and tired, and her heart rejoices in the thought that they can spend the long weeks of the heated term in some cool country place, near enough to the city for paterfamilias to make daily trips to and from his business.

Going away for the summer entails yet another laborious task, exclusive of the work of packing trunks and hampers, and one that requires care and forethought. The housekeeper must close her house, and in such a thorough manner that in the autumn it can be opened and quickly be made ready for occupancy, and except for general dustiness and mustiness be none the worse for its temporary desertion.

But while closing her house she must remember, and therefore guide her steps accordingly, that its contents are exposed to danger from three sides—burglary, the action of the elements, and the ravages of vermin.

Many people on leaving the city, in order to be relieved from the fear of robbery, connect their houses with the nearest telegraph office, a burglar alarm ringing there the moment a door or window is tampered with. This, of course, entails expense, and those who wish to avoid it can feel comparatively safe by carrying out the following suggestions: Close every window (front and rear), and, after locking it with the ordinary window-catch, take a gimlet and bore two holes, one on the right and one on the left hand side, entirely through the upper framework of the lower sash and half-way through the lower framework of the upper sash. Insert into these holes large-headed iron nails sufficiently long, and it will be difficult for a burglar to open the window from without, while, owing to the large heads, it is easy to withdraw them from within.

As an extra safeguard, basement and parlor window-shutters are to be firmly barred on the inner side.

The cellar gratings and windows, as well as the chain of the coal slide, must be carefully looked after. Lock the iron gate under the front stoop, and remove the key from the lock. Basement and cellar doors must be supplied with firm bolts in addition to their ordinary locks. Nor should the scuttle leading to the roof be neglected, as this is often the favorit mode of entrance adopted by burglars. A slight expense is entailed by the purchase of a Yale lock for the front door, but it is fully counterbalanced by the satisfaction and security that it affords, not only for the summer months, but for as long a period as it remains on the door.

The dangers from the elements are those due to fire, water, and air in the form of sewer-gas.

If ordinary precautions are taken the danger of fire from within is very slight; the range fire should, of course, be extinguished, and matches must be put where they cannot become ignited, as has occasionally occurred, by mice. It is taken for granted that all gas stop-cocks are properly shut off, and that there is no existing leak in the supply pipes.

To guard against the often severe damage done by rain, the roof must be sound, the leader free from leak or obstructions, and the yard and area cesspools in good working order.

In case of a severe slanting rain the water has been known to drip through hitherto undiscovered cracks in the masonry of the upper window-sills, and, trickling down through the woodwork below, destroy the window-shades. For this reason, as well as to prevent fading, the shades should be rolled up and then removed from every window.

Some housekeepers, to prevent the blistering effect of the sun upon the varnished inside shutters, tack sheets of brown wrapping-paper down the full length of the windows.

The entrance of sewer-gas, though harmless to the texture of carpets and furniture, will by permeating every nook and corner of the rooms render the atmosphere with deadly poison that the entire house would have to undergo a thorough disinfection before it could be again occupied. To properly guard against this dangerous intruder it is necessary to first understand how it enters the rooms. Without going into the details of modern sanitary plumbing, it is sufficient to say that in most city houses the drainpipe that heads from the sink, closet, washbasin, bathtub, and washtub possesses or should possess what is called a "trap."

The "trap" most frequently employed looks like the letter S placed horizontally.

A portion of the water flowing through this pipe from the basin above on its way to the sewer remains stationary in the bend of the S, and as great a degree, some say entirely, prevents the passage of the sewer gas that rises from below.

The water in these traps is apt to evaporate during the summer, particularly if the basins above them are unused; in such cases they not only allow free entrance to the deadly gas, but themselves emit the foul odor of the stagnant, decayed water. The best way to prevent them from drying is, after placing the stopper in each basin and tub, to fill them with water; the overflow holes in the basins must be fitted with little rubber corks, which can be purchased at a trifling cost. In this way the water in the trap evaporates more slowly, as no air reaches it from above; and when the traps do become empty it is impossible for the gas or smell to pass through the water or the rubber.

Wooden pails and washtubs must always be left full of water, otherwise they will warp and remain leaky for a long time. Of course water which is exposed in the basins, etc., will also stagnate, and where practicable it is a good plan to have some one visit the house every fortnight to change it.

But sewer-gas is not the only poisonous agent at work in a closed house; the smallest amount of vegetable or animal matter which may have been forgotten will in its decay give birth to a thousand germs, each one capable of making havoc in the human body.

Many a case of malaria or typhoid, occurring immediately after returning home from the country, owes its origin to these deadly poisons, although the patient's friends loudly aver that it must have been contracted in the country, convincingly adding, "How else could it have come so soon?" It is not long since that the death of two promising children (the only ones in the family), shortly after their return from the country to a house which had been closed for the season, was traced by the attending physician to a barrel of putrefied garbage which had been left in the cellar throughout the summer, and whose poisonous exhalations had within a week produced the fatal diphtheria.

The ash-vault and garbage barrel must be scrupulously clean and generously sprinkled with chloride of lime. Closets and refrigerator must be emptied and all food removed. Sugar, spices, or salt may be retained and kept in covered boxes. Everything else, eggs, vegetables, drippings, and remnants of food must be disposed of, if in no other way, then to the first beggar at the door.

The careful housekeeper will personally inspect her cellar, for many a time has it been used by an unscrupulous servant to hide her surreptitious collection of bones and grease, until she can dispose of it to the "soap-fat" man.

These precautions having been faithfully carried out, still another and often formidable enemy, the moth, must yet be circumvented, or the valuables will not have been sufficiently protected from danger.

Each carpeted room must, after being cleanly swept, be sprinkled with cedar shavings, camphor, etc.

Upholstered furniture must be dusted with the same, after having been well beaten and brushed. Hays prefer to pin to their cushions lumps of camphor wrapped in thin paper, or spread over their surfaces sheets of tar-paper. The latter had best be used warily, for in extremely warm weather the tar has been known to melt, making indelible black stains upon everything it touched. To keep them free from dust, as well as to prevent the dropping of moth eggs upon their surface, such furniture had best be clothed in slip covers or old sheets. Mantelboard drapery, for fear of ugly creasing, should be treated in the same manner, and can then be left upon the mantel.

Folding and other beds are to be left open, with their springs exposed to the atmosphere. The mattresses are to be thrown over the footboard, and covered to protect them from dust.

It frequently occurs that servants bring vermin in their clothing or trunks into the cleanest household, and it is not always the fault of the housekeeper when, through this means, her beds become infested with the disgusting Cimex lectularius, known to the unscientific world as the "bedbug."

Many and various are the modes of extermination resorted to by the unfortunate and often desperate housekeeper in her efforts to rid herself of the prolific pests; but the eggs are rapidly hatched after they are deposited, and although the old crop has been exterminated, a new one soon occupies its haunts. What is particularly trying is to note how quickly they find their way to new quarters, and invade hitherto clean beds and even lounges.

Closing the house is apt to starve them out, but an extra precaution had best be taken. Paint with a strong solution of corrosive sublimate the entire interior of the bedstead, being particularly liberal in corners and crevices, and not forgetting the wooden parts of the springs, the corners, tufts, and binding of the mattress and pillows. When thoroughly dry dust with Persian insect-powder.

Brie-à-brac, like the pictures, may be shrouded in cheese-cloth or else placed in a convenient closet.

Outside shutters should be tied together as well as closed to prevent their being blown open and banged back and forth at the mercy of the wind until they as well as the window-panes are totally shattered.

The slats of the inside shutters also must be tightly closed, so that neither dust nor sunlight can enter through them.

To properly close the house is at once a difficult and wearisome task, but once completed, the housekeeper can conscientiously leave it, knowing that nothing has been neglected, and that within forty-eight hours after her return everything will once more be in smooth running order.

With weary limbs, but with a heart made light by the knowledge of arduous duties faithfully performed, she inaugurates her vacation, and may it bring her the rest and happiness she so richly deserves!

COURTSHIP AMONG THE ZUNIS.

The Dusky Maidens Do Not Take Kindly to the American Plan.

Frank Hamilton Cushing, the celebrated explorer and student of Zuni Indian customs, was asked by a reporter of the San Francisco *Chronicle* to tell of his experiences, and thus related his narrow escape from marrying a willing Zuni maiden:

"Well, they became much attached to me," said Mr. Cushing, "and were anxious to make me so happy among them that I would not care to go away. With that kindly intention they chose a young woman for me. Looking at her with American eyes, she was not handsome; to the Zuni, I suppose, she was fair to see. I knew if I did not marry her it would be quite difficult to retain the position I held among them, and, you know, I really could not wed her. I thought the thing over, and decided to get the young lady angry. I did it. When she sent me the 'bundle' containing food and fuel as a token that she was willing to have me, I went to her and talked the matter over. I told her it was customary for Americans, before they were married, to know each other a long time, so that each could look into the other's heart and see that there was no guile there. And then I said after it was decided to marry a long, long time passed, so that the Americans would have a chance to know each other well. I said in this case a greater length of time would be necessary. 'Not only am I a stranger to you and your people,' I said, 'but I do not know what kind of a wife you would make; therefore, let us wait, and I will watch you day by day, and if I never see a sign that tells me you are not as I would wish you to be, if your words and manners never uttered without previous thinking, then I will know you and will bring my bundle.' Well, that did not appear to be pleasant to her, but, you know, it was reasonable, and you can reason with the Zunis. The time passed, and I pretended to be watching her; but I was trying to discover means of continuing my life among her people without paying such a high price for it as marriage. After a time the Zunis turned their faces to the ocean of the rising sun, and I saw an opportunity of showing that I was willing to be one of them without marrying. The Indians wanted some sacred water from the Atlantic, and I determined to become a priest and lead their head men to the East. I was received as a priest, and while that did not remove the privilege of marriage it took away the necessity.

"In Zuni land the woman makes the first advances looking